

NOCT: (some small)

with

on $D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function. f is continuous at a if and only if $f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$.

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$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous at a if and only if $f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$.

Let $g, h: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. $f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$. $f'(x) = g'(x) + h'(x)$.

$f'(a) = g'(a) + h'(a)$. Let $t_0 \rightarrow a$ and g, h are functions. $f'(a) = g'(a) + h'(a)$.

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$$f'(a) = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a} = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{g(t) + h(t) - g(a) - h(a)}{t - a} = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{g(t) - g(a)}{t - a} + \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{h(t) - h(a)}{t - a} = g'(a) + h'(a)$$

$$\frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a} = \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a} \cdot \frac{t - a}{t - a} = \left(\frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{t - a}{t - a} \right)$$

$[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous at a if and only if $f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$.

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$$f'(a) = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a} = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a} = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a}$$

2.1

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous at a if and only if $f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$.

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$$[f(g(t))]'(a) = f'(g(a)) \cdot g'(a)$$

2.2

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a} = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a} = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{t - a}{t - a} = f'(a) \cdot 1 = f'(a)$$

$f(t) \rightarrow f(a)$ as $t \rightarrow a$