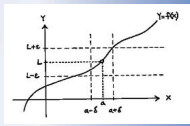
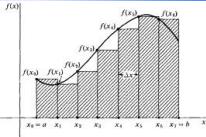


6 Continuity



$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

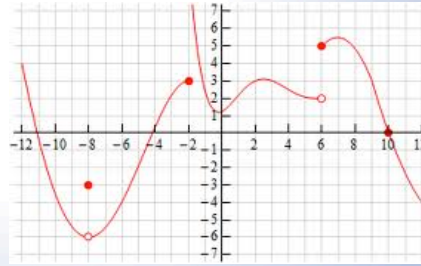
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$$



$$\lim_{\max \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Continuity



Definition: Continuity at a Point

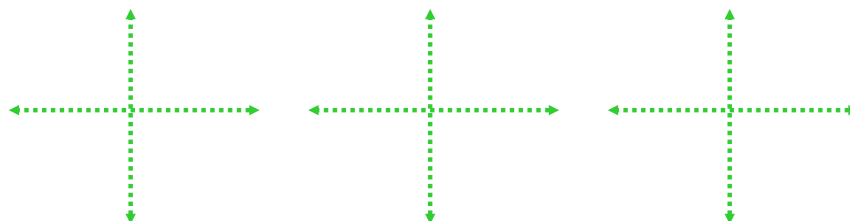
Let f be defined on an open interval containing c . We say that f is continuous at c if

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

This indicates three things:

1. The function is defined at $x = c$.
2. The limit exists at $x = c$.
3. The limit at $x = c$ needs to be exactly the value of the function at $x = c$.

Three examples:



6 Continuity

Continuous Functions

- a) All polynomial functions are continuous everywhere.
- b) All rational functions are continuous over their domain.
- c) The absolute value function is continuous everywhere.
- d) $f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}$ is continuous for all real numbers if n is odd.
- e) $f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}$ is continuous for all non-negative real numbers if n is even.
- f) The sine and cosine functions are continuous over all real numbers.
- g) The cotangent, cosecant, secant and tangent functions are continuous over their domain.

More continuous functions

If $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are continuous at $x = c$, then so are

$$kf(x), (f \pm g)(x), (fg)(x), \frac{f}{g}(x), (g(x) \neq 0),$$

$$f^n(x), \sqrt[n]{f(x)}, (f(c) > 0 \text{ if } n \text{ is even}).$$

EX 1 State where these functions are continuous.

a) $f(x) = x^2 - 9$

b) $g(x) = \sqrt{x-5}$

c) $h(x) = \frac{21-7x}{x-3}$

d) $p(x) = \begin{cases} 7-3x & x \leq 3 \\ -2 & x > 3 \end{cases}$

6 Continuity

Composite Limit Theorem

If $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L$ and f is continuous at L , then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)) = f(L)$$

Ex 2 At what points are the following functions continuous?

a) $h(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$

b) $g(t) = |t-2|$

Ex 3 If $f(x) = \frac{x^2-49}{x-7}$, how do we need to complete the definition for this to be continuous everywhere?

Intermediate Value Theorem

f is a function defined on $[a, b]$ and ω is a number between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$.

If f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then there exists at least one number, c , ($a < c < b$)

such that $f(c) = \omega$.

6 Continuity

Use interval notation to state all values for which this function is continuous.

