### Continuity in Applications

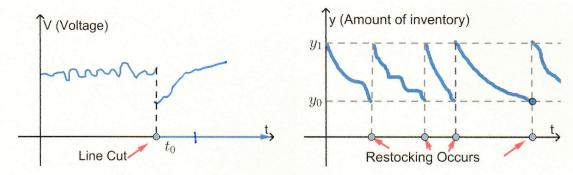


Figure 1.11: Examples of discontinuity

# 1.3.1 Continuity on an Interval

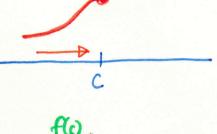
We say a function f is continuous from the left at c if

$$\lim_{x \to c^{-}} f(x) = f(c)$$

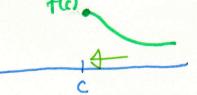
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and is continuous from the right at c if

$$\lim_{x \to c^+} f(x) = f(c).$$

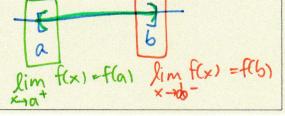


f(c)



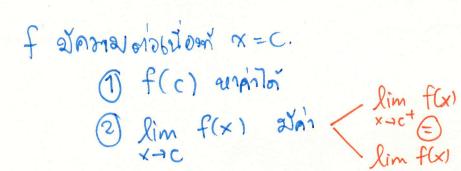
DEFINITION A function f is said to be **continuous on a closed interval** [a,b] if the following conditions are satisfied:

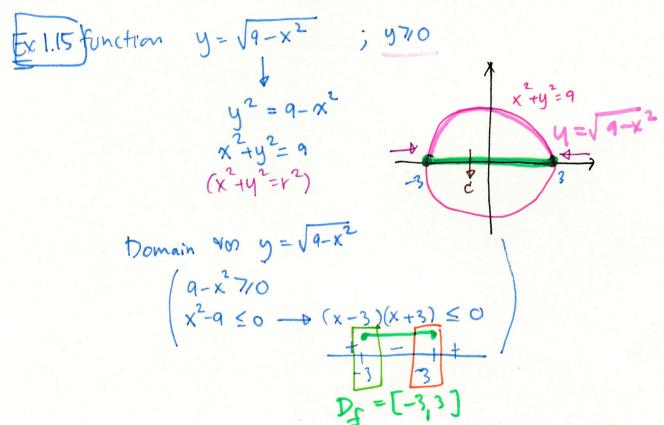
- 1. f is continuous on (a, b).
- 2. f is continuous from the right at a.
- 3. f is continuous from the left at b.



**Example 1.15** Explain the continuity of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$  on the interval [-3, 3] Solution.

206111: Calculus 1 Academic Year 2018





+ 0101200 44 [-3,3]

( + oriotados 2124 (-5,3)

(2) f oioidusms asin x=-3

3) f ๗๐เนืองพวษายที่ x=3.



(2) 971120127 lim f(x) = f(-3)

1 f(-3)=0

[2]  $\lim_{x \to -3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -3^+} \sqrt{9-x^2} = 0$ 

(3) f(-3) = lim f(x) :: f cont onum 9 X=-3

(1) a= (-3,3) a= (-3,3) afolds (-3,3) afolds (-3,3) a= (

Of(c) = 19-c2

2  $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = \lim_{x\to c} \sqrt{9-x^2} = \sqrt{9-c^2}$ 

3 f(c)= lim f(x)

: f moisonnon fu (-3,3)

3) 9-112022 lim f(x) = f(3)

1 f(3) = 0

2 lim f(x) = lim \( \sqrt{9-x^2} = 0 \)

3) f(3) = lim f(x) : f cont onutro : f cont qu [-3,3] on x=3

# แบบทดสอบย่อย

เพื่อเช็คชื่อเข้าชั้นเรียน ประจำวันอังคารที่ 15 มกราคม พ.ศ.2562

.....รหัสนักศึกษา......ลำดับที่...

พิจารณาฟังก์ชัน g ที่กำหนดให้ต่อไปนี้

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & , x \le 1 \\ 5x - 1 & , 1 < x < 2 \\ 9 & , x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

- 1. จงแสดงว่า g มีความต่อเนื่องที่ x=2
- 2. g ต่อเนื่องบนช่วง [1,2] หรือไม่ เพราะเหตุใด

2) lim of(x) exists?

 $\lim_{x\to 2^+} g(x) = \lim_{x\to 2^-} 5x-1 = 9$   $\lim_{x\to 2^+} g(x) = \lim_{x\to 2^+} 9 = 9$ 

: lim of (x) = 9 3 f(2) = lim of (x)

-. 9 mordogn x=2

@ 4-140222 g oriontion [1,2] That.

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(3) lim f(x) = f(2)

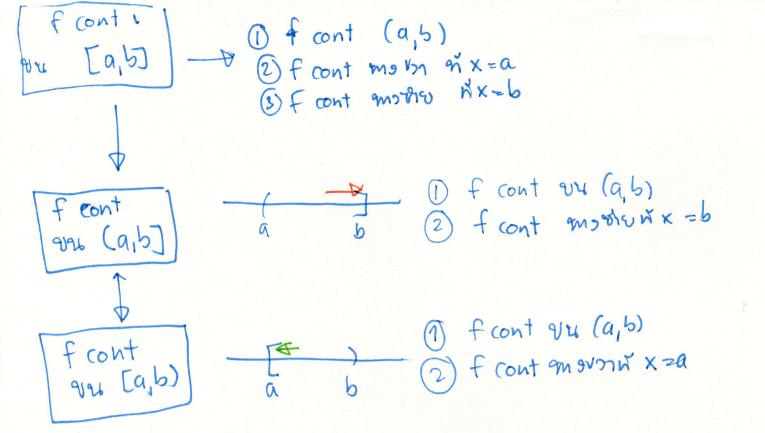
. f obilozeu (1,2

E) lim g(x)=g(1)

(1) g(1) = 1(2)  $\lim_{x \to 1^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} 5x - 1 = 4$ (3)  $g(1) \neq \lim_{x \to 1^+} g(x)$ ... of Jalonoulosmann 422 n x = 1

O Taley DIMOSAM [125]

3)  $\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = g(z)$ (13) g(z) = 9(2)  $\lim_{x\to z} g(x) = 5x-1 = 9$ (3)  $g(z) = \lim_{x\to z} g(x)$ q moldomation x=2.



## Some Properties of Continuous Functions

THEOREM 1.5 If the functions f and g are continuous at c, then

- (a) f + g is continuous at c.
- (b) f g is continuous at c.
- (c) fg is continuous at c.
- (d) f/g is continuous at c if  $g(c) \neq 0$  and has a discontinuity at c if g(c) = 0.

# Continuity of Polynomials and Rational Functions

### THEOREM 1.6

- (a) A polynomial is continuous everywhere.
- (b) A rational function is continuous at every point where the denominator is nonzero, and has discontinuities at the points where the denominator is zero. f(x) = f(x)

**Example 1.16** For what values of x is there a discontinuity in the graph of

 $y = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$ ?

Solution. f evolution  $4 \times 10^{-2} = 0$ 

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: X = 2,3

11156) Solution.

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2] 1x1 moly on x=0

[3] 1x1 0000004 (-00,0)

94 (0,0) |x| = x 111 ועטטטע ל(x)= x ואלראטעפרואלרטא :. f(x) = |x| σιοιμοσυμ (0,00)

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & ; & x > 0 \\ 0 & ; & x = 0 \\ -x & ; & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

3/94 (-0,0) f(x)=|x| =-x INDON FEX = -X IDENSORDINGEN . f(x) = |x| cont vul-09,0)

2 (1) f(0) = 02 (2)  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 2  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 3  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$ 3  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 1  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 2  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 3  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 1  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 2  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 3  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 1  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 2  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 2  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 3  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 2  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 3  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 4  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 

#### 1.3.2Continuity of Compositions

THEOREM 1.7 If  $\lim_{x\to c} g(x) = L$  and if the function f is continuous at L, then  $\lim_{x\to c} f(g(x)) =$ f(L). That is,

 $\left(\lim_{x \to c} f(g(x)) = f\left(\lim_{x \to c} g(x)\right)\right)$ 

ล็มีขางเหาก็จานคากุลาราย อาโปไปไปมากอนที่สายเน้าได้

**Example 1.18** Given that  $\lim_{x\to 2} x^2 - 9 = -5$  find,  $\lim_{x\to 2} |x^2 - 9|$ .

Solution.

 $\lim_{x\to 2} |x^2-q|$   $|x^2-q| = \begin{cases} x^2-q; x^2-q > 0 \\ -(x^2-q); x^2-q < 0 \end{cases}$ 

 $|x-9| = \begin{cases} x^2-9; & x \leq -3 \text{ uso } x \neq 3 \end{cases}$ 

 $\begin{vmatrix} \cdot \cdot \lim_{x \to 2} |x^2 - q| \\ = \lim_{x \to 2} |x^2 - q| \end{vmatrix}$ 

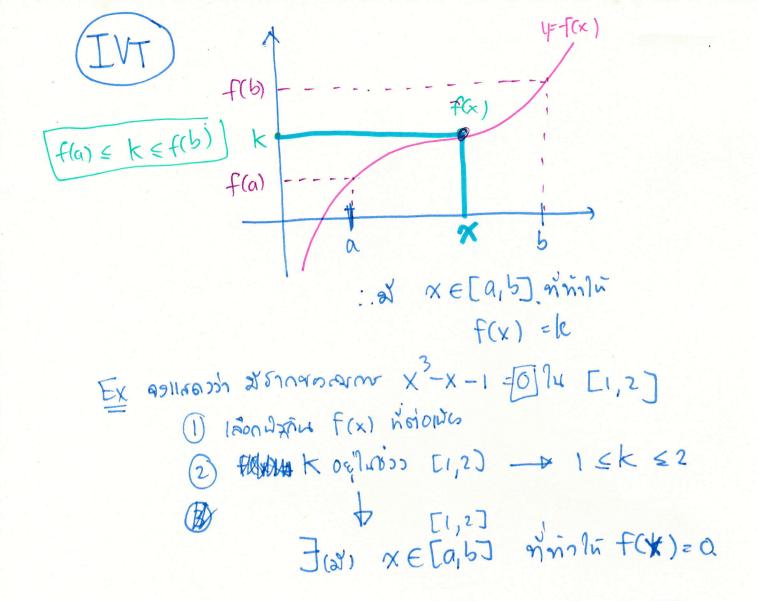
9(x)

# THEOREM 1.8

- If the function g is continuous at c, and the function f is continuous at g(c), then the composition  $f \circ g$  is continuous at c.
- (b) If the function g is continuous everywhere, and the function f is continuous everywhere, then the composition  $f \circ g$  is continuous everywhere.

ออ่า ออง หลังเห้า เกาไรเคราริง เามอับกังเห้า เครียมการเมากังเห็

206111: Calculus 1



(1) I alon 
$$f(x) = x^3 - x - 1$$
  
 $f(x)$  is a distribution of  $f(x) = 1$  of ordination  $f(x) = 1$  of  $f(x) = 1$  of  $f(x) = 1$  of  $f(x) = 2$  of  $f(x) = 2$ 

# 1.4 The Intermediate-Value Theorem

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THEOREM 1.9 (INTERMEDIATE-VALUE THEOREM) If f is continuous on a closed interval [a,b] and k is any number between f(a) and f(b), inclusive, then there is at least one number x in the interval [a,b] such that f(x)=k.

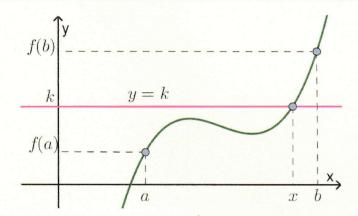


Figure 1.12: The Intermediate-Value Theorem

**Example 1.19** Verify that there exists at least one root of the equation  $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$  in the closed interval [1, 2]. Then, approximate this root to two decimal-place accuracy.

### Solution.

Since f(1) = -1 and f(2) = 5, we have  $f(1) \le 0 \le f(2)$ . Therefore the root is between 1 and 2.

x	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2
f(x)				-0.1	0.74						

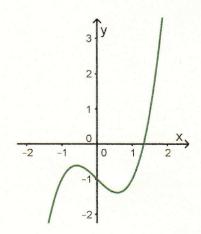


Figure 1.13: Graph of  $y = x^3 - x - 1$ 

Since  $f(\underline{1.3}) < 0$  and  $f(\underline{1.4}) > 0$ , the root is between  $\underline{1.3}$  and  $\underline{1.4}$ .

x	1	_0	1	_1	1	2	1.3	3	1	_4	1	_5
f(x)					-0.0	52	0.0	23				
x	1	_6	1	_7	1	_8	1	_9	1	_0		
f(x)												

Since  $f(\underline{1.32}) < 0$  and  $f(\underline{1.33}) > 0$ , the root is between  $\underline{1.32}$  and  $\underline{1.33}$ .

x	10	11	12	13	1.324	1.325
f(x)					-0.003	10.0012
x	16	17	18	19	10	Constitution of the Consti
f(x)					-	

The root of the equation  $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$ , that is between 1 and 2, is approximately 1.32

Academic Year 2018 206111: Calculus 1