## Definitions and Theorems - Test 1

## Continuity

A function is continuous at a number $a$ if $\lim _{x \rightarrow a} f(x)=f(a)$.

## Derivative of a Function

Let $f(x)$ be a function. The derivative of $f$ is the function $f^{\prime}(x)$ defined as:

$$
f^{\prime}(x)=\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}
$$

## Squeeze Theorem

Let $f, g, h$ be functions defined near $a$ (except possibly at $a$ ). Suppose that:

1) $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$ for all $x$ near $a$ (except possibly at $a$ );
2) $\lim _{x \rightarrow a} g(x)=\lim _{x \rightarrow a} h(x)=L$.

Then

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow a} f(x)=L
$$

## Intermediate Value Theorem

Let $f$ be a continuous function on a closed interval $[a, b]$, with $f(a) \neq f(b)$. Let $N$ be any number between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$.

Then there exists $c$ in $(a, b)$ such that $f(c)=N$.

