

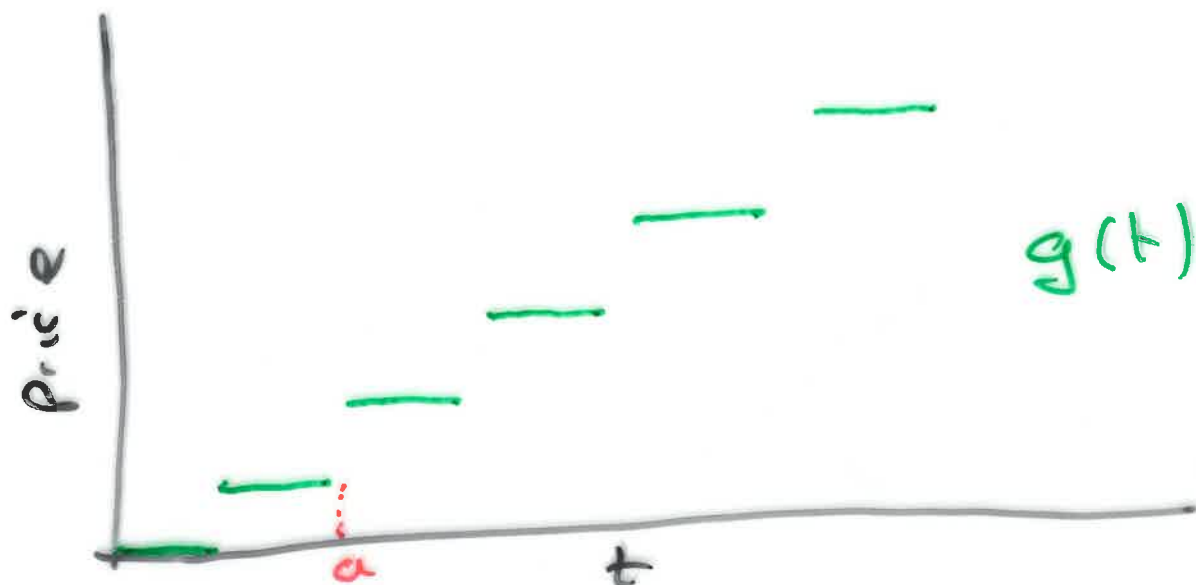
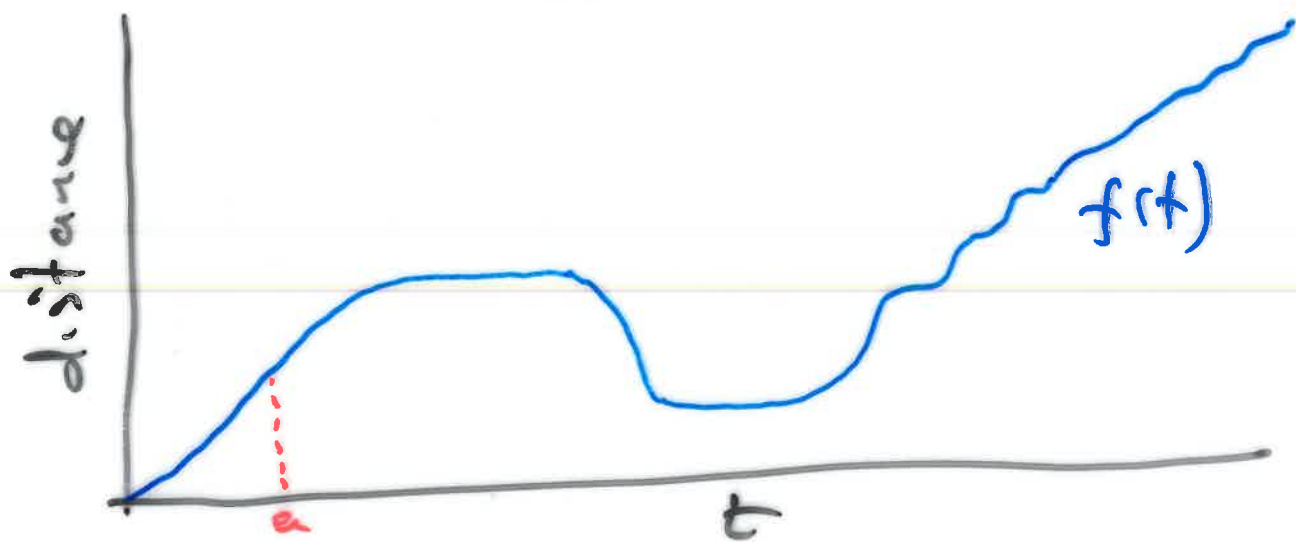
# Second homework now outline

## Continuity

to travel to Dublin Airport.

$f(t)$  = distance from Galway to  
minutes after leaving.

$g(t)$  = price of parking my  
car  $t$  minutes after  
entering the car park.



Intuitively: continuous means there are no breaks in the graph.

Better, more general, definition:

A function  $f(x)$  is continuous if a small change in the input yields only a small change in the output.

In the above example  $f(x)$  is continuous, whereas  $g(x)$  is not continuous.

In the context of functions

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

the following is the best definition,

We say that  $f(t)$  is continuous at a point  $t=a$

if:

- i)  $f(a)$  is defined. (i.e.  $a$  must lie in the domain of  $f$ .)
- ii)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} f(t)$  exists, and
- iii)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} f(t) = f(a)$

Example Determine the constant  $k$  such that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 & \text{for } x \geq 2 \\ kx & \text{for } x < 2 \end{cases}$$

is continuous at all points  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Sol<sup>n</sup> The only problem is  
at  $x = 2$ .

We need

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2) = 8$$

i.e. We need

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 8 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$$

i.e. need

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} kx = 8 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} x^3$$

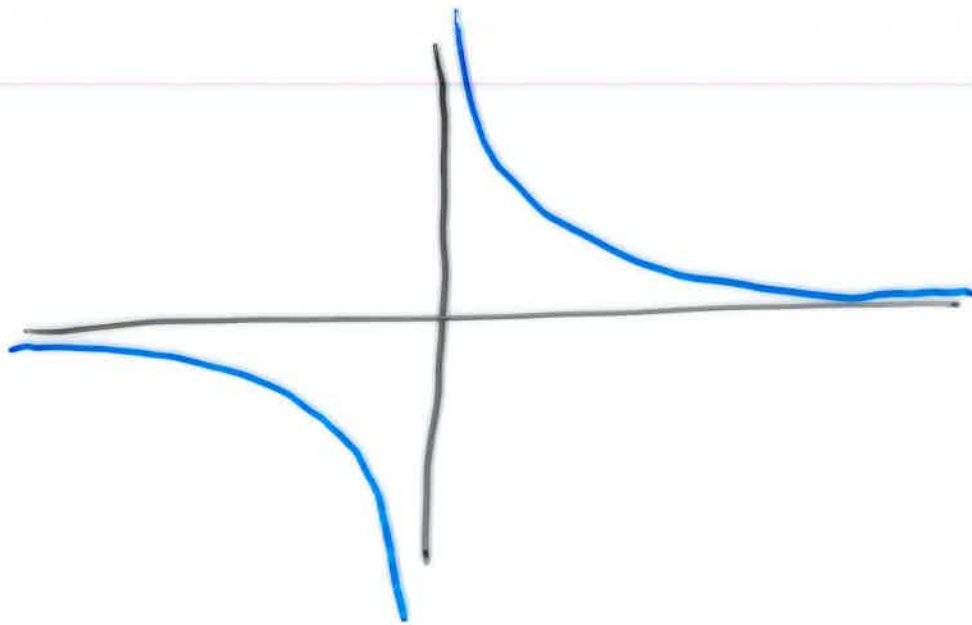
So we need

$$2k = 8$$

So we need  $k = 4$ .

Defn A function  $f$  is said to be continuous if it is continuous at all points  $x$  in its domain.

Example Is the function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  continuous?



yes!