There are three types of discontinuities.

## 1 Removable Discontinuity

**Definition 1.** A function f(x) has a removable discontinuity at  $x = x_0$  if

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$$

Example 1. the rational function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x + 1}$$

has a removable discontinuity at x = -1.

Since at x = -1 this is a hole. So the left right limits exist and equal, but the function value is missing.

## 2 Jump Discontinuity

**Definition 2.** A function is said to have a jump discontinuity at  $x = x_0$  if

$$\lim_{x\to x_0^-}f(x)\neq \lim_{x\to x_0^+}f(x)$$

Example 2. The piecewise function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x < 0\\ \cos x, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

has a jump discontinuity at x=0. Since  $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} x=0$ , yet  $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \cos x=1$ .

## 3 Essential Discontinuity

**Definition 3.** A function has essential discontinuity at  $x = x_0$  if one (both) of one-sided limits does(do) not exist or be infinity.

Example 3.

$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

has an essential discontinuity at x=0, since both left and right limits at x=0 do not exist.