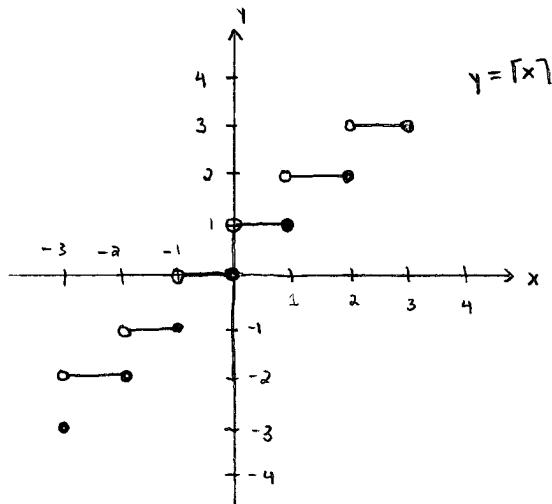


①

(a)



$$y = [x]$$

(b) (i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} [x] = -2$ (ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1.5} [x] = -1$ (iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} [x] = 3$

(c) (i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} [x] = a$ since any $x > a-1$ and $x < a$ will have $[x] = a$.

(ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} [x] = a+1$ since any $x > a$ and $x < a+1$ will have $[x] = a+1$.

(d) If a is an integer, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [x]$ does not exist since the right hand and left hand limits will be different. For all other values of a , $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [x]$ exist since the function close to a will look like a line.

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \left(\frac{x}{4} + 7 \right) = -\frac{4}{4} + 7 = 6$

Proof: Given $\epsilon > 0$, let $S = 4\epsilon$.

Then if $0 < |x+4| < S$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \left(\frac{x}{4} + 7 \right) - 6 \right| &= \left| \frac{x}{4} + 1 \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{4}(x+4) \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{4} \right| |x+4| \\ &= \frac{1}{4} |x+4| \\ &< \frac{1}{4} S = \frac{1}{4} (4\epsilon) = \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \left(\frac{x}{4} + 7 \right) = 6$.

