

Continuity and One-Sided Limits

Where is each function discontinuous and what type of discontinuity is it?

$$g(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 25}{10 + 4x}$$

$$10 + 4x = 0$$

-10 -10

$$4x = -10$$

$\frac{4}{4}x = \frac{-10}{4}$

$$x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

Removable Discontinuity

$$g(x) = \frac{(2x-5)(2x+5)}{2(2x+5)}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2x-5}{2}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 2}$$

$$x - 2 = 0 \quad \boxed{x = 2}$$

non removable dis.

$$h(x) = \frac{(x-4)(x+4)}{x-2}$$

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

$$x+2=0 \quad \boxed{x=-2}$$

non removable dis.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x)$$

-4	-3	-2.5	-2	-1.5	-1	0
-1	-1	-1	?	1	1	1

$$\frac{|-4+2|}{-4+2} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

$$\frac{|-3+2|}{-3+2} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$\frac{|0+2|}{0+2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \frac{|-1+2|}{-1+2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 5, & x < -2 \\ \frac{2-x}{x}, & x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$a) f(-2) = \frac{2 - (-2)}{-2} = \frac{4}{-2} = \boxed{-2}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = 3(-2) - 5 = -6 - 5 = \boxed{-11}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \boxed{-2}$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \boxed{\text{DNE}}$$

e) Where is $f(x)$ discontinuous?

$$\boxed{x = -2 \ \& \ 0}$$

Find the value of a so that $f(x)$ is continuous

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax - 1, & x \leq 2 \\ 4 - x, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$ax - 1 = 4 - x$$

$$a(2) - 1 = 4 - 2$$

$$2a - 1 = 2$$

$$\frac{2a}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{3}{2}$$

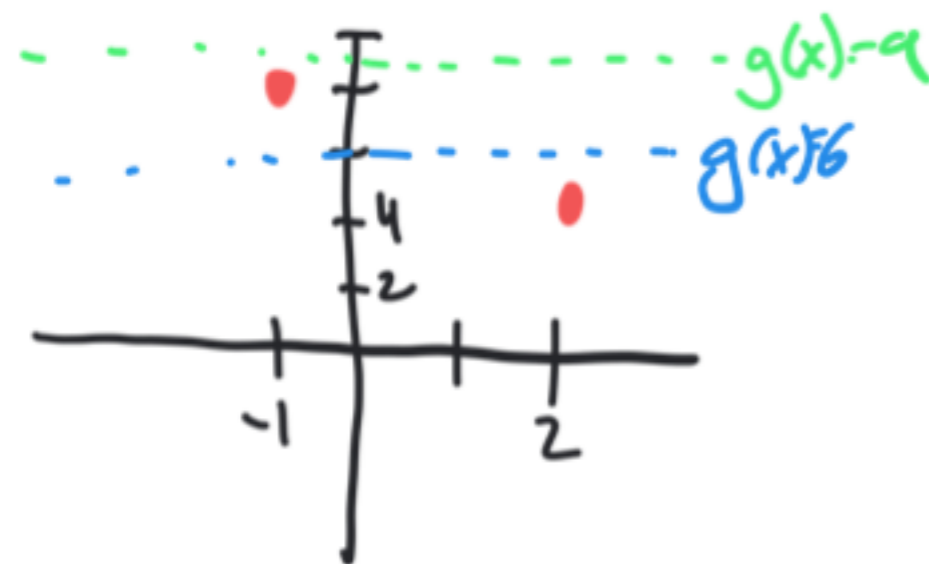
Verify that the Intermediate Value Theorem applies on the interval, and find the value of c guaranteed by the theorem.

$g(x) = 9 - x^2$, $[-1, 2]$, $g(c) = 9$ $g(x)$ is continuous on $[-1, 2]$

$g(-1) = 9 - (-1)^2 = 8$

$g(2) = 9 - (2)^2 = 5$

IVT does not apply



What if $[-1, 2]$ $g(c) = 6$

IVT does Apply

$c = \sqrt{3}$

$9 - x^2 = 6$

$-9 \quad -9$

$x^2 = 3$

$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{3}$
 $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

$\sqrt{1}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{4}$

$\sqrt{3} \approx 1.7$