

ทบทวน f มีค่าต่อเนื่องเมื่อ $x=c$ ถ้า f สอดคล้องกับ

(1) $f(c)$ วนห้ได้ (exist)

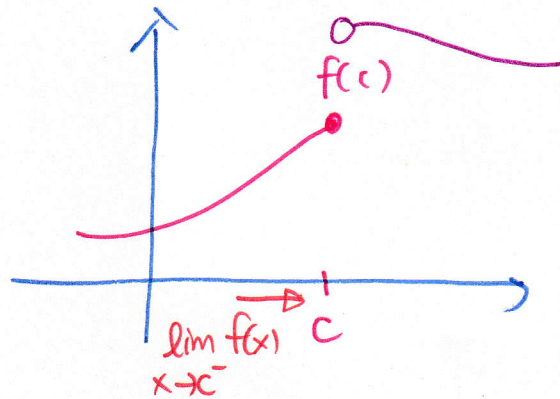
(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ มีค่า

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

• f มีค่าต่อเนื่องเมื่อ ทางซ้าย (left)

ที่ $x=c$ ถ้า

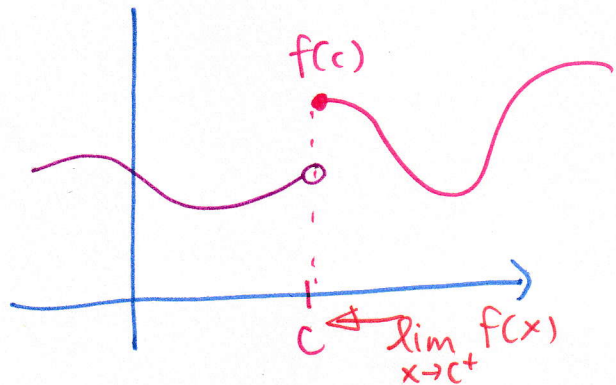
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = f(c)$$



• f มีค่าต่อเนื่องเมื่อ ทางขวา (right)

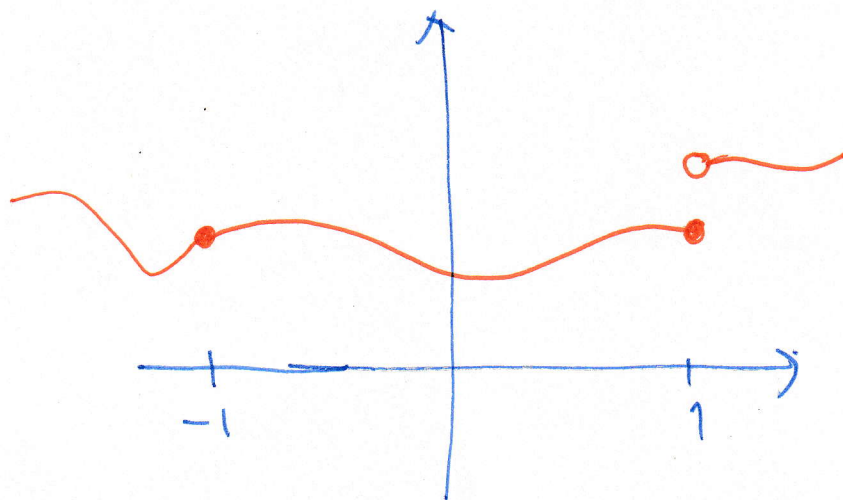
ที่ $x=c$ ถ้า

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



Ex $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$; $D_f = [0, \infty)$

(Daily Dose P.7
8.2)



Continuity in Applications

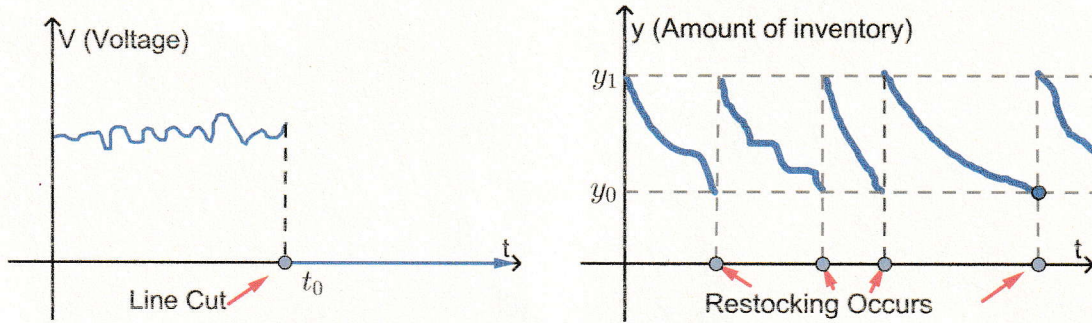


Figure 1.10: Examples of discontinuity

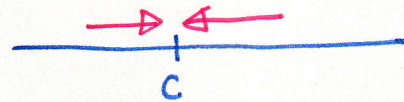
1.3.1 Continuity on an Interval

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

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

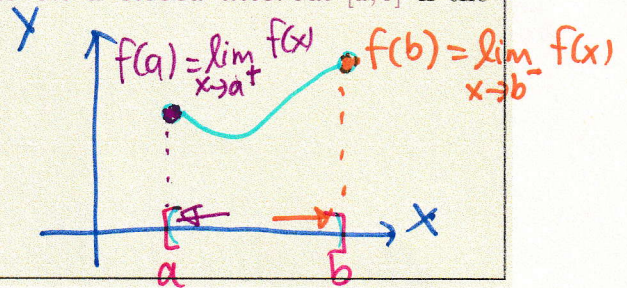
and is *continuous from the right* at c if

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



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

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sqrt{9 - x^2} \\ 9 - x^2 &\geq 0 \\ x^2 - 9 &\leq 0 \\ (x-3)(x+3) &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Number line for $(x-3)(x+3) \leq 0$:

$+$ $-$ $+$

-3 3

$D_f = [-3, 3]$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sqrt{9 - x^2}; y \geq 0 \\ y^2 &= 9 - x^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 &= 9; y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

1 f cont. on $(-3, 3)$

Let $c \in (-3, 3)$: f cont at $x=c$ since

$$(1) f(c) = \sqrt{9 - c^2}$$

$$c \in (-3, 3)$$

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c) \quad \forall c \in (-3, 3)$$

2 Check continuity at $x = -3$

$$(1) f(-3) = 0$$

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

$$(3) f(-3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x)$$

$$\therefore f \text{ cont at } x = -3$$

3 Check continuity at $x = 3$

$$(1) f(3) = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \sqrt{9 - x^2} = 0$$

$$(3) f(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x)$$

$$\therefore f \text{ cont at } x = 3$$

Thm 1.6

(a) ឆ្លងកាត់អ័ក្សដេក ឆ្លងកាត់អ័ក្សបញ្ចប់ របស់ $p(x)$ ក្នុង $\mathbb{R}$

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

ជំនួស ឱ្យ $c \in \mathbb{R}$ គឺជាការប្រើ $p(x)$ ឆ្លងកាត់ $x=c$

$$(1) p(c) = a_n c^n + a_{n-1} c^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 c + a_0$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow c} p(x) = a_n c^n + a_{n-1} c^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 c + a_0$$

$$(3) p(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} p(x) \quad \#$$

$\therefore$ ឆ្លងកាត់អ័ក្សដេក ឆ្លងកាត់អ័ក្សបញ្ចប់ របស់ $p(x)$ ក្នុង $\mathbb{R}$.

(b) ឆ្លងកាត់បញ្ចប់: $f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$; $p(x)$ ជាអនុគមន៍,
 $q(x)$ ជាអនុគមន៍

ឆ្លងកាត់បញ្ចប់ ក្នុងករណី $q(x) = 0$

ឯង: $x=a$ ក៏ជា $q(a) = 0$ គឺជាឆ្លងកាត់បញ្ចប់

(Vertical asymptote).

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.

Example 1.17 For what values of x is there a discontinuity in the graph of

$$y = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2, 3\}$$

Solution.

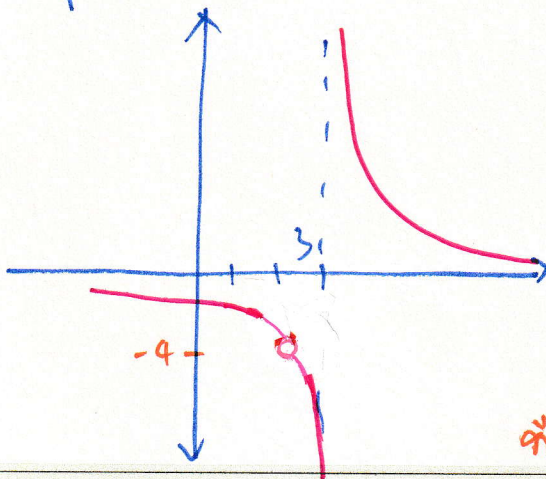
$$y = \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-3)(x-2)} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{x+2}{x-3}; x \neq 2}$$

หาจุดที่ทำให้ฟังก์ชัน ไม่ต่อเนื่อง : หา x ที่ทำให้ $(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0$

$$(x-2)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x = 2, 3$$

$\therefore f$ ไม่ต่อเนื่องที่ $x = 2, 3$.



$x=3$ เกิดเส้นแนวตั้งกับแนวเอียง

$$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = -\infty \right)$$

ที่ $x=2$ ไม่ต่อเนื่องเพราะ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ มีค่า $f(2)$ ไม่ต่อเนื่อง

NOTE: Exponential, Logarithm, Trigonometric and Inverse trigonometric functions are continuous on *their domains*.

Example 1.18 Show that $f(x) = |x|$ is continuous everywhere.

Solution. $f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x & ; x > 0 \\ 0 & ; x = 0 \\ -x & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$

① บน $(0, \infty)$ $f(x) = x$ cont (เส้นตรงต่อเนื่อง)

② บน $(-\infty, 0)$ $f(x) = -x$ cont (เส้นตรงต่อเนื่อง)

③ พิจารณา ที่ $x=0$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & f(0) = 0 \\ (2) & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -x = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \\ (3) & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0) \therefore f \text{ cont ที่ } x=0 \end{aligned}$$

1.3.2 Continuity of Compositions $\therefore f$ ต่อเนื่องทุกจุดใน $\mathbb{R}$.

"ถ้า f มีอันตรกิริยาต่อเนื่องที่ L และ g ต่อเนื่องที่ c แล้ว $f \circ g$ ต่อเนื่องที่ c "

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

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

Example 1.19 Given that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 - 9 = -5$ find, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} |x^2 - 9|$.

Solution. (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 - 9 = -5$

(2) พิจารณา $f(x) = |x|$ cont ที่ $x = -5$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} |x^2 - 9| = \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 - 9 \right| = |-5| = 5$$

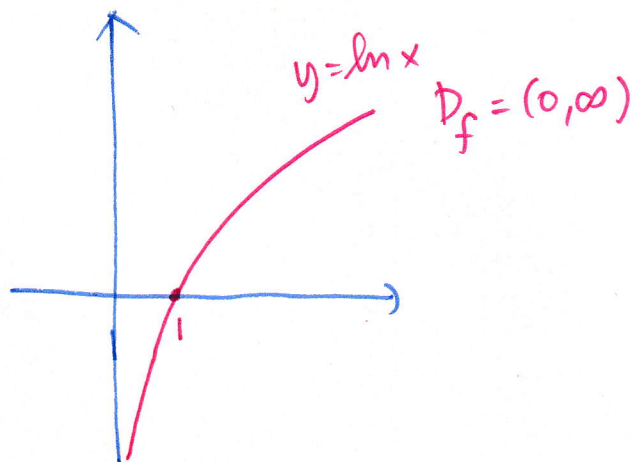
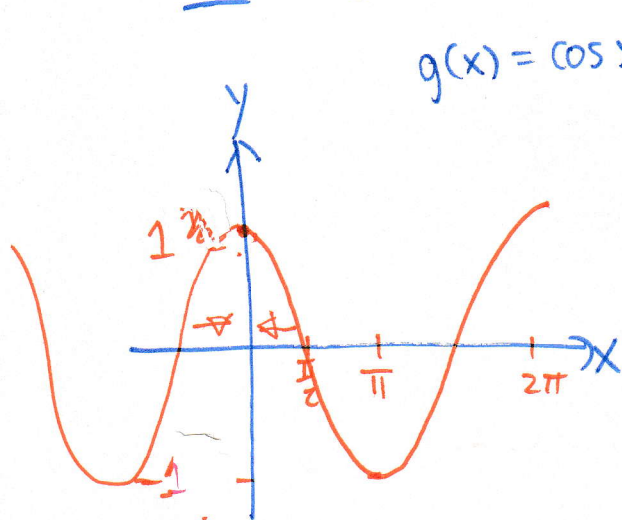
THEOREM 1.8

(a) 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.

Ex ၁၇ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(\cos x)$

Solⁿ ပဲ $f(x) = \ln x$ } အကဲခတ်ဝါဒဝါဒီတို့အားလုံးကတော့
 $g(x) = \cos x$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$$

$\therefore$ အကဲခတ် $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$ ဟု $f(x) = \ln x$ cont ချ် $x=1$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(\cos x) = \ln\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x\right)$$

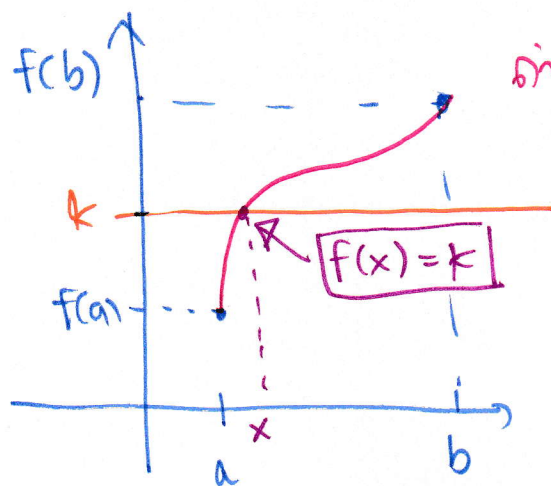
$$= \ln(1) = 0$$

#

Intermediate-value Theorem

① ပဲ f ဝါဒီတို့က $[a, b]$

② $\exists k$ $\mathbb{R}$ $f(a) \leq k \leq f(b)$ / $f(b) \leq k \leq f(a)$



ပဲ f ဝါဒီတို့က ဝါဒီတို့
 $x \in [a, b]$ ချ် $f(x) = k$

1.4 Intermediate-Value Theorem [ทฤษฎีบทค่าก้ำกึ่ง]

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 $f(x) = k$.

$$f(a) \leq k \leq f(b) \quad / \quad f(b) \leq k \leq f(a)$$

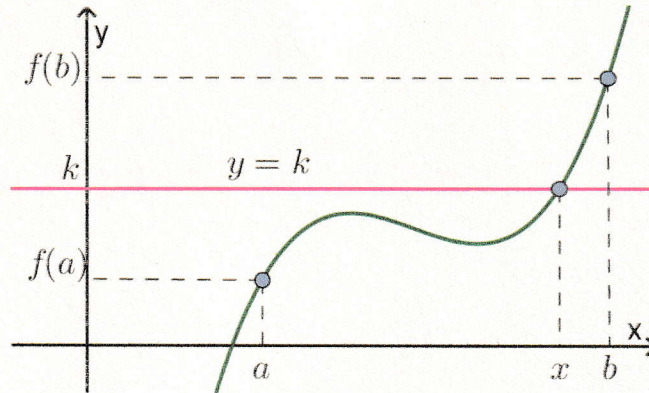


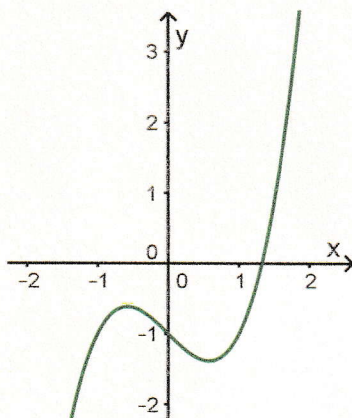
Figure 1.11: Concept of Intermediate-Value Theorem

Example 1.20 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 $f(1) \leq 0 \leq f(2)$. 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
$f(x)$	-1	-0.77	-0.47	-0.1	0.34	0.88	1.5	2.21	3.03	3.96	5



Since $f(1.3) < 0$ and $f(1.4) > 0$, the root is between _____ and _____.

x	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35
$f(x)$	-0.1	-0.06	-0.02	0.02	0.07	0.11

x	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	
$f(x)$	0.16	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.34	

Figure 1.12: Graph of $y = x^3 - x - 1$

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

ครั้งที่ 3: แบบทดสอบย่อย

เพื่อใช้ชื่อเข้าชั้นเรียน ประจำวันอังคารที่ 13 สิงหาคม พ.ศ.2562

ชื่อ-สกุล..... รหัสนักศึกษา..... ลำดับที่.....

พิจารณาฟังก์ชัน g ที่กำหนดให้ต่อไปนี้

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

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

① (1) $g(2) = 9$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 9 = 9$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} 5x - 1 = 9$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 9$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = g(2) \Rightarrow g$ มีความต่อเนื่องที่ $x = 2$

② g ต่อเนื่องบน $[1, 2]$

(1) g ต่อเนื่องบน $(1, 2)$

(2) g ต่อเนื่องทางขวา ที่ $x = 1$ $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x) = g(1)$

(3) g ต่อเนื่องทางซ้าย ที่ $x = 2$ $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x) = g(2)$