

# MAT137 Lecture 5

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# Agenda

- ▶ Inequalities and absolute values.
- ▶ The intuitive idea of limit.

# Properties of Inequalities

Let  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ . Assume  $a < b$ , what can we conclude?

①  $a + c < b + c$

②  $a - c < b - c$

③  $ac < bc$

④  $a^2 < b^2$

⑤  $\frac{1}{a} > \frac{1}{b}$

# Solving Inequalities

The solution set of

$$-2(x - 3) > 4$$

is

- ①  $(-\infty, \infty)$
- ②  $(1, +\infty)$
- ③  $(-\infty, 1)$
- ④  $(-1, 1)$
- ⑤  $(-\infty, 1]$

# Solving Inequalities

The solution set of

$$x^2 - 3x + 4 \leq 0$$

is

- ①  $(-\infty, \infty)$
- ②  $[-2, 2]$
- ③  $(-\infty, 2]$
- ④  $\emptyset$
- ⑤ who cares

# Solving Inequalities

The solution set of

$$x(x + 6) \geq 4 + 3x$$

is

- ①  $(-4, 1)$
- ②  $[-4, 1]$
- ③  $(-\infty, -4) \cup [1, +\infty)$
- ④  $(-\infty, -4] \cup (1, +\infty)$
- ⑤  $(-\infty, -4] \cup [1, +\infty)$

# Properties of Absolute Values

Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ . What can we conclude?

- ①  $|ab| = |a||b|$
- ②  $|a + b| = |a| + |b|$
- ③  $|a| = 0$  if and only if  $a = 0$
- ④  $|-a| = a$
- ⑤  $|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$
- ⑥  $||a| - |b|| \leq |a - b|$

# Inequalities and Absolute Values

The solution set of the inequality

$$|3 - 2x| > 1$$

is

- 1  $\emptyset$
- 2  $(1, 2)$
- 3  $(-\infty, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$
- 4  $(-\infty, 1)$
- 5  $(2, \infty)$



# Sets Described by Distance

Let  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\delta > 0$ . What are the following sets?

- ①  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x| < \delta\}$
- ②  $B = \{X \in \mathbb{R} : |x| > \delta\}$
- ③  $C = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x - a| < \delta\}$
- ④  $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 < |x - a| < \delta\}$

# Implications

Find all values of  $\alpha$  to make the following implication true

$$|x - 2| < 1 \implies |2x - 4| < \alpha.$$

**Answer:**  $\alpha \geq 2$ .

# Implications

Find all values of  $\beta$  to make the following implication true

$$|x - 2| < \beta \implies |2x - 4| < 1.$$

**Answer:**  $\beta \leq 1/2$ .

# Graphs

Let  $a, L \in \mathbb{R}$ . Let  $\delta, \epsilon > 0$ .

- 1 Draw the graph of a function  $f$  that satisfies

$$|x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon.$$

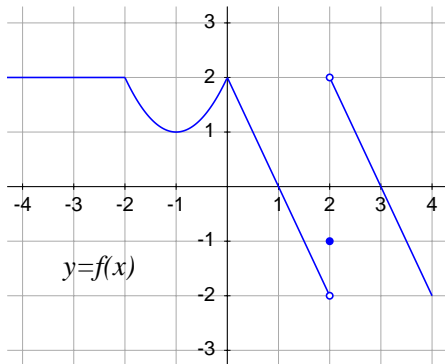
- 2 How does your answer change for...

$$0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon.$$

Find the smallest positive number  $M$  such that

$$|x - 2| < 1 \implies |x + 3| < M.$$

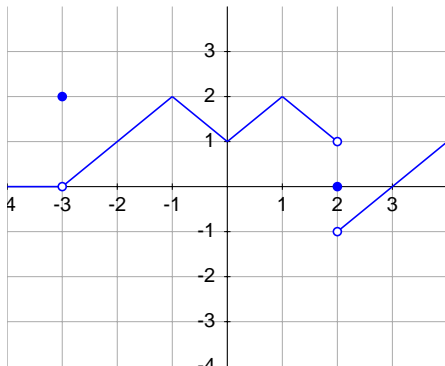
# Limits from a graph



Find the value of

- ①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$
- ②  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$
- ③  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(f(x))$
- ④  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [f(x)]^2$
- ⑤  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(2 \sec x)$

# Limits from a graph



Find the value of

①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

②  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(f(x))$

③  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(f(x))$

# Next Class: Monday Sept 25

Watch videos 5, 6, 7 in [Playlist 2](#).