

Real Analysis - I
Dr. Jaikrishnan J
Department of Mathematics
Indian Institute of Technology, Palakkad

Lecture – 15.6
Continuity of Square Root

(Refer Slide Time: 00:14)

The function $\sqrt{x}$.

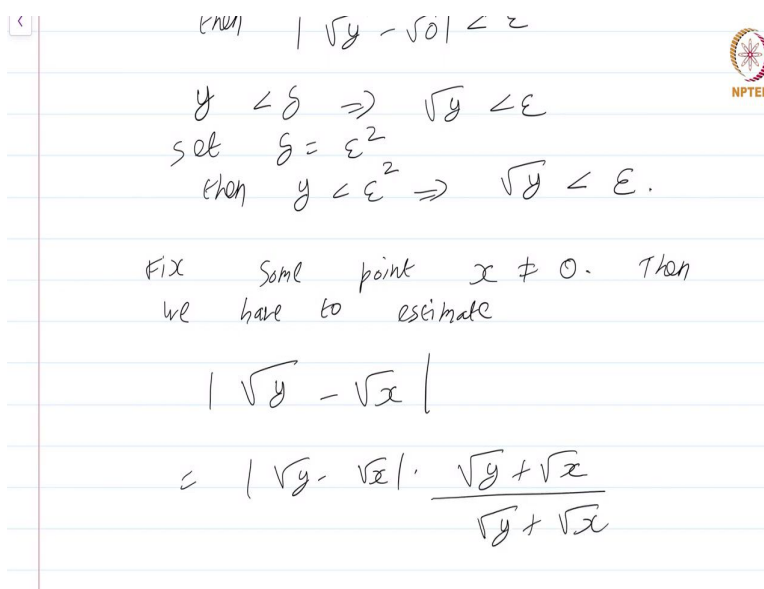
$\sqrt{x} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is continuous.

First consider the case $x = 0$.
 $\sqrt{0} = 0$. Fix $\epsilon > 0$.
We need to find $\delta > 0$ such that
if $|y - 0| < \delta$
then $|\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{0}| < \epsilon$

Let us now prove that the function $\sqrt{x} : [0, \infty)$ is continuous. Now, how do we show this? Well, we resort to the $\epsilon - \delta$ definition. This can be done using sequences also; but as an illustration, let me do it by $\epsilon - \delta$. First consider the case $x = 0$. Well, $\sqrt{0} = 0$. So, what we are asked to do is we have to somehow show that the $\epsilon - \delta$ definition is satisfied at the point 0. So, fix $\epsilon > 0$.

We need to find $\delta > 0$ such that if $|y - 0| < \delta$. Then, $|\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{0}| < \epsilon$. So, essentially we have to find a δ such that $|y| < \delta$ implies $\sqrt{y} < \epsilon$. I can ignore the modulus here also.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:35)



From $|\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{0}| < \epsilon$

$$y < \delta \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} < \epsilon$$

Set $\delta = \epsilon^2$

Then $y < \epsilon^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} < \epsilon$.

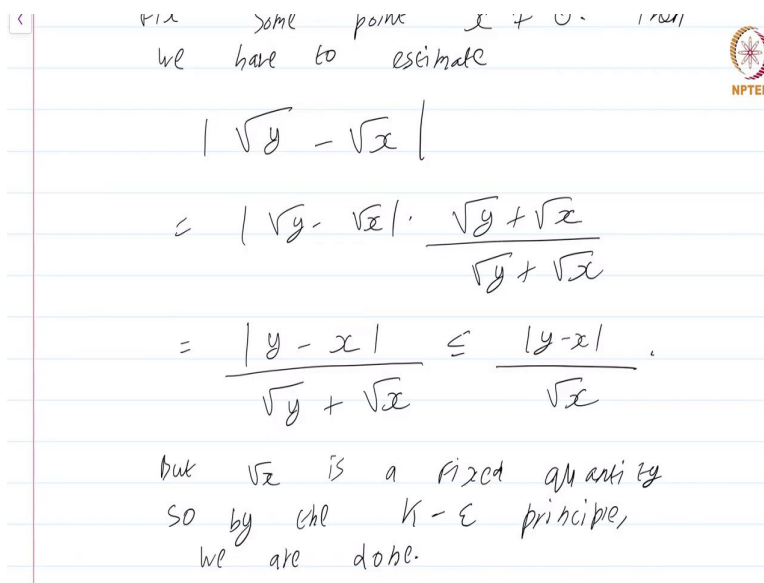
Fix some point $x \neq 0$. Then we have to estimate

$$|\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}|$$
$$= |\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}| \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}$$

If I set $\delta = \epsilon^2$ then, $y < \epsilon^2$ implies $\sqrt{y} < \epsilon$. So, showing continuity at the point 0 turned out to be quite easy. Now, fix some point $x \neq 0$. Then, we have to estimate, $|\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}|$.

Now, we use the oldest trick in the book. This is equal to $|\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}| \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}$. I can divide and multiply by this. One reason for that is the denominator is not 0; $\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}$ is not 0 here. Now, what do we do? Well, we observe that this numerator is nothing but $|y - x|$.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:23)



Fix some point $x \neq 0$. Then we have to estimate

$$|\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}|$$
$$= |\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}| \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}$$
$$= \frac{|y - x|}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{|y - x|}{\sqrt{x}}$$

but $\sqrt{x}$ is a fixed quantity
so by the ϵ - δ principle,
we are done.

All I have done is $\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}$ is positive. I have put a modulus and taken the $\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}$ inside, multiplied and got $\frac{|y - x|}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}$. Now, this is certainly going to be less than $\frac{|y - x|}{\sqrt{x}}$. Because the $\sqrt{x}$ would again be a non-negative quantity or it could be 0.

So, I am just getting rid of something that will make the denominator larger. So, I can write this inequality. But $\sqrt{x}$ is a fixed quantity. So, so, by the $K - \epsilon$ principle, we are done. That was fairly easy. Please as an exercise show the same thing, using sequences.

This is a course on Real Analysis and you have just watched the module on the function square root of x.