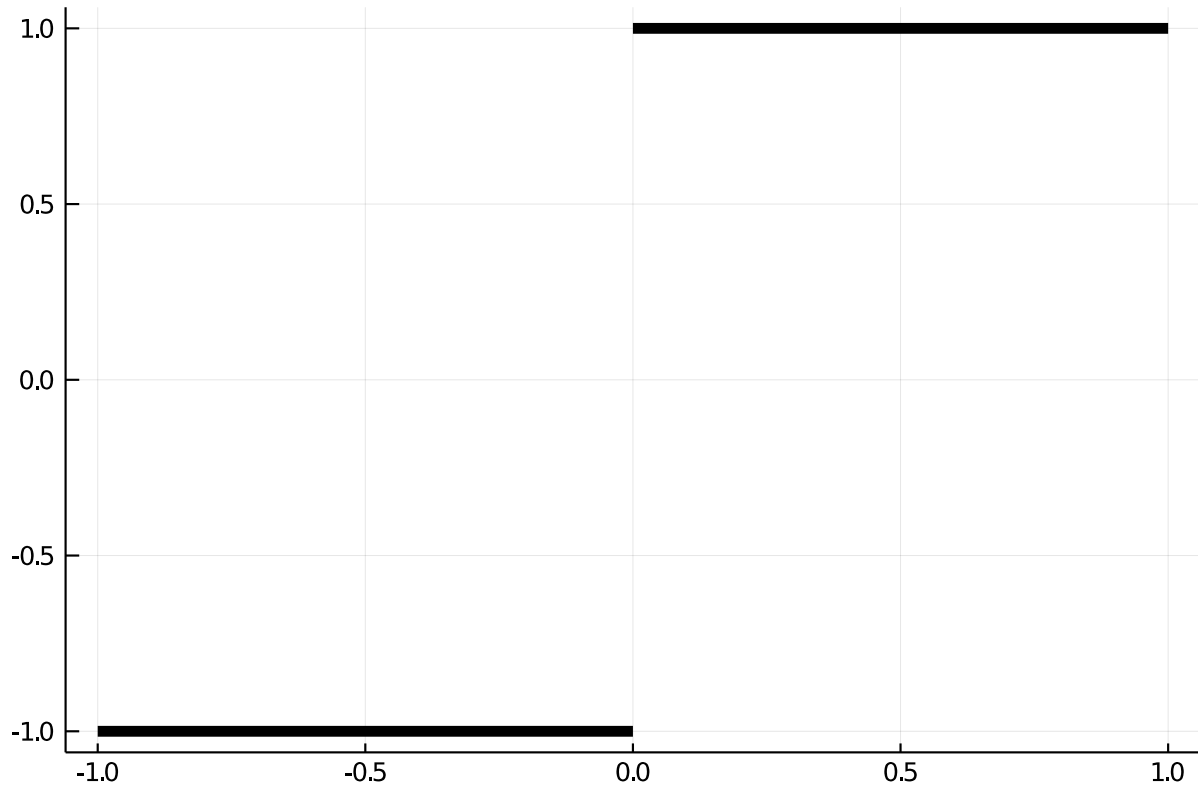


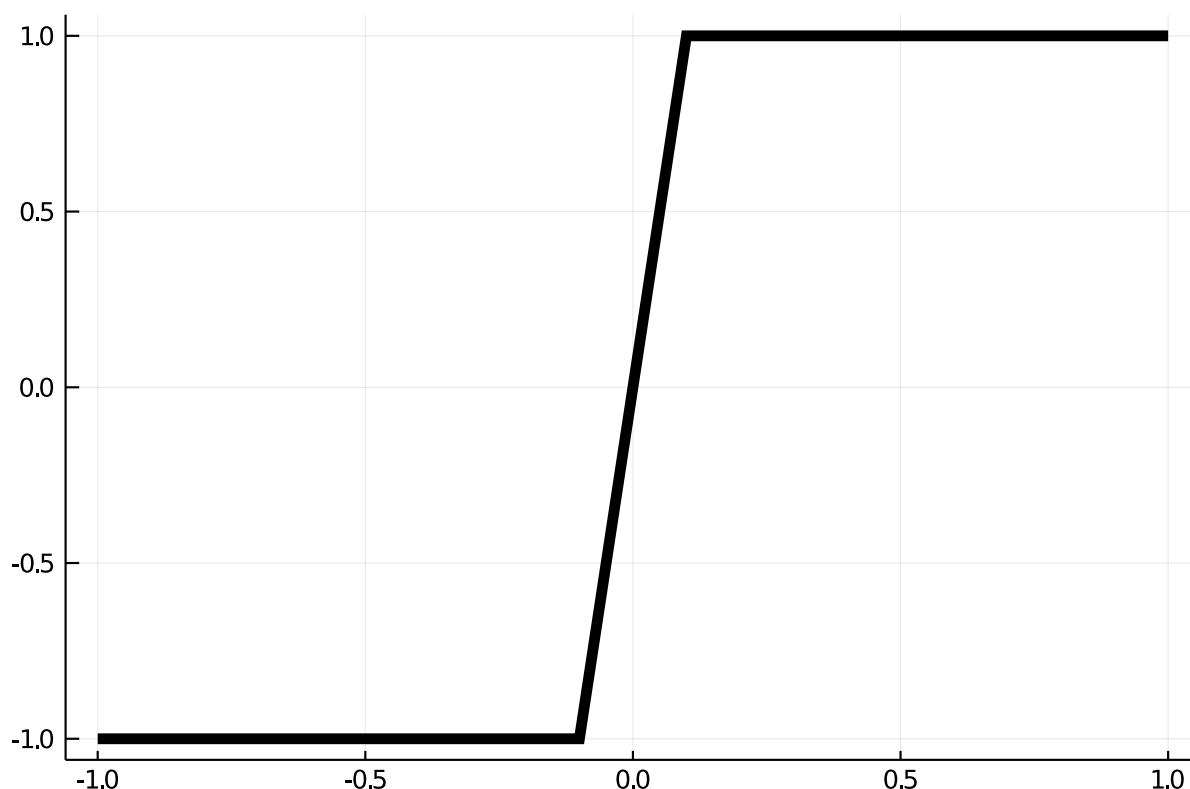
1 Continuity

The definition Google finds for *continuous* is *forming an unbroken whole; without interruption*.

The concept in calculus, as transferred to functions, is similar. Roughly speaking, a continuous function is one whose graph could be drawn without having to lift (or interrupt) the pencil drawing it. nte(Consider these two graphs:



and



Though similar at some level - they agree at nearly every value of x - the first has a "jump" from -1 to 1 instead of the transition in the second one. The first is not continuous at 0 - a break is needed to draw it - whereas the second is continuous.

A formal definition was a bit harder to come to. At [first](#) the concept that for any y between any two values in the range for $f(x)$, the function should take the value y was included. Clearly this could distinguish the two graphs above, as one takes no values in $(-1, 1)$, whereas the other - the continuous one - takes on all values in that range.

However, [Cauchy](#) defined continuity by $f(x + \alpha) - f(x)$ being small whenever α was small. This basically rules out "jumps" and proves more useful as a tool to describe continuity.

The [modern](#) definition simply pushes the details to the definition of the limit:

A function $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = c$ if $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$.

This says three things

- The limit exists at c .
- The function is defined at c (c is in the domain).
- The value of the limit is the same as $f(c)$.

This speaks to continuity at a point, we can extend this to continuity over an interval (a, b) by saying:

A function $f(x)$ is continuous over (a, b) if at each point c with $a < c < b$, $f(x)$ is continuous at c .

Finally, as with limits, it can be convenient to speak of *right* continuity and *left* continuity at a point, where the limit in the definition is replaced by a right or left limit, as appropriate.

The limit in the definition of continuity is the basic limit and not an extended sense where infinities are accounted for. As with limits, such extensions are qualified in the language, as in "*right* continuous."

Examples of continuity Most familiar functions are continuous everywhere.

- For example, a monomial function $f(x) = ax^n$ for non-negative, integer n will be continuous. This is because the limit exists everywhere, the domain of f is all x and there are no jumps.
- Similarly, the basic trigonometric functions $\sin(x)$, $\cos(x)$ are continuous everywhere.
- So are the exponential functions $f(x) = a^x, a > 0$.
- The hyperbolic sine $((e^x - e^{-x})/2)$ and cosine $((e^x + e^{-x})/2)$ are, as e^x is.
- The hyperbolic tangent is, as $\cosh(x) > 0$ for all x .

Some familiar functions are continuous but not everywhere.

- For example, $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ is continuous on $(0, \infty)$ and right continuous at 0, but it is not defined for negative x , so can't possibly be continuous there.
- Similarly, $f(x) = \log(x)$ is continuous on $(0, \infty)$, but it is not defined at $x = 0$, so is not right continuous at 0.
- The tangent function $\tan(x) = \sin(x)/\cos(x)$ is continuous everywhere *except* the points x with $\cos(x) = 0$ ($\pi/2 + k\pi, k$ an integer).
- The hyperbolic co-tangent is not continuous at $x = 0$ when \sinh is 0,
- The semicircle $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ is *continuous* on $(-1, 1)$. It is not continuous at -1 and 1 , though it is right continuous at -1 and left continuous at 1 .

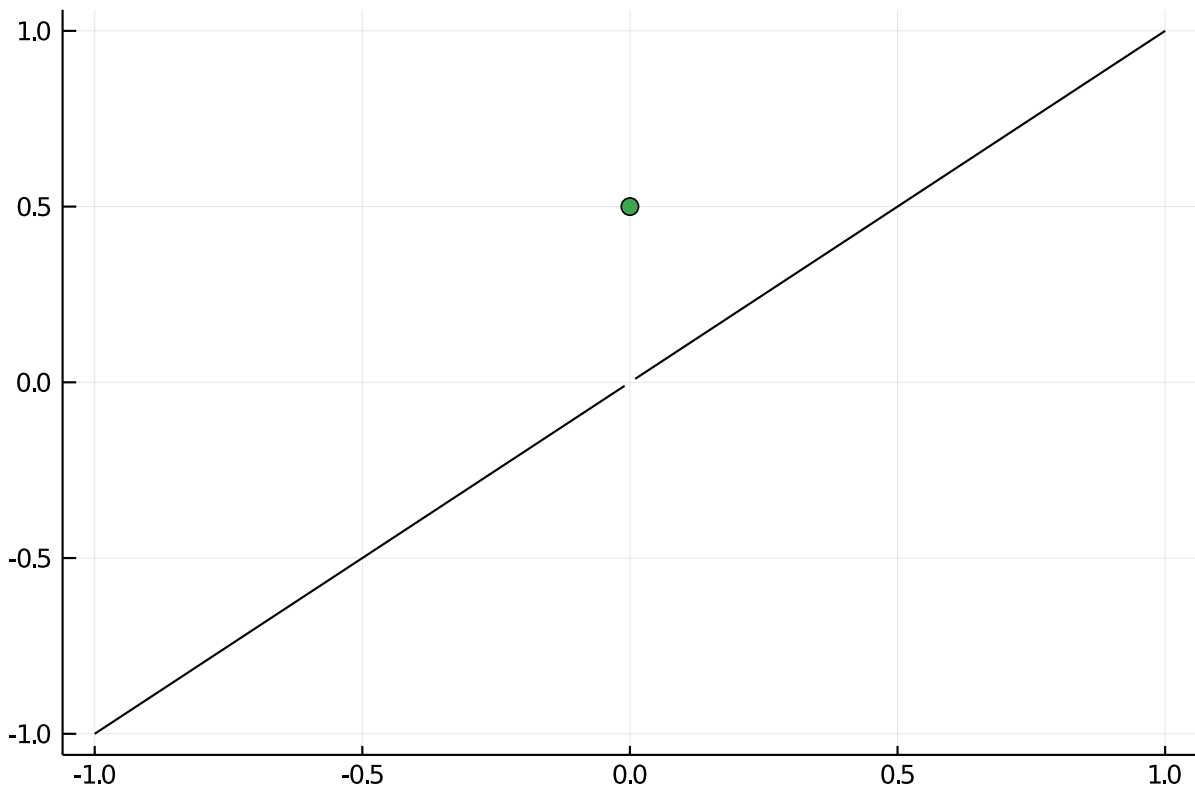
Examples of discontinuity There are various reasons why a function may not be continuous.

- The function $f(x) = \sin(x)/x$ has a limit at 0 but is not defined at 0, so is not continuous at 0. The function can be redefined to make it continuous.
- The function $f(x) = 1/x$ is continuous everywhere *except* $x = 0$.
- A rational function $f(x) = p(x)/q(x)$ will be continuous everywhere except where $q(x) = 0$.
- The function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

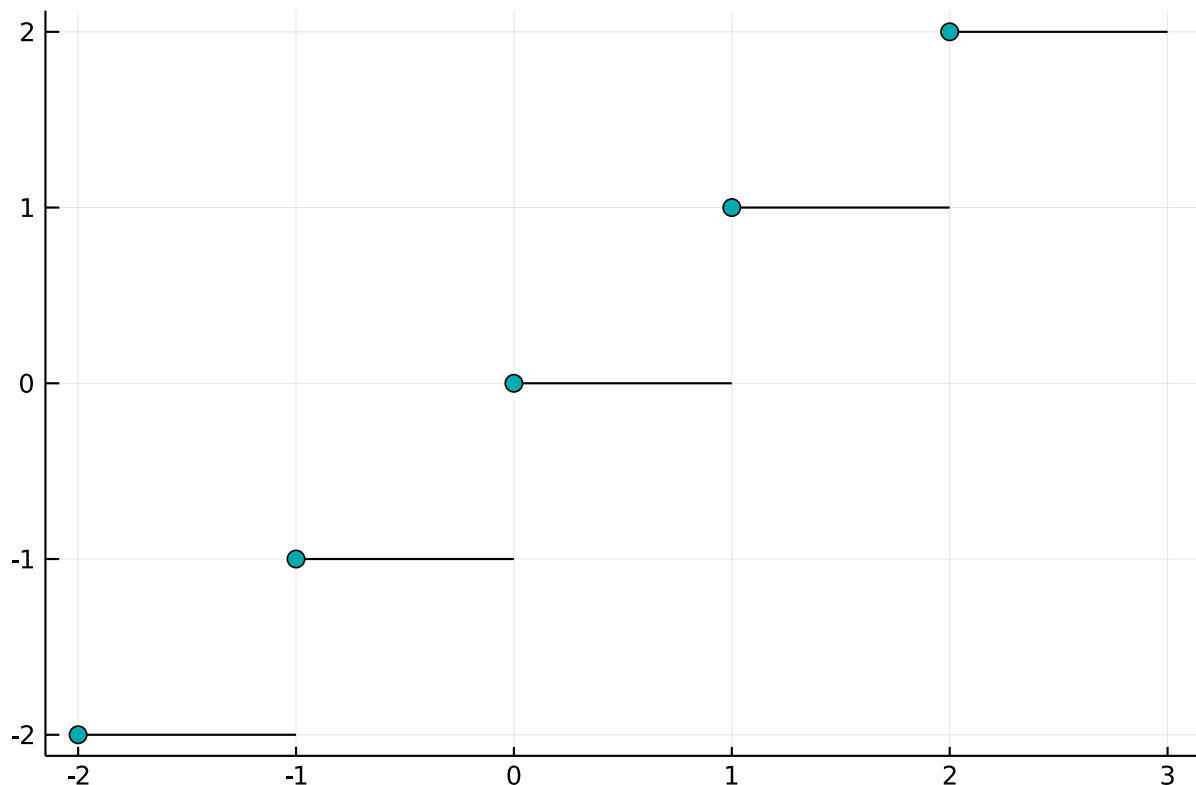
is implemented by `Julia`'s `sign` function. It has a value at 0, but no limit at 0, so is not continuous at 0. Furthermore, the left and right limits exist at 0 but are not equal to $f(0)$ so the function is not left or right continuous at 0. It is continuous everywhere except at $x = 0$.

- Similarly, the function defined by this graph



is not continuous at $x = 0$. It has a limit of 0 at 0, a function value $f(0) = 1/2$, but the limit and the function value are not equal.

- The `floor` function, which rounds down to the nearest integer, is also not continuous at the integers, but is right continuous at the integers, as, for example, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$. This graph emphasizes the right continuity by placing a point for the value of the function when there is a jump:



- The function $f(x) = 1/x^2$ is not continuous at $x = 0$: $f(x)$ is not defined at $x = 0$ and $f(x)$ has no limit at $x = 0$ (in the usual sense).
- On the Wikipedia page for [continuity](#) the example of Dirichlet's function is given:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational,} \\ 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is rational.} \end{cases}$$

The limit for any c is discontinuous, as any interval about c will contain *both* rational and irrational numbers so the function will not take values in a small neighborhood around any potential L .

Example Let a function be defined by cases:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 + c & x \geq 0, \\ 2x - 3 & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

What value of c will make $f(x)$ a continuous function?

To be continuous we note that for $x < 0$ and for $x > 0$ the function is a simple polynomial, so is continuous. At $x = 0$ to be continuous we need a limit to exist and be equal to $f(0)$, which is c . A limit exists if the left and right limits are equal. This means we need to solve for c to make the left and right limits equal.

```
using CalculusWithJulia # load `SymPy`
using Plots
```

```
@vars x c
ex1 = 3x^2 + c
ex2 = 2x-3
del = limit(ex1, x=>0, dir="+") - limit(ex2, x=>0, dir="-")
```

$$c + 3$$

We need to solve for c to make `del` zero:

```
solve(del, c)
```

$$\left[-3 \right]$$

This gives the value of c .

1.1 Rules for continuity

As we've seen, functions can be combined in several ways. How do these relate with continuity?

Suppose $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are both continuous on (a, b) . Then

- The function $h(x) = \alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)$ is continuous on (a, b) for any real numbers α and β ;
- The function $h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$ is continuous on (a, b) ; and
- The function $h(x) = f(x)/g(x)$ is continuous at all points c in (a, b) **where** $g(c) \neq 0$.
- The function $h(x) = f(g(x))$ is continuous at $x = c$ *if* $g(x)$ is continuous at c *and* $f(x)$ is continuous at $g(c)$.

So, continuity is preserved for all of the basic operations except when dividing by 0.

Examples

- Since a monomial $f(x) = ax^n$ (n a non-negative integer) is continuous, by the first rule, any polynomial will be continuous.
- Since both $f(x) = e^x$ and $g(x) = \sin(x)$ are continuous everywhere, so will be $h(x) = e^x \cdot \sin(x)$.
- Since $f(x) = e^x$ is continuous everywhere and $g(x) = -x$ is continuous everywhere, the composition $h(x) = e^{-x}$ will be continuous everywhere.
- Since $f(x) = x$ is continuous everywhere, the function $h(x) = 1/x$ - a ratio of continuous functions - will be continuous everywhere *except* possibly at $x = 0$ (where it is not continuous).
- The function $h(x) = e^{x \log(x)}$ will be continuous on $(0, \infty)$, the same domain that $g(x) = x \log(x)$ is continuous. This function (also written as x^x) has a right limit at 0 (of 1), but is not right continuous, as $h(0)$ is not defined.

1.2 Questions

⊗ Question

Let $f(x) = \sin(x)$ and $g(x) = \cos(x)$. Which of these is not continuous everywhere?

$$f + g, f - g, f \cdot g, f \circ g, f/g$$

1.

$$f \cdot g$$

2.

$$f/g$$

3.

$$f + g$$

4.

$$f - g$$

5.

$$f \circ g$$

⊗ Question

Let $f(x) = \sin(x)$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$.

When will $f \circ g$ be continuous?

1. For all x

2. For all $x > 0$

3. For all x where $\sin(x) > 0$

When will $g \circ f$ be continuous?

1. For all x

2. For all $x > 0$

3. For all x where $\sin(x) > 0$

⊗ Question

The composition $f \circ g$ will be continuous everywhere provided:

1. The function g is continuous everywhere

2. The function f is continuous everywhere

3. The function g is continuous everywhere and f is continuous on the range of g

4. The function f is continuous everywhere and g is continuous on the range of f

⊗ Question

At which values is $f(x) = 1/\sqrt{x-2}$ not continuous?

1. For $x \geq 0$
2. When $x \geq 2$
3. When $x \leq 2$
4. When $x > 2$

⊗ Question

A value $x = c$ is a *removable singularity* for $f(x)$ if $f(x)$ is not continuous at c but will be if $f(c)$ is redefined to be $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$.

The function $f(x) = (x^2 - 4)/(x - 2)$ has a removable singularity at $x = 2$. What value would we redefine $f(2)$ to be, to make f a continuous function?

⊗ Question

The highly oscillatory function

$$f(x) = x^2(\cos(1/x) - 1)$$

has a removable singularity at $x = 0$. What value would we redefine $f(0)$ to be, to make f a continuous function?

⊗ Question

Let $f(x)$ be defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} c + \sin(2x - \pi/2) & x > 0 \\ 3x - 4 & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

What value of c will make $f(x)$ continuous?

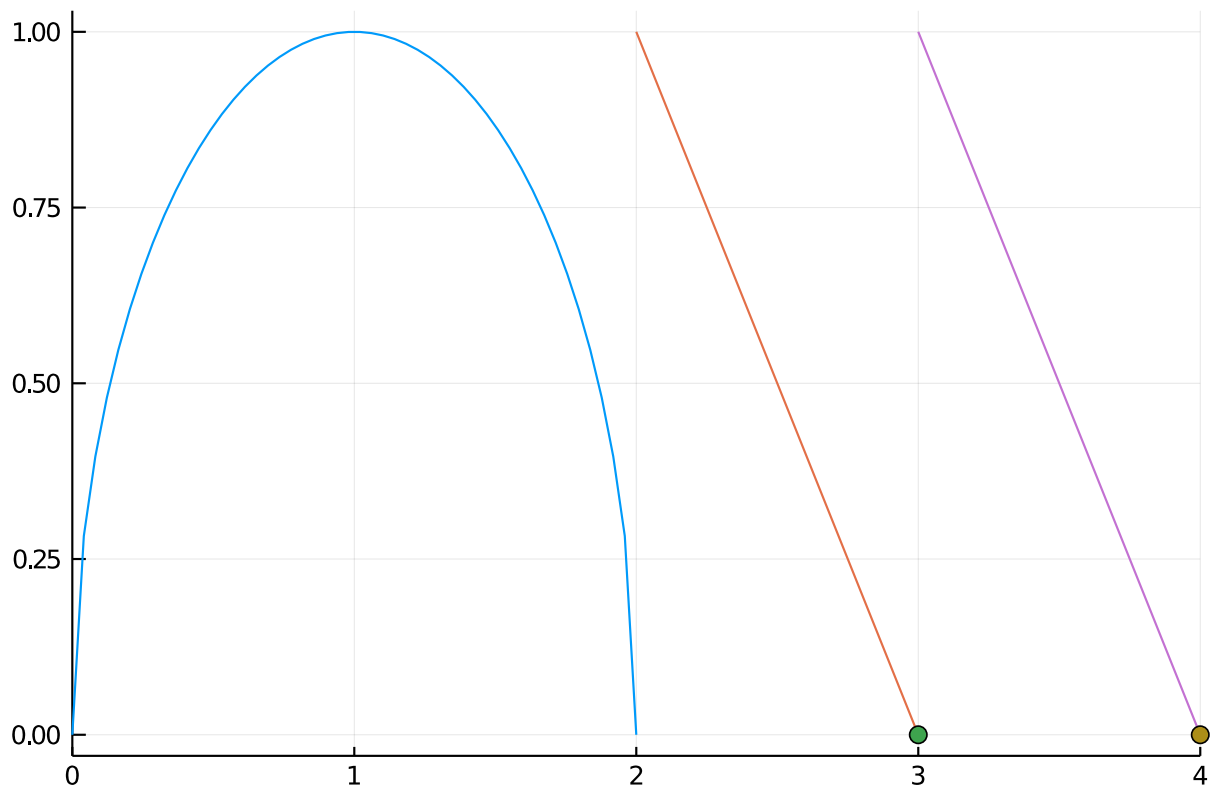
⊗ Question

Suppose $f(x)$, $g(x)$, and $h(x)$ are continuous functions on (a, b) . If $a < c < b$, are you sure that $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x))$ is $f(g(c))$?

1. No, as $g(c)$ may not be in the interval (a, b)
2. Yes, composition of continuous functions results in a continuous function, so the limit is just the function value.

⊗ Question

Consider the function $f(x)$ given by the following graph



The function $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 1$?

1. Yes
2. No

The function $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 2$?

1. Yes
2. No

The function $f(x)$ is right continuous at $x = 3$?

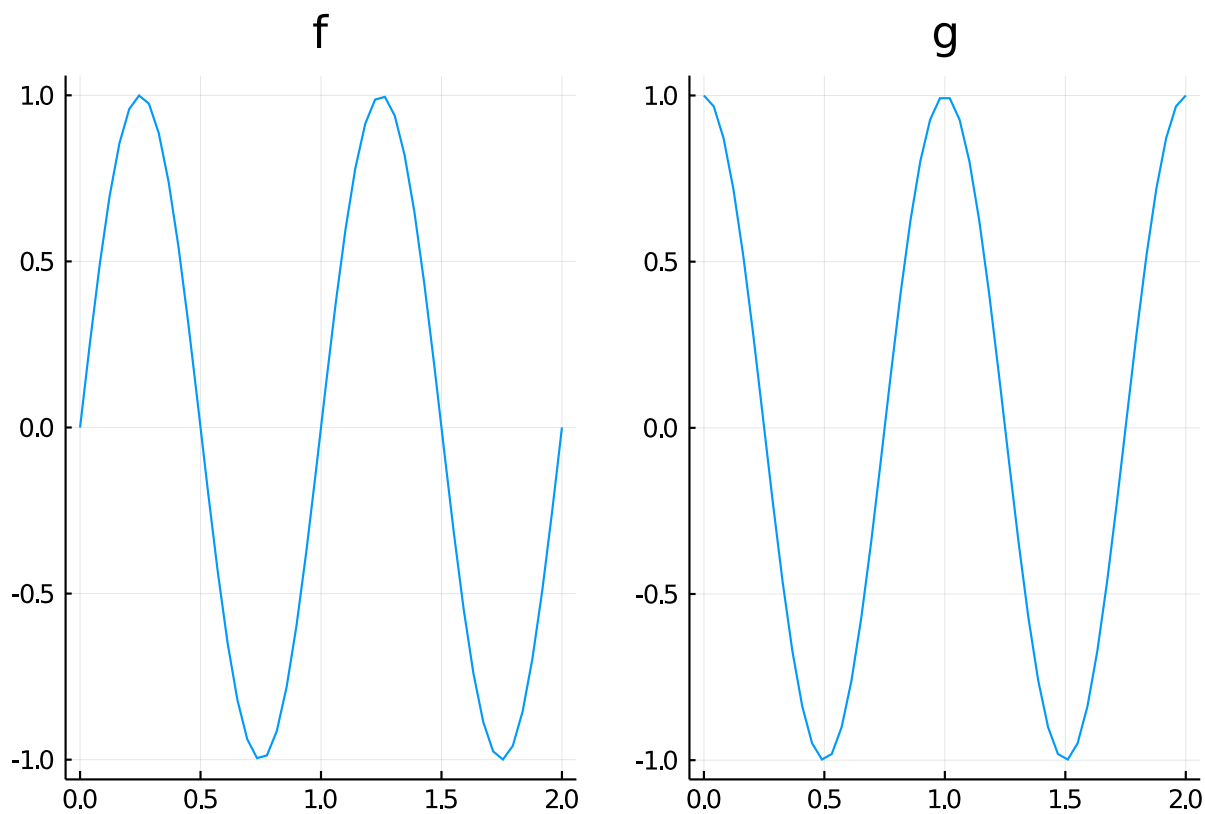
1. Yes
2. No

The function $f(x)$ is left continuous at $x = 4$?

1. Yes
2. No

⊗ Question

Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be continuous functions whose graph of $[0, 1]$ is given by:



What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0.25} f(g(x))$?

What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0.25} g(f(x))$?

What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0.5} f(g(x))$?

1.

−1.0

2. Can't tell

3.

0.0