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.

Contents

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.

Date: September 16, 2023.

2. Real Numbers

Z notation does not predefine the set of real numbers, so we define it here.

2.1. $\mathbb{R}$ **`\R`.** Let $\mathbb{R}$ denote the set of real numbers. We define it to be simply a given set. We'll add further axioms as needed below.

$[\mathbb{R}]$

2.2. $+$ **`\addR`,** 0 **`\zeroR`, `-` `\negR`, and** $-$ **`\subR`.** Let x and y be real numbers. Let $x + y$ denote addition, let 0 denote zero, let $\text{-}\,x$ denote negation, and let $x - y$ denote subtraction.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\_ + \_ : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
0 : \mathbb{R} \\
\text{-} : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}
\end{array}
$$

Although these real number objects are displayed using the same symbols as the corresponding integer objects, they represent distinct mathematical objects. This distinction is apparent to the *f*UZZ type-checker and should not cause confusion to the human reader because the underlying types of objects will, as a rule, be clear from the context. Visually distinct symbols will be used in cases where confusion is possible.

The real numbers form an abelian group under addition.

$(\mathbb{R}, (\_ + \_)) \in \mathrm{abgroup}\,\mathbb{R}$

$0 = \mathit{identity\_element}(\mathbb{R}, (\_ + \_))$

$\text{-} = \mathit{inverse\_operation}(\mathbb{R}, (\_ + \_))$

Subtraction is defined in terms of addition and negative.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\_ - \_ : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
\hline
\forall\, x, y : \mathbb{R} \bullet x - y = x + (\text{-}\,y)
\end{array}
$$

2.3. $\mathbb{R}_*$ **`\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. $*$ **`\mulR`.** Let x and y be real numbers. Let $x * y$ denote multiplication.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\_ * \_ : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}
\end{array}
$$

2.5. $*$ **`\mulRnz`,** 1 **`\oneR`,** $^{-1}$ **`\invRnz`, and** $/$ **`\divR`.** Let $(\_ * \_)$ denote the restriction of $(\_ * \_)$ to $\mathbb{R}_*$.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\_ * \_ : \mathbb{R}_* \times \mathbb{R}_* \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_* \\
\hline
(\_ * \_) = (\lambda\, x, y : \mathbb{R}_* \bullet x * y)
\end{array}
$$

Let x be real number and let y be a non-zero real number. let 1 denote one, let y^{-1} denote inverse, and let $x \,/\, y$ denote division.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
1, 2 : \mathbb{R}_* \\
\_^{-1} : \mathbb{R}_* \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_*
\end{array}
$$

The nonzero real numbers form an abelian group under multiplication.

$(\mathbb{R}_*, (\_ * \_)) \in \mathrm{abgroup}\, \mathbb{R}_*$

$1 = \mathit{identity\_element}(\mathbb{R}_*, (\_ * \_))$

$(\_^{-1}) = \mathit{inverse\_operation}(\mathbb{R}_*, (\_ * \_))$

Division is defined in terms of multiplicative inverse.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\_ \,/\, \_ : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_* \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
\hline
\forall\, x : \mathbb{R};\ y : \mathbb{R}_* \bullet x \,/\, y = x * (y^{-1})
\end{array}
$$

Addition is distributive over multiplication.

$\forall\, x, y, z : \mathbb{R} \bullet (x + y) * z = x * z + y * z$

2.6. **$<$ `\ltR`, $\leq$ `\leR`, $>$ `\gtR`, and $\geq$ `\geR`.** Let $x < y$, $x \leq y$, $x > y$, and $x \geq y$ denote the usual comparison relations.

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

2.7. **abs `\absR`.** Let $\mathrm{abs}(x)$ denote $|x|$, the absolute value of x.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\mathrm{abs} : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
\hline
\forall\, x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\
\qquad \mathrm{abs}(x) = \textbf{if } x \geq 0 \textbf{ then } x \textbf{ else } \text{-}\, x
\end{array}
$$

2.8. **$\mathbb{R}_+$ `\Rpos` and Friends.** Let $\mathbb{R}_+$ denote the set of positive real numbers.

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

Similarly, we have the following useful subsets of $\mathbb{R}$.

$\mathbb{R}_- == \{\, x : \mathbb{R} \mid x < 0 \,\}$

$\mathbb{R}_{<0} == \{\, x : \mathbb{R} \mid x < 0 \,\}$

Remark.

$\mathbb{R}_{<0} = \mathbb{R}_-$

$\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} == \{\, x : \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq 0 \,\}$

$\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} == \{\, x : \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0 \,\}$

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

Remark.

$\mathbb{R}_{>0} = \mathbb{R}_+$

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

$$\mathrm{sqrt} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrowtail\!\!\!\!\mapsto \mathbb{R}$$
$$\mathrm{sqrt} = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0 \bullet x * x \mapsto x \}$$

3. Open Sets

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

$$\mathrm{interval} : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R}$$
$$\forall\, a, b : \mathbb{R} \bullet \quad \mathrm{interval}(a, b) = \{ x : \mathbb{R} \mid a < x < b \}$$

Remark. *If* $a \geq b$ *then* $\mathrm{interval}(a, b) = \varnothing$.

3.2. ball `\ballR`. For any real numbers x and r, let $\mathrm{ball}(x, r)$ denote the set of all real numbers within distance r of x.

$$\mathrm{ball} : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R}$$
$$\forall\, x, r : \mathbb{R} \bullet \quad \mathrm{ball}(x, r) = \{ x' : \mathbb{R} \mid \mathrm{abs}(x' - x) < r \}$$

Remark. *Balls are intervals.*

$$\forall\, x, r : \mathbb{R} \bullet \quad \mathrm{ball}(x, r) = \mathrm{interval}(x - r, x + r)$$

Remark. *If* $r > 0$ *then* x *is in* $\mathrm{ball}(x, r)$.

$$\forall\, x : \mathbb{R};\ r : \mathbb{R}_+ \bullet \quad x \in \mathrm{ball}(x, r)$$

Remark. *If* $r \leq 0$ *then* $\mathrm{ball}(x, r)$ *is empty.*

$$\forall\, x, r : \mathbb{R} \mid r \leq 0 \bullet \quad \mathrm{ball}(x, r) = \varnothing$$

3.3. balls `\ballsR`. Let balls denote the set of all open balls in $\mathbb{R}$.

$$\mathrm{balls} : \mathcal{F}\,\mathbb{R}$$
$$\mathrm{balls} = \{ x, r : \mathbb{R} \bullet \mathrm{ball}(x, r) \}$$

3.4. open `\openR`. A subset U of $\mathbb{R}$ is said to be *open* if every point $x \in U$ is surrounded by some open ball $B \subset U$ that lies strictly within U. Let open denote the set of all open subsets of $\mathbb{R}$.

$$\mathsf{open} : \mathcal{F}\,\mathbb{R}$$
$$\mathsf{open} = \{ U : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \mid \forall\, x : U \bullet \exists\, B : \mathrm{balls} \bullet x \in B \subset U \}$$

Remark. *All balls are open.*

$\text{balls} \subset \mathsf{open}$

Remark. *The empty set is open.*

$\varnothing \in \mathsf{open}$

Remark. *The set of all real numbers is open.*

$\mathbb{R} \in \mathsf{open}$

3.5. $\tau_{\mathbb{R}}$ `\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 $\mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{array}{|l}
\tau_{\mathbb{R}} : top[\mathbb{R}] \\
\hline
\tau_{\mathbb{R}} = topGen[\mathbb{R}]\ \text{balls}
\end{array}$$

Remark.

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

3.6. $\mathbb{R}_\tau$ `\Rtau`. Let $\mathbb{R}_\tau$ denote the topological space defined by $\mathbb{R}$ with the usual topology.

$$\begin{array}{|l}
\mathbb{R}_\tau : topSpaces[\mathbb{R}] \\
\hline
\mathbb{R}_\tau = (\mathbb{R}, \tau_{\mathbb{R}})
\end{array}$$

Example.

$\mathbb{R}_\tau \in topSpace[\mathbb{R}]$

3.7. 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.

$$\begin{array}{|l}
\text{neigh} : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\,\mathbb{R} \\
\hline
\forall\, x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\
\qquad \text{neigh}(x) = \{\ U : \mathsf{open} \mid x \in U\ \}
\end{array}$$

Clearly, every real number has an infinity of neighbourhoods.

Remark. *Any open ball that contains x is a neighbourhood of x.*

$$\begin{array}{l}
\forall\, x : \mathbb{R};\ B : \text{balls} \mid \\
\qquad x \in B \bullet \\
\qquad\qquad B \in \text{neigh}(x)
\end{array}$$

4. Functions

The following sections define continuity, limits, and differentiability, which are point-wise properties of functions. These properties are *local* in the sense that in order to determine if they hold at a given point it is sufficient to consider the restriction of the function to an arbitrarily small neighbourhood of the point. 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 `\FunR`. For x a real number, let $\mathrm{F}(x)$ denote the set of all real-valued, partial functions on $\mathbb{R}$ that are locally defined at x.

$$\mathrm{F} : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$\forall\, x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad \mathrm{F}(x) = \{\, f : \mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \exists\, U : \mathrm{neigh}(x) \bullet U \subseteq \mathrm{dom}\, f \,\}$$

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.*

$\mathrm{sqrt} \notin \mathrm{F}(0)$

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

$$\mathrm{F} : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$\forall\, U : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad \mathrm{F}(U) = \{\, f : U \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \forall\, x : U \bullet f \in \mathrm{F}(x) \,\}$$

Remark. *If* $f \in \mathrm{F}(U)$ *then* $U \in \mathsf{open}$.

$$\forall\, U : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad \mathrm{F}(U) \neq \varnothing \Rightarrow U \in \mathsf{open}$$

5. Continuity

Let f be a real-valued partial function on $\mathbb{R}$ 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.

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

RealContinuous

$$f : \mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x : \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \in \mathrm{F}(x)$$

$$\forall\, \epsilon : \mathbb{R}_+ \bullet \exists\, \delta : \mathbb{R}_+ \bullet \forall\, x' : \mathrm{dom}\, f \bullet \\ \quad \mathrm{abs}(x' - x) < \delta \Rightarrow \mathrm{abs}(f(x') - f(x)) < \epsilon$$

5.1. C^0 `\CzeroR`. Let $\mathrm{C}^0(x)$ denote the set of all real-valued partial functions on $\mathbb{R}$ that are continuous at x.

$$\mathrm{C}^0 : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$\forall\, x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\ \quad \mathrm{C}^0(x) = \{\, f : \mathrm{F}(x) \mid \mathit{RealContinuous} \,\}$$

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

$$\mathrm{C}^0 : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\!+\,\,\mathbb{R})$$
$$\forall\, U : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \bullet$$
$$\quad \mathrm{C}^0(U) = \{\, f : \mathrm{F}(U) \mid \forall\, x : U \bullet f \in \mathrm{C}^0(x) \,\}$$

Remark. *If $f \in \mathrm{C}^0(U)$ then U is open.*

$$\forall\, U : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \bullet$$
$$\quad \mathrm{C}^0(U) \neq \varnothing \Rightarrow U \in \mathsf{open}$$

Remark. *The $\epsilon - \delta$ definition of continuity given above is compatible with the definition of continuity for mappings between topological spaces when we consider $\mathbb{R}_\tau$, the usual topology on $\mathbb{R}$, and $\mathbb{R}_\tau \mid_{\mathsf{top}} U$, the topology induced on the subset U.*

$$\forall\, U : \mathsf{open} \bullet$$
$$\quad \mathrm{C}^0(U) = \mathrm{C}^0(\mathbb{R}_\tau \mid_{\mathsf{top}} U, \mathbb{R}_\tau)$$

6. Limits

Let x and l be real numbers and let f be a real-valued partial function on $\mathbb{R}$ 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.

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

Limit

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\!+\,\,\mathbb{R}$$
$$x, l : \mathbb{R}$$
$$f \oplus \{x \mapsto l\} \in \mathrm{C}^0(x)$$

6.1. lim `\limRR`. Let $\lim(x, l)$ denote the set of all real-valued partial functions on $\mathbb{R}$ that approach the limit l at x.

$$\lim : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\!+\,\,\mathbb{R})$$
$$\forall\, x, l : \mathbb{R} \bullet$$
$$\quad \lim(x, l) = \{\, f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\!+\,\,\mathbb{R} \mid \mathit{Limit} \,\}$$

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

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

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

$\forall\, x' \in \mathbb{R} \mid$

$\quad 0 < \left| x' - x \right| < \delta \bullet$

$\qquad \left| f(x') - l \right| < \epsilon \wedge \left| f(x') - l' \right| < \epsilon$

For any such real number x' we have

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

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

$l = l'$

□

6.2. lim `\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.

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

7. Differentiability

Let f be a real-valued partial function on $\mathbb{R}$, 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 denoted by $f'(x)$.

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

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 graph of f is approximately a straight line through the point $(x, f(x))$ 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 and f' is called the *derived function*.

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 $h \to 0$.

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

Differentiable

$$\begin{array}{l}
f : \mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
x, l : \mathbb{R} \\
\hline
f \in \mathrm{C}^0(x) \\
\mathbf{let}\ m == (\lambda\, h : \mathbb{R}_* \mid x + h \in \operatorname{dom} f \bullet (f(x+h) - f(x)) \,/\, h) \bullet \\
\qquad \lim(m, 0) = l
\end{array}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
\operatorname{diff} : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R}) \\
\hline
\forall\, x, l : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\
\qquad \operatorname{diff}(x, l) = \{\, f : \mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \mathit{Differentiable} \,\}
\end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
\operatorname{diff} : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R}) \\
\hline
\forall\, x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \\
\qquad \operatorname{diff}(x) = \bigcup \{\, l : \mathbb{R} \bullet \operatorname{diff}(x, l) \,\}
\end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
\operatorname{diff} : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R}) \\
\hline
\forall\, U : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \bullet \\
\qquad \operatorname{diff}(U) = \{\, f : \mathrm{C}^0(U) \mid \forall\, x : U \bullet f \in \operatorname{diff}(x) \,\}
\end{array}$$

8. Derivatives

8.1. D `\derivFR`. Let $\mathrm{D}(f, x)$ denote $f'(x)$, the derivative of f at x.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{D} : (\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
\hline
\mathrm{D} = \{\, \mathit{Differentiable} \bullet (f, x) \mapsto l \,\}
\end{array}$$

8.2. D `\derivF`. Let $\mathrm{D}(f)$ denote f', the derived function.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{D} : (\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R}) \\
\hline
\forall\, f : \mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R} \bullet \\
\qquad \mathrm{D}\, f = (\lambda\, x : \mathbb{R} \mid f \in \operatorname{diff}(x) \bullet \mathrm{D}(f, x))
\end{array}$$

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 $0, \ldots, n$ at x.

9.1. C `\CnR`. Let $\mathrm{C}(n, x)$ denote the set of all functions that have continuous derivatives of order $0, \ldots, n$ at x.

$$\mathrm{C} : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$\forall\, x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \quad \mathrm{C}(0, x) = \mathrm{C}^0(x)$$

$$\forall\, n : \mathbb{N};\ x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \quad \mathrm{C}(n+1, x) = \{\, f : \mathrm{diff}(x) \mid \mathrm{D}\, f \in \mathrm{C}(n, x)\,\}$$

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

$$\mathrm{C} : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$\forall\, n : \mathbb{N};\ U : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \bullet \quad \mathrm{C}(n, U) = \{\, f : \mathrm{F}(U) \mid \forall\, x : U \bullet f \in \mathrm{C}(n, x)\,\}$$

10. Smoothness

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

$$\mathrm{C}^\infty : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$\forall\, x : \mathbb{R} \bullet \quad \mathrm{C}^\infty(x) = \{\, f : \mathrm{F}(x) \mid \forall\, n : \mathbb{N} \bullet f \in \mathrm{C}(n, x)\,\}$$

10.2. C^∞ `\smoothPR`. Let $\mathrm{C}^\infty(U)$ denote the set of all functions on U that are smooth at every point of U.

$$\mathrm{C}^\infty : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R} \nrightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$\forall\, U : \mathbb{P}\,\mathbb{R} \bullet \quad \mathrm{C}^\infty(U) = \{\, f : \mathrm{F}(U) \mid \forall\, x : U \bullet f \in \mathrm{C}^\infty(x)\,\}$$

11. Important Constants and Functions

This section defines several important constants and functions.

11.1. *integer_as_real*. The real numbers contain a natural copy of the integers. Let *integer_as_real* denote this embedding.

$$\mathit{integer\_as\_real} : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrowtail \mathbb{R}$$

11.2. real `\asZR`. We introduce the notation $\mathsf{real}\, x = \mathit{integer\_as\_real}\, x$ for this embedding.

$$\mathsf{real} == \mathit{integer\_as\_real}$$

The real numbers 0 and 1 are the images of the corresponding integers under this embedding.

$$\mathsf{real}\, 0 = 0$$

$$\mathsf{real}\, 1 = 1$$

11.3. *IntegerTimesReal*. We can use the embedding to define the product $y = n * x$ where n is an integer and x and y are real numbers.

IntegerTimesReal

$$n : \mathbb{Z}$$
$$x, y : \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = (\mathsf{real}\, n) * x$$

11.4. *integer_times_real*. Let $y = \mathit{integer\_times\_real}(n, y)$ denote this multiplication operation.

$$\mathit{integer\_times\_real} == \{\, \mathit{IntegerTimesReal} \bullet (n, x) \mapsto y \,\}$$

11.5. $*$ `\mulZR`. We introduce the notation $n * x = \mathit{integer\_times\_real}(n, x)$.

$$(\_ * \_) == \mathit{integer\_times\_real}$$

11.6. *RealDivInteger*. Similarly, we can define division of a real number x by a nonzero integer n to give the quotient $y = x/n$.

RealDivInteger

$$n : \mathbb{Z}$$
$$x, y : \mathbb{R}$$

$$n \neq 0$$

$$y = x \,/\, (\mathsf{real}\, n)$$

11.7. *real_div_integer*. Let $y = \mathit{real\_div\_integer}(x, n)$ denote this division operation.

$$\mathit{real\_div\_integer} == \{\, \mathit{RealDivInteger} \bullet (x, n) \mapsto y \,\}$$

11.8. $/$ `\divRZ`. We introduce the notation $y = x \,/\, n$.

$$(\_ \,/\, \_) == \mathit{real\_div\_integer}$$

11.9. sin `\sinR`. Let $\sin(x)$ denote the usual trigonometric sine function of the real number x.

$$\sin : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

11.10. cos `\cosR`. Let $\cos(x)$ denote the usual trigonometric cosine function of the real number x.

$$\cos : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

11.11. π `\piR`. Let π denote the usual ratio of the perimeter of a circle to its diameter.

$$\pi : \mathbb{R}$$

11.12. *sum_real*. Given a sequence a of zero or more real numbers, we define its sum $sum\_real(a)$ recursively as follows.

$$sum\_real : \operatorname{seq} \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$sum\_real(\langle\rangle) = 0$$

$$\forall\, x : \mathbb{R};\ a : \operatorname{seq} \mathbb{R} \bullet \quad sum\_real(\langle x \rangle \frown a) = x + sum\_real(a)$$

11.13. Σ `\sumR`. We introduce the notation $\Sigma(a) = sum\_real(a)$.

$$\Sigma == sum\_real$$

12. The Real Plane

In order to define what it means for an arrangement of test tubes to be balanced, we need to use some concepts from Euclidean geometry and classical mechanics. Classical mechanics is phrased in terms of real coordinate systems. We therefore start by defining the usual real plane and its coordinates.

12.1. $\mathbb{R}^2$ `\Rtwo`. We model the real plane as pairs of real numbers. Let $\mathbb{R}^2$ denote the real plane.

$$\mathbb{R}^2 == \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

12.2. *zero_real_plane*. Let the point $zero\_real\_plane \in \mathbb{R}^2$ denote the origin of the real plane.

$$zero\_real\_plane == (0, 0)$$

12.3. $\mathbf{0}$ `\zeroRtwo`. We introduce the usual notation $\mathbf{0} = zero\_real\_plane$ for the origin of the real plane.

$$\mathbf{0} == zero\_real\_plane$$

12.4. *RealPlane*. Let $point \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be a point in the real plane. Its Cartesian coordinates are denoted by x and y. Let the schema *RealPlane* denote this situation.

RealPlane

$$point : \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$x, y : \mathbb{R}$$

$$point = (x, y)$$

12.5. *ScaleRealPlane*. Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ be a scaling factor and let $point \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be a point. Let $point' = a * point$ be $point$ scaled by a. Let the schema *ScaleRealPlane* denote this situation.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
\textit{ScaleRealPlane} \\
a : \mathbb{R} \\
\textit{RealPlane} \\
\textit{RealPlane}' \\
\hline
x' = a * x \\
y' = a * x \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

12.6. *scale_real_plane*. Let $point' = scale\_real\_plane(a, point)$ denote the operation of scalar multiplication.

$$scale\_real\_plane == \{ ScaleRealPlane \bullet (a, point) \mapsto point' \}$$

12.7. $*$ `\smulRtwo`. We introduce the notation $a{*}point = scale\_real\_plane(a, point)$ for scalar multiplication.

$$(\_ * \_) == scale\_real\_plane$$

12.8. *ScaleIntRealPlane*. It is convenient to allow scaling of points in the real plane by integers. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ be a scaling factor and let $point \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be a point. Let $point' = n * point$ be $point$ scaled by n. Let the schema *ScaleIntRealPlane* denote this situation.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
\textit{ScaleIntRealPlane} \\
n : \mathbb{Z} \\
\textit{RealPlane} \\
\textit{RealPlane}' \\
\hline
x' = n * x \\
y' = n * x \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

12.9. *scale_int_real_plane*. Let $point' = scale\_int\_real\_plane(n, point)$ denote the operation of scalar multiplication by an integer.

$$scale\_int\_real\_plane == \{ ScaleIntRealPlane \bullet (n, point) \mapsto point' \}$$

12.10. $*$ `\smulZRtwo`. We introduce the notation $n{*}point = scale\_int\_real\_plane(n, point)$ for scalar multiplication.

$$(\_ * \_) == scale\_int\_real\_plane$$

12.11. *AddRealPlane*. Let $point_1$ and $point_2$ be points. We can define their sum $point' = point_1 + point_2$ by component-wise addition. Let the schema *AddRealPlane* denote this situation.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
\textit{AddRealPlane} \\
\textit{RealPlane}_1 \\
\textit{RealPlane}_2 \\
\textit{RealPlane}' \\
\hline
x' = x_1 + x_2 \\
y' = y_1 + y_2 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

12.12. *add_real_plane*. Let $add\_real\_plane(point_1, point_2) = point_1 + point_2$ denote addition of points in the real plane.

$$add\_real\_plane == \{ AddRealPlane \bullet (point_1, point_2) \mapsto point' \}$$

12.13. + `\addRtwo`. We introduce the usual notation $point_1 + point_2 = add\_real\_plane(point_1, point_2)$ to denote addition of points in the real plane.

$$(\_ + \_) == add\_real\_plane$$

12.14. *sum_real_plane*. Given a sequence a of zero or more points in the real plane, we define its sum $sum\_real\_plane(a)$ recursively as follows.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
sum\_real\_plane : \operatorname{seq} \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\
\hline
sum\_real\_plane(\langle\rangle) = \mathbf{0} \\
\forall point : \mathbb{R}^2; a : \operatorname{seq} \mathbb{R}^2 \bullet \\
\qquad sum\_real\_plane(\langle point \rangle \frown a) = point + sum\_real\_plane(a)
\end{array}
$$

12.15. Σ `\sumRtwo`. We introduce the notation $\Sigma(a) = sum\_real\_plane(a)$.

$$\Sigma == sum\_real\_plane$$

12.16. + `\addFRtwo`. Let t be any set and let f and g be partial functions from t to $\mathbb{R}^2$. Let $h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$ denote their pointwise sum on their common domain of definition. Let the schema *AddFunctionsRealPlane* denote this situation.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline
\textit{AddFunctionsRealPlane}[\mathsf{t}] \\
f, g, h : \mathsf{t} \rightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\!+\; \mathbb{R}^2 \\
\hline
h = (\lambda x : \operatorname{dom} f \cap \operatorname{dom} g \bullet f\,x + g\,x) \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Let the function $add\_functions\_real\_plane(f, g) = h$ map two functions with values in $\mathbb{R}^2$ to their pointwise sum.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\hline\hline
[\mathsf{t}] \\
add\_functions\_real\_plane : (\mathsf{t} \rightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\!+\; \mathbb{R}^2) \times (\mathsf{t} \rightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\!+\; \mathbb{R}^2) \longrightarrow (\mathsf{t} \rightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\!+\; \mathbb{R}^2) \\
\hline
add\_functions\_real\_plane = \\
\qquad \{ AddFunctionsRealPlane[\mathsf{t}] \bullet (f, g) \mapsto h \} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

We introduce the notation $f + g = add\_functions\_real\_plane(f, g)$.

$$(\_ + \_)[\mathsf{t}] == add\_functions\_real\_plane[\mathsf{t}]$$

12.17. *PolarRealPlane*. Let (x, y) be the Cartesian coordinates of a point in the plane. Let r denote the distance of the point from the origin and let a denote the counter-clockwise angle of the point from the x-axis. The pair (r, a) is called the *polar coordinates* of the point. Conversely, given an pair (r, a) we can compute the corresponding Cartesian coordinates. Let the schema *PolarRealPlane* denote this situation.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\textit{PolarRealPlane} \\
\hline
\textit{RealPlane} \\
r, a : \mathbb{R} \\
\hline
x = r * \cos a \\
y = r * \sin a \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

12.18. *polar_to_cartesian*. Let the function $\textit{polar\_to\_cartesian}(r, a) = (x, y)$ denote the mapping from polar to Cartesian coordinates.

$$\textit{polar\_to\_cartesian} == \{\, \textit{PolarRealPlane} \bullet (r, a) \mapsto (x, y) \,\}$$

Note that this function is not one-to-one for the following reasons.

- The pairs $(r, a + 2k\pi)$ for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ map to the same points.
- The pairs (r, a) and $(-r, a + \pi)$ map to the same points.
- The pairs $(0, a)$ and $(0, a')$ map to the same points.

12.19. **The Dot Product.** Given two points $v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, their *dot product* $v_1 \cdot v_2$ is defined as follows.

$$v_1 \cdot v_2 = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 \tag{1}$$

Let the schema *DotRealPlane* denote this situation where $\textit{product} = v_1 \cdot v_2$.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\textit{DotRealPlane} \\
\hline
\textit{RealPlane}_1 \\
\textit{RealPlane}_2 \\
\textit{product} : \mathbb{R} \\
\hline
\textit{product} = x_1 * x_2 + y_1 * y_2 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Let the function $\textit{dot\_real\_plane}(v_1, v_2) = v_1 \cdot v_2$ map a pair of points to their dot product.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\textit{dot\_real\_plane} : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
\hline
\textit{dot\_real\_plane} = \{\, \textit{DotRealPlane} \bullet (\textit{point}_1, \textit{point}_2) \mapsto \textit{product} \,\}
\end{array}
$$

We introduce the usual notation $v_1 \cdot v_2 = \textit{dot\_real\_plane}(v_1, v_2)$.

$$(\_ \cdot \_) == \textit{dot\_real\_plane}$$

12.20. **Norm.** The *norm* of a point in the plane is defined to be the square root of its dot product with itself. Let the schema *NormRealPlane* denote this situation where *norm* denotes the norm of the point.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\textit{NormRealPlane} \\
\hline
\textit{RealPlane} \\
\textit{norm} : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \\
\hline
\textit{norm} = \mathrm{sqrt}(\textit{point} \cdot \textit{point}) \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Let the function $\textit{norm\_real\_plane}(\textit{point}) = \textit{norm}$ map a point to its norm.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\textit{norm\_real\_plane} : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \\
\hline
\textit{norm\_real\_plane} = \{\, \textit{NormRealPlane} \bullet \textit{point} \mapsto \textit{norm} \,\}
\end{array}
$$

We introduce the notation $\mathrm{norm}(\textit{point}) = \textit{norm\_real\_plane}(\textit{point})$.

$\mathrm{norm} == \textit{norm\_real\_plane}$

12.21. **The Unit Circle.** A point in the plane is said to be a *unit vector* when it has norm 1. The set of all unit vectors make up the *unit circle*. Let the schema *UnitCircle* denote this situation.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\textit{UnitCircle} \\
\hline
\textit{RealPlane} \\
\hline
\mathrm{norm}(\textit{point}) = 1 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Let *unit_circle* denote the set of all unit vectors in the real plane.

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\textit{unit\_circle} : \mathbb{P}\, \mathbb{R}^2
\end{array}
$$

We introduce the usual notation $S^1 = \textit{unit\_circle}$.

$S^1 == \textit{unit\_circle}$

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