

EXERCISE 11. Prove that if there exists a sequence  $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  defined in  $X \setminus \{\bar{x}\}$  that converges to a point  $\bar{x}$ , then  $\bar{x}$  is a limit point of  $X$ .

EXERCISE 12. Consider a function  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , where  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ . Suppose that  $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^k$  is a limit point of  $X$  and that  $\bar{y} \in \mathbb{R}$ . Argue that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \bar{x}} f(x) = \bar{y}$  if for every sequence  $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  such that  $x_n \in X \setminus \{\bar{x}\}$ , for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , and that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \bar{x}$ , one has that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \bar{y}$ .

EXERCISE 13. Suppose that  $X = \mathbb{R}$  and  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/x, & \text{if } x \neq 0; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

What is  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x)$ ? What is  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ?

EXERCISE 14. Let  $f, g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Let  $\bar{x}$  be a limit point of  $X$ . Suppose that for numbers  $\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  one has that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \bar{x}} f(x) = \bar{y}_1$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \bar{x}} g(x) = \bar{y}_2$ . Argue that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \bar{x}} (f + g)(x) = \bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2.$$