

1. The sequence (a_n) is given. If $a_{2n} \rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a_{2n} - a_{2n-1} \rightarrow 0$,
then show that $a_n \rightarrow a$.

2. The sequences (a_n) ve (b_n) are given. Let $L \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ such that $a_n \rightarrow L$.

If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n b_n)$ exists, then Show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n)$ exists.

3. Prove the following by using definition of limits for function.:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x - x^2) = 0 \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2}{x+6} = 1 \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} |2x-1| = 1$$

4. Find two functions f, g defined on \mathbb{R} such that $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x) + g(x)) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)$

5. Let $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function and $\forall x \in A f(x) > 0$. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^2 = L \in \mathbb{R}$, Then:

is $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ or $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq L$? Explain your answer.

5. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a function and $A \subseteq X, B \subseteq X, C \subseteq Y$. Then Prove the followings:

(a) f is (1-1) $\Leftrightarrow f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)$ for all A and B

(b) Give an example such that $f(A \cap B) \neq f(A) \cap f(B)$

(c) f is onto $\Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(C) \neq \emptyset$ for all $C \neq \emptyset$. and B is (1-1)

(d) f is onto $\Leftrightarrow f(f^{-1}(C)) = C$

(e) If f is (1-1) and onto, then $f(C_X A) = C_Y f(A)$

(f) f is (1-1) \Leftrightarrow then $f^{-1}(f(A)) = A$

6. Prove that the following limits do not exist.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x+\pi}\right) \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{x-\pi}\right) \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \cos(\pi x)$$

7. Find the limits:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (x - \pi) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{6x^2+3}+3x} \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1+\cos(x)}{(x-\pi)^2}$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2+x}{2-x}\right)^{4-x} \quad (e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\tan x - 1} \quad (f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}}$$