

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

if for every number $\epsilon > 0$ there is a corresponding number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\text{if } 0 < |x - a| < \delta \text{ then } |f(x) - L| < \epsilon.$$

The following are proposed properties of limits. For each one:

- if it is true, mark it TRUE;
- if it is almost true, correct it to make it true; or
- if it terribly wrong, mark it FALSE!

Assume that the limits $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = F$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = G$, and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = H$ exist.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (7f(x)) = 7F$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} 5 = 5$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x - a) = F$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(xa) = F$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$

7. $\lim_{y \rightarrow a} f(y) = F$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = F$

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} |f(x)| = |F|$

10. $f(x) > 5 \Rightarrow F > 5$

$$11. f(x) < g(x) \Rightarrow F < G$$

$$12. f(x) < g(x) < h(x) \text{ and } F = H \Rightarrow G = F$$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = F + G$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) - g(x)) = F - G$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x)g(x)) = FG$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{1}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{1}{G}$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{F}{G}$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^n = a^n$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^n = F^n$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{F}$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x))^n = F^n + G^n$$