(1) Fill in the blanks in the statement of the limit of a function below:
Suppose that \( a \in \mathbb{R} \), \( I \) is an open interval containing \( a \), and \( f \) is a real valued function defined at all points of \( I \) except possibly at \( a \). 
Then \( f(x) \) is said to converge to \( L \) as \( x \) approaches \( a \) if and only if for every \( \epsilon > 0 \) there is a \( \delta > 0 \) such that
\[ 0 < |x - a| < \delta \implies |f(x) - L| < \epsilon. \]
In this case we write \( \lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L \). 

(2) Using the definition above show that \( \lim_{x \to 2} (3x - 2) = 4 \). 

Let \( \epsilon > 0 \) be given.
We want to show that there exists \( \delta > 0 \), such that
\[ 0 < |x - 2| < \delta \implies |(3x - 2) - 4| < \epsilon. \]
Note that \( |(3x - 2) - 4| = |3x - 6| = 3|x - 2| \).
If we let \( \delta = \epsilon/3 \), we have \( 0 < |x - 2| < \delta \implies |(3x - 2) - 4| < 3(\epsilon/3) = \epsilon. \)
The result follows.