# Domains of Functions - Example 5 

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Consider the following function:

$$
\begin{equation*}
f(x)=\frac{\sin (x)}{x} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

This function is well-defined everywhere except for $x=0$. However, the small angle approximation, often used by physicists, states that if $x$ is a small real number, then $\sin (x) \approx x$. The symbol $\approx$ means is approximately equal to. We can verify this from the graph of the two functions close to the origin. By examining Fig. 1 we see that for small values the graphs of $\sin (x)$ and $x$ are nearly identical. Using this we have, for small $x$, the following:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{\sin (x)}{x} \approx \frac{x}{x}=1 \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

And indeed the limit of $f(x)$ as $x$ approaches zero is 1 , even though $f(0)$ is undefined. With this we can define a new function by filling in where $f(x)$ is undefined. This is the sinc function, and it's use is widespread in physics, engineering, and signal processing.

$$
\operatorname{sinc}(x)= \begin{cases}\frac{\sin (x)}{x}, & x \neq 0  \tag{3}\\ 1, & x=0\end{cases}
$$

Since the limit of $\operatorname{sinc}(x)$ as $x$ approaches zero is 1 , and $\operatorname{since} \operatorname{sinc}(0)=1$, we have from the limit definition of continuity that $\operatorname{sinc}(x)$ is continuous at 0 . This function is shown in Fig. 2.


Figure 1: Small Angle Approximation


Figure 2: The sinc function

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