

## Exercise 49

Which of the following functions  $f$  has a removable discontinuity at  $a$ ? If the discontinuity is removable, find a function  $g$  that agrees with  $f$  for  $x \neq a$  and is continuous at  $a$ .

$$(a) f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}, \quad a = 1$$

$$(b) f(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 2x}{x - 2}, \quad a = 2$$

$$(c) f(x) = \llbracket \sin x \rrbracket, \quad a = \pi$$

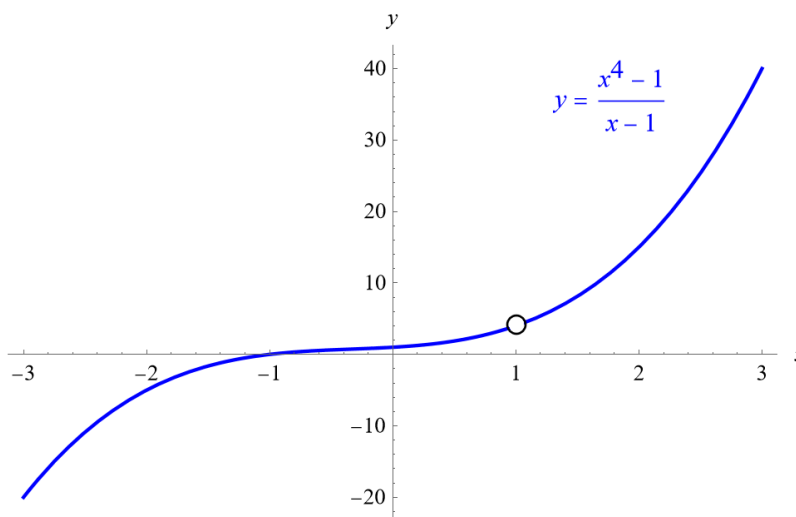
### Solution

#### Part (a)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}, \quad a = 1$$

The factor of  $x - 1$  in the denominator would cause a vertical asymptote to appear in the graph at  $x = 1$ , but since one of the factors in the numerator cancels out with it, there's only a hole at  $x = 1$ .

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



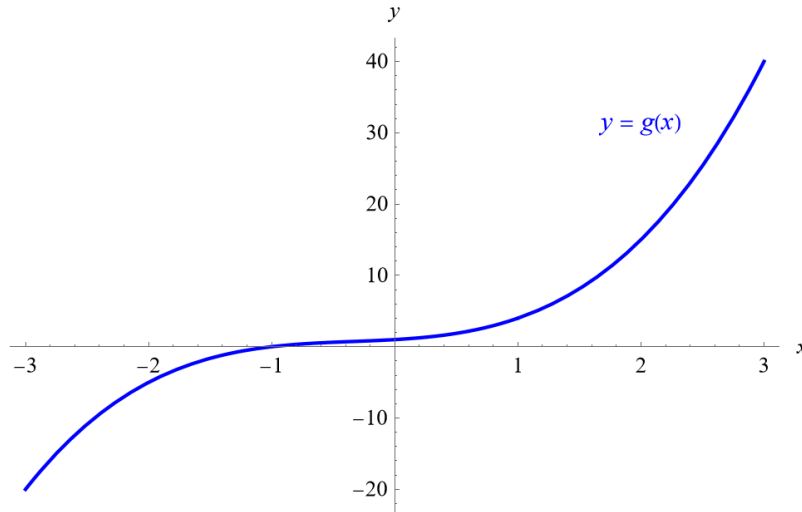
To remove the hole, figure out what  $f(x)$  would be at  $x = 1$ .

$$(1^2 + 1)(1 + 1) = (2)(2) = 4$$

Then define a new function with this value at  $x = 1$ .

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1} & \text{if } x \neq 1 \\ 4 & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$$

The graph of  $g(x)$  versus  $x$  is continuous.

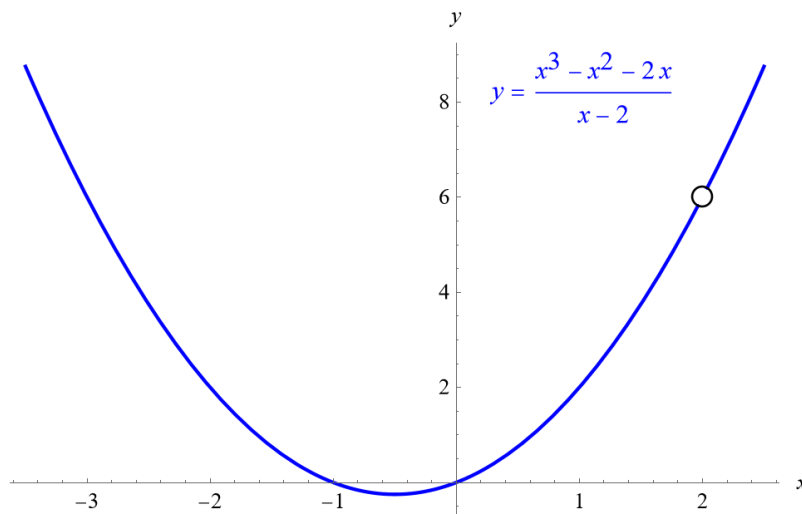


**Part (b)**

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 2x}{x - 2}, \quad a = 2$$

The factor of  $x - 2$  in the denominator would cause a vertical asymptote to appear in the graph at  $x = 2$ , but since one of the factors in the numerator cancels out with it, there's only a hole at  $x = 2$ .

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



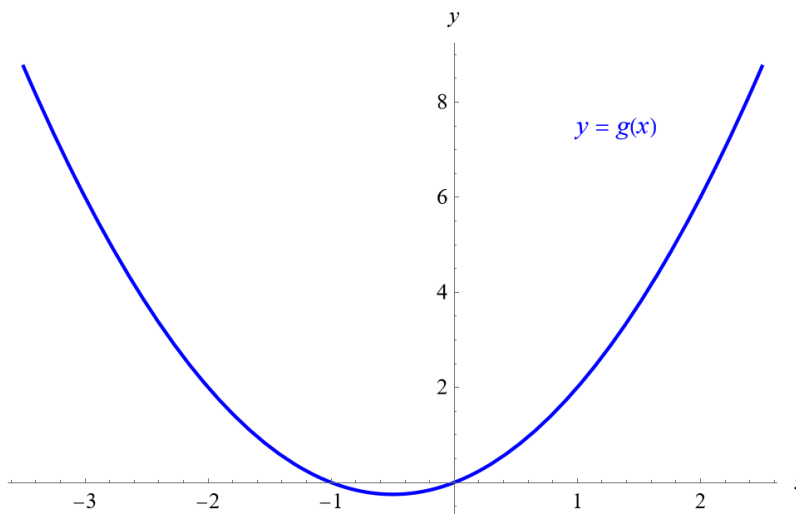
To remove the hole, figure out what  $f(x)$  would be at  $x = 2$ .

$$2(2 + 1) = (2)(3) = 6$$

Then define a new function with this value at  $x = 2$ .

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 2x}{x - 2} & \text{if } x \neq 2 \\ 6 & \text{if } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

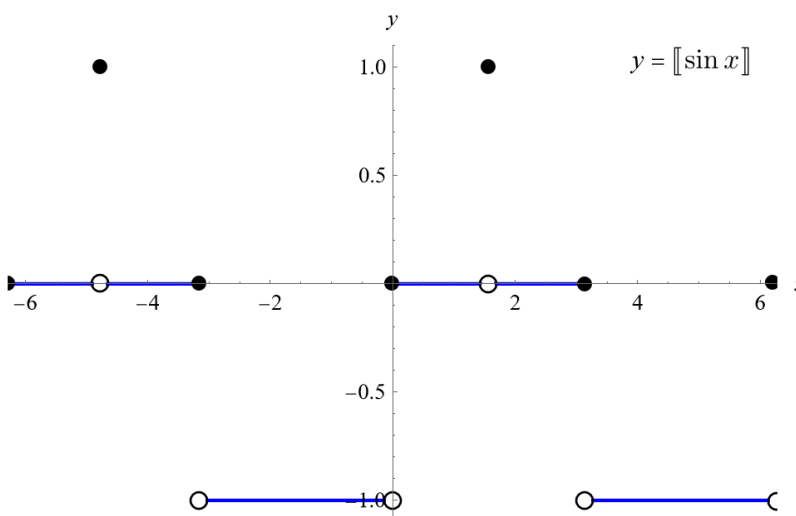
The graph of  $g(x)$  versus  $x$  is continuous.



**Part (c)**

$$f(x) = \llbracket \sin x \rrbracket, \quad a = \pi$$

Below is a graph of this function versus  $x$ .



As the graph shows, there are removable discontinuities at  $x = \pi/2 + 2n\pi$ , where  $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ . At  $x = \pi$ , however, there's a jump discontinuity.