

109 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 8$

Given $\epsilon > 0$.

$$|f(x) - 8| = \begin{cases} |2x^2 - 8| = 2|x+2||x-2| & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ |5x - 2 - 8| = 5|x-2| & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$$

I will only think about $\delta < 1$ so $|x-2| < \delta \Rightarrow |x| < 3$

$$\text{so } |x-2| < \delta \Rightarrow |x+2| \leq |x| + 2 \leq 5$$

Thus

$$|f(x) - 8| \leq \begin{cases} 10|x-2| & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ 5|x-2| & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$$

Thus $|f(x) - 8| \leq 10|x-2|$

Take $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{10}$ the minimum of $\left\{ \frac{\epsilon}{10}, \delta \right\}$

$$|x-2| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - 8| \leq 10|x-2| < 10\delta \leq 10 \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{10} = \epsilon$$

It follows that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 8$

106 Consider a sequence of rational numbers a_1, a_2, \dots which converges to 1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = 2$. Consider a sequence of irrational numbers

b_1, b_2, \dots which converges to 1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(b_n) = 3$

$2 \neq 3$ so $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ does not exist.

(11) Let K be a compact set and $f: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function.

Fix an open cover \mathcal{U} of $f(K)$. Let $x \in K$, then $f(x) \in f(K)$ so

$f(x) \in U_x$ for some $U_x \in \mathcal{U}$. The function f is continuous so

\exists an open neighborhood N_x of x with $f(N_x) \subseteq U_x$. $\{N_x \mid x \in K\}$ is

an open cover of the compact set K so $\exists x_1, \dots, x_m$ so that