Continuity

Nijat Aliyev

BHOS

Calculus

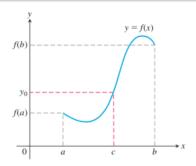
September 27, 2023

Theorem (Intermediate Value Theorem (IVT))

If f is any continuous function on a closed interval [a,b] and if N is any number between f(a) and f(b), then there exists $c \in (a,b)$ such that f(c) = N.

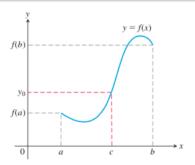
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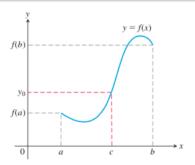
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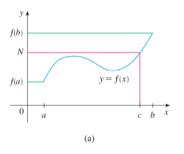
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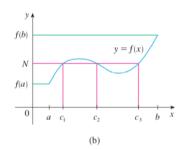
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IVT tells that a continuous function takes on every intermediate value between f(a) and f(b).

Note that the value N can be taken on once or more than once





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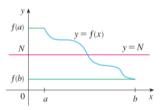
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Example: Consider the piece-wise defined function

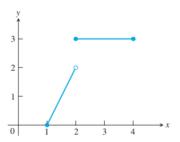
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f does not take any value between 2 and 3.

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IVT says that, if f is continuous and changes its sign on the interval [a, b], then f has a root on (a, b).

Example: Show that there is a root of the equation

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Furthermore, f(0) = -1 < 0 and f(1) = 2 > 0.

Since 0 is between -1 and 2, by IVT, there is $c \in (0,1)$ such that f(c) = 0.

In other words, $4x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$ has at least one root c in (0,1).

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F(x) is continuous at x = 0 because $\lim_{x \to 0} F(x) = F(0)$.

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The function F(x) is continuous at x = c and is called **continuous extension** of f.

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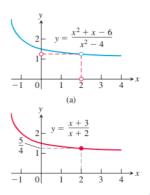
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Thus, F is continuous extension of f to x = 2.



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