

1 Algebra

Functions and Symmetries

Definition 0.1.1 Functions

A function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called

- **injective** if $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies x_1 = x_2$. f is said to be **one-to-one** on X
- **surjective** if for every $y \in Y$, $\exists x \in X$ s.t. $f(x) = y$. f is said to take X **onto** Y
- **bijective** if it is both injective and surjective

Definition 1.1.3 Graph Isomorphisms

An **isomorphism** between two graphs is a *bijection* between them that preserves all edges. More precisely, if Γ_1 and Γ_2 are graphs, with sets of vertices V_1 and V_2 respectively, then an isomorphism from Γ_1 and Γ_2 is a bijection

$$f : V_1 \rightarrow V_2$$

such that $f(v_1)$ and $f(v_2)$ are joined by an edge if and only if v_1 and v_2 are also joined by an edge. We say that Γ_1 and Γ_2 are *isomorphic* if there exists an isomorphism $f : \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$

Definition 1.1.9 Symmetry

A **symmetry** of a graph is an *isomorphism* from the graph to itself, i.e. if the set of vertices is V , then the symmetry is a bijection $f : V \rightarrow V$ that preserves edges. That is, a symmetry is a bijection $f : V \rightarrow V$ such that $f(v_1)$ and $f(v_2)$ are joined by an edge if and only if v_1 and v_2 are joined by an edge.

Groups

Definition 1.2.3 Groups

For an operation $*$, We say a non-empty set G is a **group** under $*$ if the following four axioms hold:

- **G1 - Closure:** $*$ is a binary operation on G , that is $a*b \in G$ for all $a, b \in G$.
- **G2 - Associativity:** $(a*b)*c = a*(b*c)$ for all $a, b, c \in G$
- **G3 - Identity:** There exists an *identity* element of G such that $e*g = g*e = g$ for all $g \in G$.
- **G4 - Inverse:** Every element $g \in G$ has an *inverse* g^{-1} such that $g*g^{-1} = g^{-1}*g = e$

Definition 1.2.6 Abelian Group

The definition of a group doesn't require that $a*b = b*a$. We say that a group is **abelian** or **commutative** if $a*b = b*a$ for every $a, b \in G$. We say that a *commutes* with b , or that a and b *commute*

Subgroups

Definition 2.1.1 Subgroups

Let G be a group. We say that a non-empty subset H of G is a **subgroup** of G if H itself is a group (under the operation from G). We write $H \leq G$ if H is a subgroup of G . If $H \neq G$, we write $H < G$ and say H is a proper subgroup

Theorem 2.1.3: Subgroup Test

$H \subseteq G$ is a subgroup of G if and only if:

- **S1:** H is not empty
- **S2:** If $h, k \in H$ then $h*k \in H$
- **S3:** If $h \in H$ then $h^{-1} \in H$

Alternative test for subgroups:

- $\widetilde{S1}$: H is not empty.
- $\widetilde{S2}$: If $h, k \in H$ then $h*k^{-1} \in H$

Definition 2.2.4 Order of an Element

Let G be a group and $g \in G$. Then the **order** $o(g)$ of g is the *least* natural number n such that

$$g^n = e$$

If no such n exists, we say that g has infinite order

Definition 2.2.3 Order of a Group

The **order** of a finite group, written $|G|$, is the number of elements in G . If G is infinite we say that $|G| = \infty$, or the order of G is infinite.

Theorem 2.2.6: Order of a Finite Group

In a finite group, every element has finite order.

If g is an element of a finite group G , then there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $g^k = g^{-1}$

Definition 2.2.8 Generating Subset

Let G be a group and let $g \in G$ be an element. We define the subset

$$\langle g \rangle := \{g^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{\dots, g^{-2}, g^{-1}, e, g, g^2, \dots\}$$

Note that if G is finite, then by 2.2.6 $\langle g \rangle$ is finite, and we can think of $\langle g \rangle$ as

$$\langle g \rangle = \{e, g, \dots, g^{o(g)-1}\}$$

Definition 2.2.10 Cyclic Subgroup

A subgroup $H \leq G$ is **cyclic** if $H = \langle h \rangle$ for some $h \in H$. In this case, we say that H is the *cyclic subgroup generated by h* . If $G = \langle g \rangle$ for some $g \in G$, then we say that the group G is *cyclic*, and that g is a *generator*.

Remark 2.2.12 - 16: Consequences of Cyclic groups

- **2.2.12** If $g \in G$, then $o(g) = |\langle g \rangle|$
- **2.2.13:** If G is cyclic, then G is abelian.
- **2.2.14:** Let G be a finite group. Then G is cyclic $\iff G$ has an element of order $|G|$
- **2.2.15:** Let G be a cyclic group and let H be a subgroup of G . Then H is cyclic.
- **2.2.16:** Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $G = \langle g \rangle$ be a cyclic group of order m and $H = \langle h \rangle$ be a cyclic group of order n . Then $G \times H$ cyclic $\iff m$ and n are coprime ($\gcd(m, n) = 1$)

Cosets and Lagrange

Definition 2.3.2 Relation

Let X be a set, and R a subset of $X \times X$; thus R consists of some ordered pairs (s, t) with $s, t \in X$. If $(s, t) \in R$ we write $s \sim t$ and say " s is related to t ". We call \sim a **relation** on X .

Definition 2.3.2 Equivalence Relation

- **Reflexive:** $x \sim x$ for all $x \in X$
- **Symmetric:** $x \sim y$ implies that $y \sim x$ for all $x, y \in X$
- **Transitive:** $x \sim y$ and $y \sim z$ implies that $x \sim z$ for all $x, y, z \in X$

A relation \sim is called an **equivalence relation** on X if it satisfies the following three axioms:

Definition 2.3.4 Coset

Let $H \leq G$ and let $g \in G$. Then a *left coset* of H in G is a subset of G of the form gH , for some $g \in G$. We denote the set of left cosets of H in G by G/H

Theorem 2.4.2: Lagrange's Theorem

Suppose that G is a finite group.

- If $H \leq G$, then $|H|$ divides $|G|$
- Let $g \in G$. Then $o(g)$ divides $|G|$
- For all $g \in G$, we have that $g^{|G|} = e$

Theorem 2.3.8: Coset Rules

Let $H \leq G$

- For all $h \in H$, $hH = H$. In particular $eH = H$
- For $g_1, g_2 \in G$, the following are equivalent
 - $g_1H = g_2H$
 - there exists $h \in H$ such that $g_2 = g_1h$
 - $g_2 \in g_1H$
- For $g_1, g_2 \in G$, define $g_1 \sim g_2$ if and only if $g_1H = g_2H$. Then \sim defines an equivalence relation on G .

Theorem 2.4.4: Index of a Subgroup

The **index** of $H \leq G$ is defined as the number of *distinct* left cosets of H in G , which by Lagrange's is $|G/H| = \frac{|G|}{|H|}$

Remark 2.4.6 - 8: Consequences of Lagrange

- **2.4.6:** Suppose that G is a group with $|G| = p$, where p is prime. Then G is a cyclic group
- **2.4.7:** Suppose that G is a group with $|G| < 6$. Then G is abelian
- **2.4.8:** If p is a prime and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$

Homomorphisms and Isomorphisms

Definition 3.1.1 Group Homomorphism

Let $(G, *)$, (H, \circ) be groups. A map $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ is called a **homomorphism** if

$$\phi(x * y) = \phi(x) \circ \phi(y) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in G$$

Note that the product on the left is formed using $*$, while the product on the right is formed using \circ

Definition 3.1.2 Group Isomorphism

A group homomorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ that is also a bijection is called an **isomorphism** of groups. In this case we say that G and H are *isomorphic* and we write $G \cong H$. An isomorphism $G \rightarrow G$ is called an **automorphism** of G .

Theorem 3.1.L: Cyclic Isomorphisms

All finite cyclic groups of the same order are *isomorphic* to each other. Therefore, cyclic groups of order n are isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +)$
All infinite cyclic groups are *isomorphic* to each other. Therefore, each cyclic group of infinite order is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$

Remark 3.1.5: Consequences of Homomorphisms

Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. Then

- $\phi(e_G) = e_H$
- $\phi(g^k) = (\phi(g))^k$ and $\phi(g^{-1}) = (\phi(g))^{-1}$ for all $g \in G$
- If ϕ is injective, the order of $g \in G$ equals the order of $\phi(g) \in H$.

Definition 3.1.7 Normal Subgroup

A subgroup $N \leq G$ is **normal** if the left and right cosets of N are equal, i.e. $gN = Ng$ for all $g \in G$. If N is a normal subgroup of G , we write $N \triangleleft G$. Kernels of homomorphisms are always normal subgroups

Definition 3.1.6 Image and Kernel of a Group

Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism.

- The **image** of ϕ is defined to be
$$\text{im } \phi := \{h \in H \mid h = \phi(g) \text{ for some } g \in G\}$$
- The **kernel** of ϕ is defined to be
$$\text{ker } \phi := \{g \in G \mid \phi(g) = e_H\}$$

Note: $\text{im } \phi$ is a subgroup of H and $\text{ker } \phi$ is a subgroup of G

Theorem 3.2.1: Product Isomorphisms

Let $H, K \leq G$ be subgroups with $H \cup K = \{e\}$.

- The map $\phi : H \times K \rightarrow HK$ given by $\phi : (h, k) \rightarrow hk$ is bijective
- If every element of H commutes with every element of K when multiplied in G (i.e. $hk = kh \quad \forall h \in H, k \in K$), then HK is a subgroup of G , and it is isomorphic to $H \times K$ via ϕ

Theorem 3.2.3: Size of Product Group

Let $H, K \leq G$ be finite subgroups of a group G such that $H \cup K = \{e\}$. Then $|HK| = |H| \times |K|$.

Group Actions

Definition 4.1.1 Group Action

Let $(G, *)$ be a group, and let X be a nonempty set. Then a (left) **action** of G on X is a map

$$G \times X \rightarrow X$$

written $(g, x) \mapsto g \cdot x$, such that

$$g_1 \cdot (g_2 \cdot x) = (g_1 * g_2) \cdot x \quad \text{and} \quad e \cdot x = x$$

for all $g_1, g_2 \in G$ and all $x \in X$.

Definition 4.1.4 Kernel of an Action, Faithful Action

Suppose that G acts on X . Then the set

$$N := \{g \in G \mid g \cdot x = x \forall x \in X\}$$

is a subgroup of G , and is called the **kernel** of the action. If $N = \{e\}$, then we say the action is **faithful**

Definition 4.2.1 Orbit, Stabilizer, and Fix

For every x in X , the **orbit** of x is defined by

$$\text{Orb}_G(x) = \{g \cdot x \mid g \in G\}$$

This is a subset of X

For every x in X , the **stabilizer** of x is defined by

$$\text{Stab}_G(x) = \{g \in G : g \cdot x = x\}$$

This is a subgroup of G

For every g in G , the **fix** of g is defined by

$$\text{Fix}(g) = \{x \in X \mid g \cdot x = x\}$$

Let G act on X , let $x \in X$ and set $H := \text{Stab}_G(x)$. If $y = g \cdot x$ for some $g \in G$, then

$$\text{send}_x(y) = gH$$

Theorem 4.2.5: Orbit Equivalence

Let G act on X . Then

$$x \sim y \iff y = g \cdot x \text{ for some } g \in G$$

defines an equivalence relation on X . The equivalence classes are the orbits of G . Thus when G acts on X , we obtain a partition of X into orbits

Theorem 4.3.1: Orbit-Stabilizer Theorem

Suppose G is a finite group acting on a set X , and let $x \in X$. Then $|\text{Orb}_G(x)| \times |\text{Stab}_G(x)| = |G|$, or in words:

$$\text{size of orbit} \times \text{size of stabilizer} = \text{order of group}$$

Theorem 4.3.4: Orbit Send Theorem

Let G act on X , let $x \in X$, and let set $H := \text{Stab}_G(x)$. Then the map

$$\text{send}_x : \text{Orb}_G(x) \rightarrow G/H \text{ which sends } y \mapsto \text{send}_x(y)$$

Theorem 4.4.2: Cauchy's Theorem

Let G be a group, p be prime. If p divides $|G|$, then G contains an element of order p

2 Analysis

Real Numbers and Bounds

Definition 1.1 The Real Numbers

\mathbb{R} is defined as the set of real numbers. It has two operations $+$ and $*$, and it is a field, i.e. satisfies group axioms for both, in addition the Distributive law:

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

The set of real numbers is also ordered, i.e. there is a relation $<$ which satisfies pretty much what you think it does. Finally, the set of real numbers is complete, i.e. there are no gaps between any numbers.

Definition 1.3.2 Suprema and Bounds

Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ be nonempty

- The set E is said to be bounded above if there is $M \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $a \leq M$ for all $a \in E$
- A real number M is called an upper bound of the set E if $a \leq M$ for all $a \in E$
- A real number s is called the **supremum** of the set E if
 - s is an upper bound of E
 - $s \leq M$ for all upper bounds M of the set E

If a number s exists, we shall say that E has a supremum and write $s = \sup E$

If the supremum s exists, then s is the least upper bound of the set E . The supremum is also unique if it exists.

Definition 1.3.10 Infimum

If the same properties as a supremum apply but in the other direction, a number s is instead called the **infimum** of the set E . Infimum and Supremum are related via the reflection principle:

- Set E has a supremum if and only if the set $-E$ has an infimum. Also $\inf(-E) = -\sup(E)$
- Set E has an infimum if and only if the set $-E$ has a supremum. Also $\sup(-E) = -\inf(E)$

Theorem 1.3.5: Suprema Approximation Property

If the set $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ has a supremum then for any positive number $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $a \in E$ such that

$$\sup E - \epsilon < a \leq \sup E$$

Theorem 1.3.7: Archimedean Principle

Given positive real numbers $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ there is an integer $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $b < na$

Definition 1.5.2 Countability

Let E be a set. E is said to be:

- **Finite** if either $E = \emptyset$, or there is an integer $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and a bijection $f : \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\} \rightarrow E$. We say that the set E has n elements
- **Countable** if there is a bijective function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow E$
- **At most countable** if E is finite or countable
- **Uncountable** if E is neither finite nor countable

Additionally, a nonempty set E is at most countable if and only if there is a surjective function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow E$

Sequences and Series

Definition 2.1.1 Convergence of a Sequence

A sequence of real numbers (x_n) is said to converge to a real number a if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there is a $N \in \mathbb{N}$ where for every $n \geq N$ we have that $|x_n - a| < \epsilon$

Definition 2.1.9 Bounds of Sequences

Let (x_n) be a sequence of real numbers.

- $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is said to be **bounded above** if $x_n \leq M$ for some $M \in \mathbb{R}$ and all $n \in \mathbb{N}$
- $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is said to be **bounded below** if $x_n \geq m$ for some $m \in \mathbb{R}$ and all $n \in \mathbb{N}$
- $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is said to be **bounded** if it is both bounded above and below

Remark 2.2.1 - ? : Limit Theorems

- Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}$. If E has a finite supremum then there is a sequence (x_n) with each $x_n \in E$ such that $x_n \rightarrow \sup E$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. The same goes for a finite infimum
- **Comparison Theorem for sequences:** Suppose that $(x_n), (y_n)$ are real sequences. If both $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$ exist and belong to \mathbb{R}^* , and if $x_n \leq y_n$ for all $n \geq N$ for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$

Definition 2.3.1 Monotone Sequences

Let (s_n) be a sequence of real numbers.

- (s_n) is said to be increasing if $s_1 \leq s_2 \leq s_3 \leq \dots$, and strictly increasing if $s_1 < s_2 < s_3 < \dots$
- (s_n) is said to be decreasing if $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq s_3 \geq \dots$, and strictly decreasing if $s_1 > s_2 > s_3 > \dots$
- (s_n) is said to be monotone if it is either increasing or decreasing

Theorem lots: Top 10 Limit Theorems

- **Squeeze Theorem (for sequences):** Suppose that $(x_n), (y_n)$, and (w_n) are real sequences
 - If both $x_n \rightarrow a$ and $y_n \rightarrow a$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and if $x_n \leq w_n \leq y_n$ for all $n \geq N_0$, then $w_n \rightarrow a$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$
 - If $x_n \rightarrow 0$ and (y_n) is bounded, $x_n y_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$
- **Divergence Test:**
 - If $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges, then $a_n \rightarrow 0$.
 - If $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ doesn't converge to 0, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges. Be careful that the converse isn't true.
- **Comparison Test:** Let $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be two sequences such that $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$ for all n .
 - If $\sum_n b_n$ converges, then $\sum_n a_n$ converges as well.
 - If $\sum_n a_n$ diverges, then $\sum_n b_n$ diverges as well.
- **Limit Comparison Test:** Let $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be two real sequences with $a_n \geq 0$ and $b_n > 0$ for all n . Assume that $a_n/b_n \rightarrow L$ for some $L \in (0, \infty)$. Then, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges iff $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converges.
 - If $L = 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converges then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges
 - If $L = \infty$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ diverges
- **Root Test:** Let $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ be a series with non-negative terms such that $\sqrt[n]{a_n} \rightarrow L$ where $0 \leq L \leq +\infty$.
 - If $0 \leq L < 1$ then the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ converges.
 - If $L > 1$ then the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges.
 - If $L = 1$, the series may or may not converge
- **Ratio Test:** Let $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ be a series with positive terms such that $(a_{n+1})/(a_n) \rightarrow L$, where $0 \leq L \leq +\infty$.
 - If $0 \leq L < 1$ then the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ converges.
 - If $L > 1$ then the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges.
 - If $L = 1$ then compare to p series
- **Cauchy's Condensation Test:** Let $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a decreasing sequence with non-negative terms. Then the following are equivalent:
 - The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges
 - The series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n a_{2^n}$ converges.
- **Alternating Series Test:** Let $(b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a decreasing sequence of non-negative real numbers that converges to zero. Then the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} b_n$ converges.

- **Monotone Convergence Theorem:** If a sequence of real numbers (s_n) is increasing and bounded above, or decreasing and bounded below, then (s_n) is convergent (and converges to the supremum/infimum of the set $\{x_n | n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ respectively).

- **Geometric Series Test:** Assume $a, r \in \mathbb{R}, a, r \neq 0$. Then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a \cdot r^k = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{1-r} & \text{if } |r| < 1 \\ \text{diverges} & \text{if } |r| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Notice that a is always the first term in the series, and r is the *common ratio*

Continuity and Functional Limits

Definition 3.1.1 Continuity

Let f be a real-valued function whose domain is a subset of \mathbb{R} . The function f is **continuous** at x_0 in $\text{dom}(f)$ if, for every sequence (x_n) in $\text{dom}(f)$ converging to x_0 , we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(a)$$

If f is continuous at each $a \in S \subseteq \text{dom}(f)$ and then we say that f is continuous on S . If f is continuous on $\text{dom}(f)$ then we say that f is continuous

Theorem 4.1.6: $\epsilon - \delta$ Definition of Continuity

A function f is continuous if for all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists some $\delta > 0$ such that for all $x \in A$ for which $0 < |x - c| < \delta$, we have

$$|f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon$$

Theorem 6.1.4: Evil $\epsilon - \delta$ definition of continuity

A function f is not continuous if there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that for all $\delta > 0$ there exists some $x \in A$ satisfying $0 < |x - c| < \delta$ for which $|f(x) - f(a)| \geq \epsilon$

Definition 4.2.1 Bounds of a Function

Let $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be nonempty. A function $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be bounded on E if

$$|f(x)| \leq M, \quad \text{for all } x \in E$$

where M is some (large) real number.

Theorem 4.2.2: Extreme Value Theorem

Let $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be a closed and bounded interval. Let $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on I . Then f is bounded on the interval I , denoted by

$$m = \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in I\}, \quad M = \sup\{f(x) \mid x \in I\}$$

Then there exist points $x_m, x_M \in I$ such that

$$f(x_m) = m \quad \text{and} \quad f(x_M) = M$$

Theorem 4.2.4: $\epsilon - \delta$ Limit jr.

Let $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ where I is an open nonempty interval. If f is continuous at a point $a \in I$ and $f(a) > 0$ then for some $\delta, \epsilon > 0$ we have that

$$f(x) > \epsilon, \quad \text{for all } x \in (a - \delta, a + \delta)$$

Theorem 4.2.5: Intermediate Value Theorem

Let I be a non-degenerate interval and let $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. If $a, b \in I, a < b$, then on the interval (a, b) , f attains all values between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$. i.e. given y_0 between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$, there exists $x_0 \in (a, b)$ such that $f(x_0) = y_0$

Theorem 4.2.6: Bolzano's Theorem

Let $f(x)$ be continuous on $[a, b]$ such that $f(a)f(b) < 0$, then there exists $c \in (a, b)$ such that $f(c) = 0$

Theorem 4.3.1: $\epsilon - \delta$ definition of a limit

Let $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and let c be a limit point of A . Then we say that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$$

if for all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists some $\delta > 0$ such that for every $x \in A$ for which $0 < |x - c| < \delta$, we have

$$|f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

We also say $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ **converges** to L in such a situation

Differentiation

Definition 5.1.1 First Principle Differentiation

A real function f is said to be differentiable at a point $a \in \mathbb{R}$ if f is defined at some open interval containing a , and

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

exists. $f'(a)$ is called the derivative of f at the point a

Theorem 5.1.3: Differentiable implies Continuous

Let I be an open interval, $x_0 \in I$ and $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable at x_0 . Then f is continuous at x_0 . The converse is not true, an example is $f(x) = |x|$ which isn't differentiable at 0.

Theorem 5.1.4: Differentiable Intervals

Let $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a given function, where I is an open interval. We say that f is differentiable in I iff it is differentiable at every point in I . At endpoints, derivatives only have to be one-sided

Theorem 5.2.1: Differentiation Rules

Let $f, g : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable on (a, b) . Then $f + g$ and $f \cdot g$ are differentiable on (a, b) . If $g(x) \neq 0$ for all $x \in (a, b)$, then f/g is differentiable. Moreover,

- **Sum rule:** $(f + g)' = f' + g'$
- **Product Rule:** $(fg)' = f'g + fg'$
- **Quotient Rule:** $(f/g)' = (f'g - fg')/g^2$

Theorem 5.4.6: Inverse Function Theorem

Let f be injective and continuous on an open interval I . If $a \in f(I)$ and f' at the point $f^{-1}(a) \neq 0$ exists and is nonzero, then f^{-1} is differentiable at a and

$$(f^{-1})'(a) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(a))}$$

Theorem 5.2.2: Chain Rule

Let f, g be real functions. If f is differentiable at a and g is differentiable at $f(a)$ then $g \circ f$ is differentiable at a and

$$(g \circ f)'(a) = g'(f(a))f'(a)$$

Theorem 5.3.1 - 3: Differentiation Theorem ladder

- **Rolle's Theorem:** Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a < b$. If $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous in $[a, b]$, differentiable in (a, b) and $f(a) = f(b)$, then there exists a point c in (a, b) such that $f'(c) = 0$
- **Mean Value Theorem:** If $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, a < b$ is continuous in $[a, b]$, differentiable in (a, b) then $\exists c \in (a, b)$ s.t.

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

- **Generalised MVT:** If $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous in $[a, b]$ and differentiable in (a, b) , then $\exists c$ in (a, b) such that

$$(f(b) - f(a))g'(c) = (g(b) - g(a))f'(c)$$

If $g(b) - g(a), g'(c) \neq 0$ then this can be written as

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

Theorem 5.4.2: Monotone Functions

Let $a < b$ be real and f be continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) .

- If $f'(x) > 0 \forall x \in (a, b)$, then f is strictly increasing on $[a, b]$
- If $f'(x) < 0 \forall x \in (a, b)$, then f is strictly decreasing on $[a, b]$
- If $f'(x) = 0 \forall x \in (a, b)$, then f is constant on $[a, b]$

Additionally, if f is injective and continuous on an interval I , Then f and f^{-1} is strictly monotone on I and $f(I)$ respectively

Theorem 5.5.1: Taylor Series

Let $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be $n + 1$ times differentiable and $x_0 \in I, I$ open interval. For every $x \in I$, there is a c between x_0 and x such that

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

(c depends on x and n)

Now suppose that $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is infinitely differentiable and let $x_0 \in (a, b)$. Fix x in (a, b) . For every positive integer N we have

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k + R_N(x)$$

If $R_N(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we have

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k$$

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem. Sed lacinia nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

Quisque ullamcorper placerat ipsum. Cras nibh. Morbi vel justo vitae lacus tincidunt ultrices. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Integer tempus convallis augue. Etiam facilisis. Nunc elementum fermentum wisi. Aenean placerat. Ut imperdiet, enim sed gravida sollicitudin, felis odio placerat

quam, ac pulvinar elit purus eget enim. Nunc vitae tortor. Proin tempus nibh sit amet nisl. Vivamus quis tortor vitae risus porta vehicula.

Fusce mauris. Vestibulum luctus nibh at lectus. Sed bibendum, nulla a faucibus semper, leo velit ultricies tellus, ac venenatis arcu wisi vel nisl. Vestibulum diam. Aliquam pellentesque, augue quis sagittis posuere, turpis lacus congue quam, in hendrerit risus eros eget felis. Maecenas eget erat in sapien mattis porttitor. Vestibulum porttitor. Nulla facilisi. Sed a turpis eu lacus commodo facilisis. Morbi fringilla, wisi in dignissim interdum, justo lectus sagittis dui, et vehicula libero dui cursus dui. Mauris tempor ligula sed lacus. Duis cursus enim ut augue. Cras ac magna. Cras nulla. Nulla egestas. Curabitur a leo. Quisque egestas wisi eget nunc. Nam feugiat lacus vel est. Curabitur consectetur.

Suspendisse vel felis. Ut lorem lorem, interdum eu, tincidunt sit amet, laoreet vitae, arcu. Aenean faucibus pede eu ante. Praesent enim elit, rutrum at, molestie non, nonummy vel, nisl. Ut lectus eros, malesuada sit amet, fermentum eu, sodales cursus, magna. Donec eu purus. Quisque vehicula, urna sed ultricies auctor, pede lorem egestas dui, et convallis elit erat sed nulla. Donec luctus. Curabitur et nunc. Aliquam dolor odio, commodo pretium, ultricies non, pharetra in, velit. Integer arcu est, nonummy in, fermentum faucibus, egestas vel, odio.

Sed commodo posuere pede. Mauris ut est. Ut quis purus. Sed ac odio. Sed vehicula hendrerit sem. Duis non odio. Morbi ut dui. Sed accumsan risus eget odio. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Pellentesque non elit. Fusce sed justo eu urna porta tincidunt. Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, volutpat a, ornare ac, erat. Morbi quis dolor. Donec pellentesque, erat ac sagittis semper, nunc dui lobortis purus, quis congue purus metus ultricies tellus. Proin et quam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Praesent sapien turpis, fermentum vel, eleifend faucibus, vehicula eu, lacus.

Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Donec odio elit, dictum in, hendrerit sit amet, egestas sed, leo. Praesent feugiat sapien aliquet odio. Integer vitae justo. Aliquam vestibulum fringilla lorem. Sed neque lectus, consectetur at, consectetur sed, eleifend ac, lectus. Nulla facilisi. Pellentesque eget lectus. Proin eu metus. Sed porttitor. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Suspendisse eu lectus. Ut mi mi, lacinia sit amet, placerat et, mollis vitae, dui. Sed ante tellus, tristique ut, iaculis eu, malesuada ac, dui.

Mauris nibh leo, facilisis non, adipiscing quis, ultrices a, dui.

Morbi luctus, wisi viverra faucibus pretium, nibh est placerat odio, nec commodo wisi enim eget quam. Quisque libero justo, consectetur a, feugiat vitae, porttitor eu, libero. Suspendisse sed mauris vitae elit sollicitudin malesuada. Maecenas ultricies eros sit amet ante. Ut venenatis velit. Maecenas sed mi eget dui varius euismod. Phasellus aliquet volutpat odio. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Pellentesque sit amet pede ac sem eleifend consectetur. Nullam elementum, urna vel imperdiet sodales, elit ipsum pharetra ligula, ac pretium ante justo a nulla. Curabitur tristique arcu eu metus. Vestibulum lectus. Proin mauris. Proin eu nunc eu urna hendrerit faucibus. Aliquam auctor, pede consequat laoreet varius, eros tellus scelerisque quam, pellentesque hendrerit ipsum dolor sed augue. Nulla nec lacus.

Suspendisse vitae elit. Aliquam arcu neque, ornare in, ullamcorper quis, commodo eu, libero. Fusce sagittis erat at erat tristique mollis. Maecenas sapien libero, molestie et, lobortis in, sodales eget, dui. Morbi ultrices rutrum lorem. Nam elementum ullamcorper leo. Morbi dui. Aliquam sagittis. Nunc placerat. Pellentesque tristique sodales est. Maecenas imperdiet lacinia velit. Cras non urna. Morbi eros pede, suscipit ac, varius vel, egestas non, eros. Praesent malesuada, diam id pretium elementum, eros sem dictum tortor, vel consectetur odio sem sed wisi.

Sed feugiat. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Ut pellentesque augue sed urna. Vestibulum diam eros, fringilla et, consectetur eu, nonummy id, sapien. Nullam at lectus. In sagittis ultrices mauris. Curabitur malesuada erat sit amet massa. Fusce blandit. Aliquam erat volutpat. Aliquam euismod. Aenean vel lectus. Nunc imperdiet justo nec dolor.

Etiam euismod. Fusce facilisis lacinia dui. Suspendisse potenti. In mi erat, cursus id, nonummy sed, ullamcorper eget, sapien. Praesent pretium, magna in eleifend egestas, pede pede pretium lorem, quis consectetur tortor sapien facilisis magna. Mauris quis magna varius nulla scelerisque imperdiet. Aliquam non quam. Aliquam porttitor quam a lacus. Praesent vel arcu ut tortor cursus volutpat. In vitae pede quis diam bibendum placerat. Fusce elementum convallis neque. Sed dolor orci, scelerisque ac, dapibus nec, ultricies ut, mi. Duis nec dui quis leo sagittis commodo.