

1.5. Continuity.

(*) Continuous functions

A function $f(x)$ is continuous if $f(x)$ is continuous at any point.

Example: $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{3x}$

$$f(x) = x + 1$$

(*) Some basic continuous functions:

(1) Polynomial functions

Ex: $f(x) = 6x^2 + 5x + 1$

(2) Exponential functions

$$f(x) = 3^x + 10$$

(3) Sine and cosine functions

$$f(x) = \sin 10x + \cos x$$

Note: (+) tangent functions are not cont. $f(x) = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

(+) Rational functions are not always continuous.

$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x+2}$ is not cont. b/c it is not
cont at $x = -2$

$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2+2}$ is a continuous function.

(*) continuity on intervals

A function $f(x)$ is continuous on an interval (a, b)

if $f(x)$ is continuous at any point on (a, b)

Ex: $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x+2}$ is cont. on $(0, 5)$
is not cont. on $(-10, 10)$

(*) All basic functions are continuous on their domains.

- (1) polynomials
- (2) rational functions
- (3) logarithmic / exponential functions
- (4) Trig. functions

Example:

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

Domain: $x \neq -2$ [interval: $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, \infty)$]

$f(x)$ is cont. when $x \neq -2$

(*) A result on a limit of trig. function.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$$

This means $\sin x \approx x$ when x near 0

Example: Calculate

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = \lim_{2x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 1$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot 2 \\ = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{\sin 3x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{5x} = \frac{3}{5}$$

[notice $\sin 3x \approx 3x$, $\sin 5x \approx 5x$]

$$(5) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin 5x}{2x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + 5x}{2x + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x}{3x} = 2$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + \sin 2x}{x^2 + \sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 + 5x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+2)}{x(x+5)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+2}{x+5} = \frac{0+2}{0+5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Pracice : Find

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{\sin 20x}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3 + \sin x}{x^3 - \sin 10x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sin 2x + x}$$