

Source: [KBe2020math401index](#)

1 | Reading

Openstax

Link

- #define continuity at a point
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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

- To ensure that it is defined, connected on both sides, and doesn't have a random point
- To check for continuity, just check for $f(a)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$, and that they are equal
- Rational functions
 - Are continuous on their domains
 - Basically anywhere they are defined
- Discontinuity types
 - Removable discontinuities
 - Hole in the graph
 - infinite is continuity
 - asymptote
 - jump discontinuity
- Continuity from the right and left
 - Same as definition of continuous, but replace the limit with right and left hand limits respectively

libretexts

Link - Basically the same thing - Properties of continuous functions (group like bits) - > Let f and g be continuous functions on an interval I , let a be a real number and let n be a positive integer. The following functions are continuous on I .

- > - Sums/Differences: $f \pm g$
- > - Constant Multiples: $c \cdot f$
- > - Products: $f \cdot g$
- > - Quotients: f/g (as long as $g \neq 0$ on I)
- > - Powers: f^n
- > - Roots: $f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}$ (if n is even then $x \geq 0$ on I ; if n is odd, then true for all values of x on I)
- > - Compositions: Adjust the definitions of f and g to: Let f be continuous on J , where the range of g on I is J , and let g be continuous on I . Then $f \circ g$, i.e., $(f \circ g)(x)$, is continuous on I .