Why

We try to precisely characterize the idea that a function is continuous, or uninterrupted.

Definition

Consider a function from the real numbers to the real numbers.

The function is *continuous at a point* in its domain if for every positive real number, there is a positive real number such that every pointin the domain which is the second positive number close to the first element has result which is the first positive number close to the second.

A function is *continuous* if it is continuous at every point of its domain.

Notation

Let R denote the set of real numbers. Let $f : R \to R$. Then f is continuous at $x \in R$ if

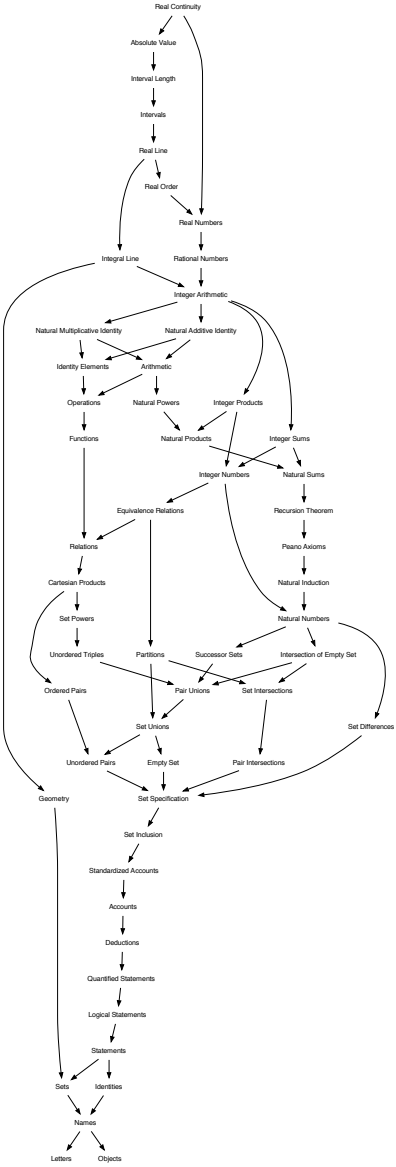
$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists \delta > 0)(|x - y| < \delta \longrightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon)$$

for all $y \in R$.

Then f is continuous.

$$(\forall x \in R)(\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists \delta > 0)(|x - y| < \delta \longrightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon)$$

for all $y \in R$.


Real Continuity
Absolute Value
Interval Length
Intervals
Real Line
Real Order
Real Numbers
Integral Line
Rational Numbers
Integer Arithmetic
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Natural Additive Identity
Identity Elements
Arithmetic
Operations
Natural Powers
Integer Products
Functions
Natural Products
Integer Sums
Integer Numbers
Natural Sums
Equivalence Relations
Recursion Theorem
Relations
Peano Axioms
Cartesian Products
Natural Induction
Set Powers
Natural Numbers
Unordered Triples
Partitions
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
Ordered Pairs
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Set Unions
Set Differences
Unordered Pairs
Empty Set
Pair Intersections
Geometry
Set Specification
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Sets
Identities
Names
Letters
Objects