Math 1A: Quiz 3 GSI: Theo Johnson-Freyd

You must always justify your answers. This means: show your work, show it neatly, and when in doubt, use words (and pictures!) to explain your reasoning. No justification = no points.

1. (4 pts) For what value of c is the function f(x) continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx^2 + 3x - 1 & \text{if } x < 1\\ c(x - 2) + 4 & \text{if } x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

Each piece of the function is continuous, using the Continuity Rules for polynomials. I.e. f(x) is continuous on $(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$ no matter what c is. So the only question is the point x = 1. For f to be continuous at 1, we need the left-hand limit and the right-hand limit to agree.

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \left(cx^2 + 3x - 1 \right)$$
$$= c \cdot 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 - 1 = c + 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} (c(x-2)+4)$$
$$= c(1-2) + 4 = 4 - c$$

So the possible cs that make f continuous correspond to solutions to c+2 = 4-c. I.e. c = 1 is the only answer.

2. (6 pts) Assume that you've found a constant c so that f(x) from the previous problem is continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$. Use the intermediate value theorem to show that the equation f(x) = 0 has a solution in the interval [0, 2]. Be sure to state the conditions of the theorem, and why f(x) satisfies the conditions.

We know that $f(0) = c \cdot 0^2 + 3 \cdot 0 - 1 = -1$ and f(2) = c(2-2) + 4 = 4, so 0 is an intermediate value between f(0) and f(2). Moreover, f(x) is continuous on [0,2] by assumption (the statement of the question essentially says that we should assume that we have solved question 1, and we have set c to the solution). Hence the conditions of the Intermediate Value theorem are satisfied, and thus there is a point $x \in [0,2]$ such that f(x) = 0.

3. (bonus) On the back of this page, explain a concept from this course that you don't understand, but explain what you don't understand about it well enough that someone not in this course can understand the question.