

# Scalar Valued Functions

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## Abstract

Whilst the author believes the *raison d'être* of this manuscript is obvious, they do not believe that the scope is.

The *Theory of Functions* is rich and central to Mathematics. As such, we limit our scope here to definitions and graphs of univariate functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

Whilst we include common equalities between different functions - say circular and exponential - what you will not find here are derivations of any sort. You will **not** find proofs **nor** set theoretic discussions of “jectivities”, binary relations, etc. Furthermore there is a purposeful lack of rigour in this / catalogue/; theorems are asserted as is, with no warranty and no proof. Finally, analytic concerns of limits and convergence are also dutifully ignored.



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# 1. Elementary

These such functions are continuous on their domains and include taking **sums**, **products**, **roots** and **compositions** of finitely many [algebraic](#) or [transcendental](#) functions.

## 1.1. Algebraic

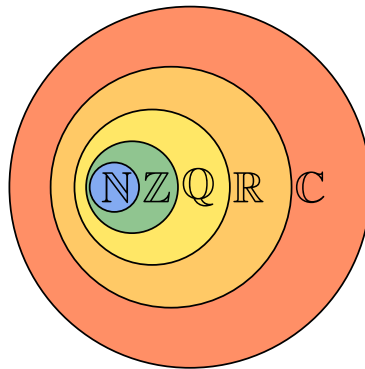
### 1.1.1. Polynomials

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_0 = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k \quad (1)$$

todo polynomial subplot grid from  $x^0$  to  $x^7$ .

### 1.1.2. Rational

Much in the same way that  $\mathbb{Q}$  is defined as any element  $\frac{a}{b}$  where  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ :



a function  $f$  is called a rational function if it can be written in the form:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \quad (2)$$

where  $P(x)$  and  $Q(x)$  are polynomial functions of  $x$  and  $Q$  is not the zero function.

*1. Elementary*

## **1.2. Transcendental**

**1.2.1. Exponential**

**1.2.2. Logarithm**

**1.2.3. Trigonometric**

**1.2.4. Inverse Trigonetric**

**1.2.5. Hyperbolic**

**1.2.6. Inverse Hyperbolic**

## **2. Non-Elementary**

### **2.1. Gamma**

### **2.2. Error**

$$\operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{(-t)^2} dt \quad (3)$$

### **2.3. Elliptic**

### **2.4. Bessel**

### **2.5. Riemann Zeta**

### **2.6. Fresnel**

$$S(x) = \int_0^x \sin(t^2) dt, \quad C(x) = \int_0^x \cos(t^2) dt \quad (4)$$

### **3. Discontinuous**

#### **3.1. Absolute Value**

#### **3.2. Step**

##### **3.2.1. Heaviside**

##### **3.2.2. Floor**

##### **3.2.3. Ceiling**

##### **3.2.4. Square Wave**