

Real Numbers

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Abstract

This article contains Z Notation type declarations for the real numbers, \mathbb{R} , and some related objects. It has been type checked by *fUZZ*.

1 Introduction

The real numbers, \mathbb{R} , are foundational to many mathematical objects such as vector spaces and manifolds, but are not built-in to Z Notation. This article provides type declarations for \mathbb{R} and related objects so that they can be used and type checked in formal Z specifications.

No attempt has been made to provide complete, axiomatic definitions of all these objects since that would only be of use for proof checking. Although proof checking is highly desirable, it is beyond the scope of this article. The type declarations given here are intended to provide a basis for future axiomatization.

2 The Real Numbers

2.1 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{R}$

Let \mathbb{R} denote the set of all real numbers.

$[\mathbb{R}]$

2.2 $0 \setminus \text{zeroR}$ and $1 \setminus \text{oneR}$

Let 0 and 1 denote the zero and unit elements of the real numbers.

	$0 : \mathbb{R}$
	$1 : \mathbb{R}$

2.3 $\mathbb{R}_* \setminus \text{Rnz}$

Let \mathbb{R}_* denote the set of non-zero real numbers, also referred to as the *punctured* real number line.

$$\mathbb{R}_* == \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

2.4 $+$ $\setminus \text{addR}$, $-$ $\setminus \text{subR}$, $*$ $\setminus \text{mulR}$, and $/$ $\setminus \text{divR}$

Let $x + y$, $x - y$, $x * y$, and x / y denote the usual arithmetic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} - + - : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ - - - : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ - * - : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ - / - : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_* \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right|$$

2.5 $-$ $\setminus \text{negR}$

Let $-x$ denote the negative of x .

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} - : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \hline \forall x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad -x = 0 - x \end{array} \right|$$

2.6 $<$ $\setminus \text{ltR}$, \leq $\setminus \text{leR}$, $>$ $\setminus \text{gtR}$, and \geq $\setminus \text{geR}$

Let $x < y$, $x \leq y$, $x > y$, and $x \geq y$ denote the usual comparison relations.

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} - < - : \mathbb{R} \leftrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ - \leq - : \mathbb{R} \leftrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ - > - : \mathbb{R} \leftrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ - \geq - : \mathbb{R} \leftrightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right|$$

2.7 abs $\setminus \text{absR}$

Let $\text{abs}(x)$ denote $|x|$, the absolute value of x .

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{abs} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \hline \forall x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad \text{abs}(x) = \text{if } x \geq 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } -x \end{array} \right|$$

2.8 $\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \text{Rpos}$

Let \mathbb{R}_+ denote the set of positive real numbers.

$$\mathbb{R}_+ == \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid x > 0 \}$$

2.9 $\text{sqrt} \setminus \text{sqrtR}$

For non-negative x , let $\text{sqrt}(x)$ denote \sqrt{x} , the non-negative square root of x .

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{sqrt} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \hline \text{sqrt} = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0 \bullet x * x \mapsto x \} \end{array}$$

3 Open Sets

3.1 $\text{interval} \setminus \text{intervalRR}$

For any real numbers a and b , let $\text{interval}(a, b)$ denote (a, b) , the open interval bounded by a and b .

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{interval} : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \\ \hline \forall a, b : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \text{interval}(a, b) = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid a < x < b \} \end{array}$$

Remark. If $a \geq b$ then $\text{interval}(a, b) = \emptyset$.

3.1.1 Digression on Simulating Standard Mathematical Notation in Z

The expression (a, b) usually denotes an ordered pair in mathematical writing. Sometimes the writer asks us to interpret (a, b) as an open interval. In this case we recognize that the symbols used in the expression (a, b) do not have their usual meanings and we interpret them accordingly. The notation (a, b) for denoting an open interval of the real number line is arguably very compact, convenient, and easy to understand. In contrast, the Z notation function application $\text{interval}(a, b)$ defined above may strike the reader as precise but somewhat verbose and clumsy.

There is a way to achieve some of the compactness of standard mathematical notation while preserving the precision of type-correct Z. The approach is to take advantage of the *fuzz* type checker's ability to define infix and postfix operator symbols. In the grammar used by *fuzz* postfix operators have higher precedence than prefix operators, and prefix operators have higher precedence than infix operators. Infix operators are assigned numerical priorities of 1 through 6 with higher priorities taking precedence over lower ones. We can use these relative precedences to define operators that allow us to construct expressions that resemble usual mathematical writing.

3.1.2 (\lowerBound,) \upperBound, and , \intersect

First, we use L^AT_EX bold styling to provide a visual cue that helps the reader distinguish the interval (a, b) from the usual ordered pair (a, b) . Next, we interpret the symbols as prefix, infix, and postfix operators. The symbol $($ is a prefix operator that maps a to $(a$, the open interval bounded below by a . Similarly, $)$ is a postfix operator that maps b to $b)$, the open interval bounded above by b . Finally, we interpret the symbol $,$ as an infix operator that forms the intersection of the two intervals.

$$\begin{array}{|l} (: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \\) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \\ -, - : \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \\ \hline \forall a : \mathbb{R} \bullet (a = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid a < x \} \\ \forall b : \mathbb{R} \bullet b) = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid x < b \} \\ \forall a, b : \mathbb{R} \bullet (a, b) = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid a < x < b \} \end{array}$$

This design is a step in the right direction, but it doesn't prevent the writer from abusing the notation. For example, the following paragraph looks odd but makes perfect sense to fUZZ.

$$\forall a, b : \mathbb{R} \bullet (a, b) = b), (a$$

When we are asked to interpret (a, b) as an interval, we are, in a sense, being asked to parse a sentence in a new mathematical mini-language that defines intervals. If we want to enforce the usual syntax for intervals, we can introduce new types to represent fragments of the expression so that the operators can only be applied to fragments in some prescribed order.

To illustrate this point, let's expand the example to include closed intervals $[a, b]$ as well as semi-closed intervals $(a, b]$ and $[a, b)$. Regard $(a$ and $[a$ as open and closed right half lines, and $b)$ and $b]$ as open and closed left half lines. Only allow a right half line to be combined with a left half line.

3.1.3 Right Half Lines, (\openLowerBound, and [\closedLowerBound

Let *RightHalfLine* denote the type of syntactic fragments that define open and closed right half-lines.

$$RightHalfLine ::= (\langle \mathbb{R} \rangle \mid [\langle \mathbb{R} \rangle]$$

For example

$$(0 \in RightHalfLine$$

$$[1 \in RightHalfLine$$

Let $rightSet(R)$ denote the set of real numbers that the right half-line syntactic fragment R represents.

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} rightSet : RightHalfLine \longrightarrow \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \\ \hline \forall a : \mathbb{R} \bullet rightSet((a) = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid a < x \} \\ \forall a : \mathbb{R} \bullet rightSet([a) = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid a \leq x \} \end{array} \right.$$

For example

$$0 \notin rightSet((0)$$

$$1 \in rightSet([1)$$

3.1.4 Left Half Lines, $) \setminus openUpperBound$, and $] \setminus closedUpperBound$

Let $LeftHalfLine$ denote the type of syntactic fragments that define open and closed left half-lines.

$$LeftHalfLine ::= (-)\langle\langle\mathbb{R}\rangle\rangle \mid (-)]\langle\langle\mathbb{R}\rangle\rangle$$

For example

$$0) \in LeftHalfLine$$

$$1] \in LeftHalfLine$$

Let $leftSet(L)$ denote the set of real numbers that the left half-line syntactic fragment L represents.

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} leftSet : LeftHalfLine \longrightarrow \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \\ \hline \forall b : \mathbb{R} \bullet leftSet(b)) = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid x < b \} \\ \forall b : \mathbb{R} \bullet leftSet(b)] = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq b \} \end{array} \right.$$

For example

$$0 \notin leftSet(0))$$

$$1 \in leftSet(1])$$

3.1.5 `, \intersectRightLeft`

Let R, L denote the set of real numbers in the intersection of the sets represented by the half-line syntactic fragments R and L .

$$\frac{}{\begin{array}{l} -, - : RightHalfLine \times LeftHalfLine \longrightarrow \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \\ \forall R : RightHalfLine; L : LeftHalfLine \bullet \\ R, L = rightSet R \cap leftSet L \end{array}}$$

For example

$$0 \in [0, 1)$$

3.1.6 Conclusion and End of Digression

A lot of standard mathematical notation can be written directly using the built-in capabilities of Z notation and *fuzz*. However, mathematics contains many specialized notations including those for intervals, probability, and quantum mechanics (Dirac bra-ket notation). One can view these specialized notations as mathematical mini-languages. As demonstrated above for the case of intervals, it is possible to simulate these notations in Z by introducing new syntactic types along with infix and postfix operators that construct, combine, and reduce fragments of this syntax. The general pattern is for the opening and closing symbols to correspond to prefix and postfix operators that construct fragments, and for internal symbols to correspond to infix operators that combine and then finally reduce fragments. Reduction occurs when the final infix operator is applied and maps the completed mini-language sentence to a some usual mathematical type.

3.2 `ball \ballRR`

For any real numbers x and r , let $ball(x, r)$ denote the set of all real numbers within distance r of x .

$$\frac{}{\begin{array}{l} ball : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \\ \forall x, r : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ ball(x, r) = \{ x' : \mathbb{R} \mid abs(x' - x) < r \} \end{array}}$$

Remark. If $r > 0$ then $x \in ball(x, r)$.

Remark. If $r \leq 0$ then $ball(x, r) = \emptyset$.

Remark. $ball(x, r) = interval(x - r, x + r)$

3.3 open \openR

A subset U of \mathbb{R} is said to be *open* if for every point $x \in U$ there is some $r > 0$ such that $\text{ball}(x, r) \subset U$. Let **open** denote the set of all open subsets of \mathbb{R} .

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{open} : \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{P} \mathbb{R}) \\ \hline \text{open} = \{ U : \mathbb{P} \mathbb{R} \mid \forall x : U \bullet \\ \quad \exists r : \mathbb{R}_+ \bullet \text{ball}(x, r) \subset U \} \end{array}$$

Remark. $\text{ball}(x, r) \in \text{open}$

Remark. $\emptyset \in \text{open}$

Remark. $\mathbb{R} \in \text{open}$

3.4 $\tau_{\mathbb{R}}$ \tauR

The topology generated by the open balls of \mathbb{R} is referred to as the *usual* or *standard* topology on \mathbb{R} . Let $\tau_{\mathbb{R}}$ denote the usual topology on \mathbb{R} .

$$\begin{array}{|l} \tau_{\mathbb{R}} : \text{top}[\mathbb{R}] \\ \hline \tau_{\mathbb{R}} = \text{topGen}[\mathbb{R}]\{ x : \mathbb{R}; r : \mathbb{R}_+ \bullet \text{ball}(x, r) \} \end{array}$$

Remark.

$$\tau_{\mathbb{R}} = \text{open}$$

Example.

$$(\mathbb{R}, \tau_{\mathbb{R}}) \in \text{topSpace}[\mathbb{R}]$$

3.5 neigh \neighR

Let x be a real number. Any open set that contains x is called a *neighbourhood* of it. Let $\text{neigh}(x)$ denote the set of all neighbourhoods of x .

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{neigh} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{P} \mathbb{R}) \\ \hline \forall x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad \text{neigh}(x) = \{ U : \text{open} \mid x \in U \} \end{array}$$

Clearly, every real number has an infinity of neighbourhoods.

Remark. If $r > 0$ then $\text{ball}(x, r) \in \text{neigh}(x)$.

4 Functions

The following sections define continuity, limits, and differentiability, which are properties of functions. These properties are *local* in the sense that they only depend on the values that the function takes in an arbitrarily small neighbourhood of any given point in their domains. It is therefore useful to first introduce the set of *locally defined* functions, namely those functions that are defined in some neighbourhood of each point of their domains.

4.1 $F \setminus \text{FunR}$

For x a real number, let $F(x)$ denote the set of all real-valued functions that are locally defined at x .

$$\frac{F : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{R})}{\forall x : \mathbb{R} \bullet F(x) = \{f : \mathbb{R} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{R} \mid \exists U : \text{neigh}(x) \bullet U \subseteq \text{dom } f\}}$$

Remark. The function `sqrt` is not locally defined at 0 because it's defined only for non-negative numbers but every neighbourhood of 0 contains some negative numbers.

4.2 $F \setminus \text{FunPR}$

For U a subset of \mathbb{R} , let $F(U)$ denote the set of all real-valued functions on U that are locally defined at each point of U .

$$\frac{F : \mathcal{P} \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{R})}{\forall U : \mathcal{P} \mathbb{R} \bullet F(U) = \{f : U \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \forall x : U \bullet f \in F(x)\}}$$

Remark. If $f \in F(U)$ then $U \in \text{open}$.

5 Continuity

Let f be a real-valued function that is locally defined at x and let U be a neighbourhood of x contained within the domain of f . The function f is said to be *continuous* at x if for any $\epsilon > 0$ there is some $\delta > 0$ for which $f(x')$ is always within ϵ of $f(x)$ when $x' \in U$ is within δ of x .

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \bullet \exists \delta > 0 \bullet \forall x' \in U \bullet |x' - x| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x') - f(x)| < \epsilon$$

<i>Continuous</i>	
$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $x : \mathbb{R}$	
$f \in F(x)$	
$\forall \epsilon : \mathbb{R}_+ \bullet \exists \delta : \mathbb{R}_+ \bullet \forall x' : \text{dom } f \bullet$ $\text{abs}(x' - x) < \delta \Rightarrow \text{abs}(f(x') - f(x)) < \epsilon$	

5.1 $C^0 \setminus \text{CzeroR}$

Let $C^0(x)$ denote the set of all functions that are continuous at x .

$C^0 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$
$\forall x : \mathbb{R} \bullet$ $C^0(x) = \{f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \text{Continuous}\}$

5.2 $C^0 \setminus \text{CzeroPR}$

Let U be any subset of \mathbb{R} . Define $C^0(U)$ to be the set of all functions on U that are continuous at each point in U .

$C^0 : \mathcal{P} \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$
$\forall U : \mathcal{P} \mathbb{R} \bullet$ $C^0(U) = \{f : F(U) \mid \forall x : U \bullet f \in C^0(x)\}$

Remark. If $f \in C^0(U)$ then U is a, possibly infinite, union of neighbourhoods.

6 Limits

Let x and l be real numbers and let f be a real-valued function that is defined everywhere in some neighbourhood U of x , except possibly at x . The function f is said to approach the limit l at x if $f \oplus \{x \mapsto l\}$ is continuous at x .

$$\lim_{x' \rightarrow x} f(x') = l$$

<i>Limit</i>	
$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $x, l : \mathbb{R}$	
$f \oplus \{x \mapsto l\} \in C^0(x)$	

6.1 $\lim \setminus \lim \mathbb{R}$

Let $\lim(x, l)$ denote the set of all functions that approach the limit l at x .

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \lim : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \\ \hline \forall x, l : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \lim(x, l) = \{ f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \text{Limit} \} \end{array} \right.$$

Theorem 1. *If a function f approaches some limit at x then that limit is unique.*

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall x, l, l' : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \forall f : \lim(x, l) \cap \lim(x, l') \bullet \\ l = l' \end{array}$$

Proof. Suppose we are given real numbers

$$x, l, l' \in \mathbb{R}$$

and a function

$$f \in \lim(x, l) \cap \lim(x, l')$$

Let ϵ be any positive real number

$$\epsilon > 0$$

Since f approaches limits l and l' at x there exists a real number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall x' \in \mathbb{R} \mid \\ 0 < |x' - x| < \delta \bullet \\ |f(x') - l| < \epsilon \wedge |f(x') - l'| < \epsilon \end{array}$$

For any such real number x' we have

$$\begin{array}{ll} |l' - l| & \\ = |(f(x') - l) - (f(x') - l')| & \text{[add and subtract } f(x')\text{]} \\ \leq |f(x') - l| + |f(x') - l'| & \text{[triangle inequality]} \\ = 2\epsilon & \text{[definition of limits]} \end{array}$$

Since the above holds for any $\epsilon > 0$ we must have

$$l = l'$$

□

6.2 $\lim \setminus \limFR$

If f approaches the limit l at x then let $\lim(f, x)$ denote l . By the preceding theorem, $\lim(f, x)$ is well-defined when it exists.

$$\begin{array}{|l} \lim : (\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \hline \lim = \{ \text{Limit} \bullet (f, x) \mapsto l \} \end{array}$$

7 Differentiability

Let f be a real-valued function on the real numbers, let x be a real number, and let f be defined on some neighbourhood U of x .

The function f is said to be differentiable at x if the following limit holds for some number $f'(x)$.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f'(x)$$

Remark. If f is differentiable at x then f is continuous at x .

The geometric intuition behind the concept of differentiability is that f is differentiable at x when, very near x , the function f is approximately a straight line with slope $f'(x)$.

$$f(x+h) \approx f(x) + f'(x)h \quad \text{when} \quad |h| \approx 0$$

The slope $f'(x)$ is called the derivative of f at x .

We can read this definition as saying that the approximate slope function $m(h)$ defined for small enough, non-zero values of h by

$$m(h) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

approaches the limit $l = f'(x)$ as $h \rightarrow 0$.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} m(h) = l = f'(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{Differentiable} \\ \hline f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x, l : \mathbb{R} \\ \hline f \in C^0(x) \\ \text{let } m == (\lambda h : \mathbb{R}_* \mid x+h \in \text{dom } f \bullet (f(x+h) - f(x)) / h) \bullet \\ \lim(m, 0) = l \end{array}$$

Remark. If f is differentiable at x then the limit l is unique.

7.1 $\text{diff} \setminus \text{diffRR}$

Let $\text{diff}(x, l)$ denote the set of all functions f that are differentiable at x with $f'(x) = l$.

$$\frac{\text{diff} : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})}{\forall x, l : \mathbb{R} \bullet \text{diff}(x, l) = \{ f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \text{Differentiable} \}}$$

7.2 $\text{diff} \setminus \text{diffR}$

Let $\text{diff}(x)$ denote the set of all functions that are differentiable at x .

$$\frac{\text{diff} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})}{\forall x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \text{diff}(x) = \bigcup \{ l : \mathbb{R} \bullet \text{diff}(x, l) \}}$$

7.3 $\text{diff} \setminus \text{diffPR}$

Let U be any subset of \mathbb{R} . Let $\text{diff}(U)$ denote the set of all functions on U that are differentiable at each point of U .

$$\frac{\text{diff} : \mathcal{P} \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})}{\forall U : \mathcal{P} \mathbb{R} \bullet \text{diff}(U) = \{ f : C^0(U) \mid \forall x : U \bullet f \in \text{diff}(x) \}}$$

8 Derivatives

8.1 $D \setminus \text{derivFR}$

The function f' is called the *derived function* or the *derivative* of f . Let $D(f, x)$ denote $f'(x)$, the derivative of f at x .

$$\frac{D : (\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}}{D = \{ \text{Differentiable} \bullet (f, x) \mapsto l \}}$$

8.2 $D \setminus \text{derivF}$

Let $D(f)$ denote f' , the derived function.

$$\frac{D : (\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})}{\forall f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \bullet Df = (\lambda x : \mathbb{R} \mid f \in \text{diff}(x) \bullet D(f, x))}$$

Remark. If f is differentiable on U then f' is not necessarily continuous on U . Counterexamples exist.

Remark. If f is uniformly differentiable on U then f' is continuous on U . A further discussion of uniform differentiability is beyond the scope of this article.

9 Higher Order Derivatives

Let n be a natural number and let x be a real number. In differential geometry we normally deal with $C^n(x)$, the set of functions that possess continuous derivatives of order $0, \dots, n$ at x .

9.1 $C \setminus CnR$

Let $C(n, x)$ denote the set of all functions that have continuous derivatives of order $0, \dots, n$ at x .

$$\begin{array}{|l} C : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \\ \hline \forall x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad C(0, x) = C^0(x) \\ \\ \forall n : \mathbb{N}; x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad C(n+1, x) = \{ f : \text{diff}(x) \mid Df \in C(n, x) \} \end{array}$$

9.2 $C \setminus CnPR$

Let n be a natural number and let U be a subset of \mathbb{R} . Let $C(n, U)$ denote the set of all functions on U that have continuous derivatives of order $0, \dots, n$ at every point of U .

$$\begin{array}{|l} C : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{P}\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \\ \hline \forall n : \mathbb{N}; U : \mathbb{P}\mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad C(n, U) = \{ f : F(U) \mid \forall x : U \bullet f \in C(n, x) \} \end{array}$$

10 Smoothness

10.1 $C^\infty \setminus \text{smooth}R$

A function is said to be smooth if it possesses continuous derivatives of all orders. Let x be a real number. Let $C^\infty(x)$ denote the set of all functions that are smooth at x .

$$\begin{array}{|l} C^\infty : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \\ \hline \forall x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad C^\infty(x) = \{ f : F(x) \mid \forall n : \mathbb{N} \bullet f \in C(n, x) \} \end{array}$$

10.2 C^∞ \smoothPR

Let $C^\infty(U)$ denote the set of all functions on U that are smooth at every point of U .

$$\begin{array}{|l} C^\infty : \mathbb{P}\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \\ \hline \forall U : \mathbb{P}\mathbb{R} \bullet \\ C^\infty(U) = \{ f : F(U) \mid \forall x : U \bullet f \in C^\infty(x) \} \end{array}$$