Name: \_

- 1. (1 point)  $\underline{\mathbf{F}}$  Let  $f, g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  and define h(x) = f(x)g(x). True or False: if h is continuous, then so are f and g.
- 2. (3 points) Using the  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\delta$  definition, prove that f(x) = 2x + 3 is continuous at  $x_0 = 7$ . You must write the final proof, not just scratch work.

## Solution:

*Proof.* Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Let  $\delta = \varepsilon/2$  and let  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  be such that  $|x - 7| < \delta$ . Then

$$|f(x) - f(7)| = |2x + 3 - 17| = 2|x - 7| < 2\delta = \varepsilon.$$

3. (1 point) Determine the error in the following argument:

Claim 1. The function f(x) = x + 2 is continuous at  $x_0 = 0$ .

*Proof.* Let  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$  and set  $\delta = \frac{1}{2}$ . Then, if  $|x - x_0| = |x| < \delta = \frac{1}{2}$ , then

$$|f(x) - f(0)| = |(x+2) - (0+2)| = |x| < \frac{1}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

Hence, f is continuous at  $x_0 = 0$ .

**Solution:** The definition of continuity has  $\varepsilon$  universally quantified, so you must prove the statement for all possible positive values of  $\varepsilon$ , not just 1/2.