

Abbott: 4.2.7, 4.2.8

4.2.7 Let $g: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and assume that f is a bounded function on A , in the sense that there exists $M > 0$ satisfying $|f(x)| \leq M$ for all $x \in A$. Show that if $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = 0$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)f(x) = 0$ as well.

4.2.8 Compute each limit or state that it does not exist. Use the tools developed in this section to justify each conclusion.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2}$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7/4} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2}$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-1)^{[1/x]}$

(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{x} (-1)^{[1/x]}$