

Epsilon-Delta Definition of Limit

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ is true if, for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that, for all x ,
 if $0 < |x - a| < \delta$ then $|f(x) - L| < \epsilon$

In other words, if you want $f(x)$ to be within a particular very small distance (ϵ) of L , then however small ϵ may be, there will be a value of x within a small distance (δ) of a , that will make it so.

How to Prove a Limit

Problem: Prove $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (7x - 4) = 10$

Step 1: The preliminary: Determine δ in terms of ϵ

1 Start with the definition as it applies to our specific function and limit.

$$|7x - 4 - 10| < \epsilon \quad 0 < |x - 2| < \delta$$

2 Reduce the *epsilon* equation

$$|7x - 14| < \epsilon$$

$$7|x - 2| < \epsilon$$

3 Rearrange the inequality so $|x - 2|$ is on one side.

$$|x - 2| < \frac{\epsilon}{7}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{7} \quad \leftarrow \text{Because } |x - 2| < \delta; \text{ this will be our starting point for step 2}$$

Step 2: The Proof of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (7x - 4) = 10$ (in which we run step 1 backward)

To prove the limit is correct, we need to show that if we have an x that is within a particular small distance (δ) of 2 (that is, $|x - 2| < \delta$), then $f(x)$ will be within a *predictable* distance (ϵ) of 10 (that is, $|f(x) - 10| < \epsilon$).

Let $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{7}$ We did all of step 1 in order to determine how δ and ϵ are related

Let $|x - 2| < \delta$ 'Cause this is the meaning of δ

$|x - 2| < \frac{\epsilon}{7}$ Substitution

$7|x - 2| < \epsilon$ Now let's solve for ϵ

$|7x - 14| < \epsilon$ And massage the left-hand side to match our $f(x) - 10$

$|7x - 4 - 10| < \epsilon$

$|f(x) - 10| < \epsilon$ Substitution

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (7x - 4) = 10$ Because the two conditions are met: $|x - 2| < \delta$ and $|f(x) - 10| < \epsilon$