## Notes of "Basic Definitions and Examples"

Jinxin Wang

## 1 Continuity of a Function at a Point

**Definition 1** (Continuity of a Function at a Point with Domain in a Neighborhood of the Point).

**Definition 2** (Continuity of a Function at a Point with General Domain).

$$f: E \to \mathbb{R}$$
 is continuous at  $a \in E := (\forall V(f(a))) \exists U_E(a)(f(U_E(a)) \subset V(f(a)))$ 

**Remark 1.** Depending on the kind of point a of the domain E:

- If a is an isolated point of E, then there exists  $U_E(a) = \{a\}$ , and  $\forall V(f(a))$ ,  $f(U_E(a)) = \{f(a)\} \subset V(f(a))$ . Therefore, f is continuous at any isolated point of its domain E.
- If a is a limit point of E, then we have an equivalent definition of continuity at the point:

$$(f: E \to \mathbb{R} \text{ is continuous at } a \in E, \text{where } a \text{ is a limit point of } E) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{E\ni x\to a} f(x) = f(a)$$
 (1)

Remark 2. Since we can rewrite

$$\lim_{E\ni x\to a} f(x) = f(a) = f(\lim_{E\ni x\to a} x) \tag{2}$$

It leads to the conclusion that continuous functions and only the continuous ones can commute with the operation of passing to the limit at a point (只有连续函数可以与取极限交换运算顺序).

**Remark 3.** By the Cauchy criterion we can give another equivalent definition of continuity at a point with the concept of the oscillation of a function at a point.

**Definition 3** (The Oscillation of a Function at a Point). The oscillation of  $f: E \to \mathbb{R}$  at a, denoted as  $\omega(f; a)$ , is defined as

$$\omega(f;a) = \lim_{\delta \to 0^+} \omega(f; U_E^{\delta}(a)) \tag{3}$$

Then we have the following statement:

$$(f: E \to \mathbb{R} \text{ is continuous at } a \in E) \Leftrightarrow (\omega(f; a) = 0)$$

**Definition 4** (Continuity of a Function on a Set).

## 2 Points of Discontinuity

**Definition 5** (Point of Discontinuity).

**Definition 6** (Removable of Discontinuity).

**Definition 7** (Discontinuity of First Kind).

**Definition 8** (Discontinuity of Second Kind).

Example 1 (The Dirichlet Function).

**Example 2** (The Riemann Function).