

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \leq 2 \\ 8-2x & 2 < x < 4 \\ 4 & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

Is f continuous @ $x=2$?

Yes $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2) = 4$

@ $x=4$?

No $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$ DNE
so not continuous.

Evaluate the limit

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = (2)^2 = 4$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 8 - 2(2) = 4$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 4$



4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = 8 - 2(4) = 0$

5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = 4$



6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = \text{DNE}$

Today, we will learn about the implications of continuity.

6.) Intermediate Value Theorem

If f is **continuous** on the closed interval $[a, b]$, $f(a) \neq f(b)$, and k is any number between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$, then there is at least one number c in $[a, b]$ such that $f(c) = k$.

Example...

Show that the function $f(x) = \cos^2 x - 2 \sin \frac{x}{4}$ has a zero in the interval $[0, 2]$

$$f(0) = (\cos 0)^2 - 2 \sin(0/4) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$f(2) = (\cos 2)^2 - 2 \sin(2/4) = -0.7856$$

$$-0.786$$

Since $f(x)$ has domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ it is continuous,
 $f(2) < 0 \leq f(0)$, so ^{using IVT} there is a c value in (a, b)
 such that $f(c) = 0$.

Verify that the IVT applies to the indicated interval and find the value of c guaranteed by it.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x}{x - 1}, f(c) = 6, \left[\frac{5}{2}, 4\right] \quad D_f = \{x \mid x \neq 1, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$f(x)$ is continuous over $\left[\frac{5}{2}, 4\right]$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 5.833$$

$$f(4) = 6.667$$

Since $f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \leq 6 \leq f(4)$, acc to IVT
 there is a c in $\left[\frac{5}{2}, 4\right]$ such that $f(c) = 6$.

$$(x-1)6 = \frac{(x^2+x)(x-1)}{(x-1)}$$

$$6x - 6 = x^2 + x$$

$$0 = x^2 - 5x + 6$$

$$0 = (x-2)(x-3)$$

$$x = 2, 3$$

$$x = 3$$

$$f(3) = 6 \checkmark$$

Continuity -
3 Parts

- 1) $f(a)$ exists
- 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$
- 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a) \therefore f(x)$ is continuous at $x=a$.

IVT - What to do

- 1) check for continuity over $[a, b]$
- 2) $f(a) = ?$ $f(b) = ?$
- 3) $f(a) \leq f(c) \leq f(b)$
 \therefore by IVT, $a < c < b$

Today's Assignment

1.4 page 80-81 #83-86 & 91-94 all

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

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{(x-3)(x-1)} \stackrel{x \neq 3}{=} \frac{x+2}{x-1}$$