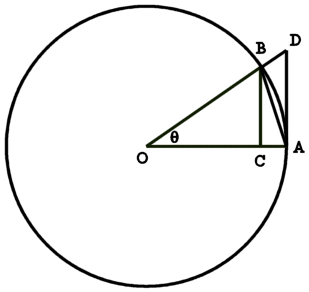
Epsilon-Delta Notation: A notation for limits where one specifies for the x-range of the limit (notated by δ), that the y-values will be within a range (notated by ε).

Squeeze Theorem: Given an inequality x ≥ y ≥ z, if x = z, then y = x = z.

Proof of lim(x->0) sin(x)/x = 1:

Given the diagram shown to the right, we can determine that the triangle ABO has an area of sin(x)/2 (its height is sin(x)), we can also determine the Sector AB has an area of x/2 (π\*x/2π) and the triangle ADO has an area of tan(x)/2 (its height is tan(x)). After finding the areas of these triangles we can order then in an inequality, |sin(x)/2| < |x/2| < |tan(x)/2|. We can simplify this inequality by multiplying it by |2/sin(x)| to get 1 < x/sin(x) < 1/cos(x). We can then invert the inequality and get 1 > sin(x)/x > cos(x), since cos(x) moves towards 1 the closer x is to 0 we can then use the squeeze theorem to say that the lim(x->0) sin(x)/x = 1.