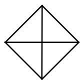


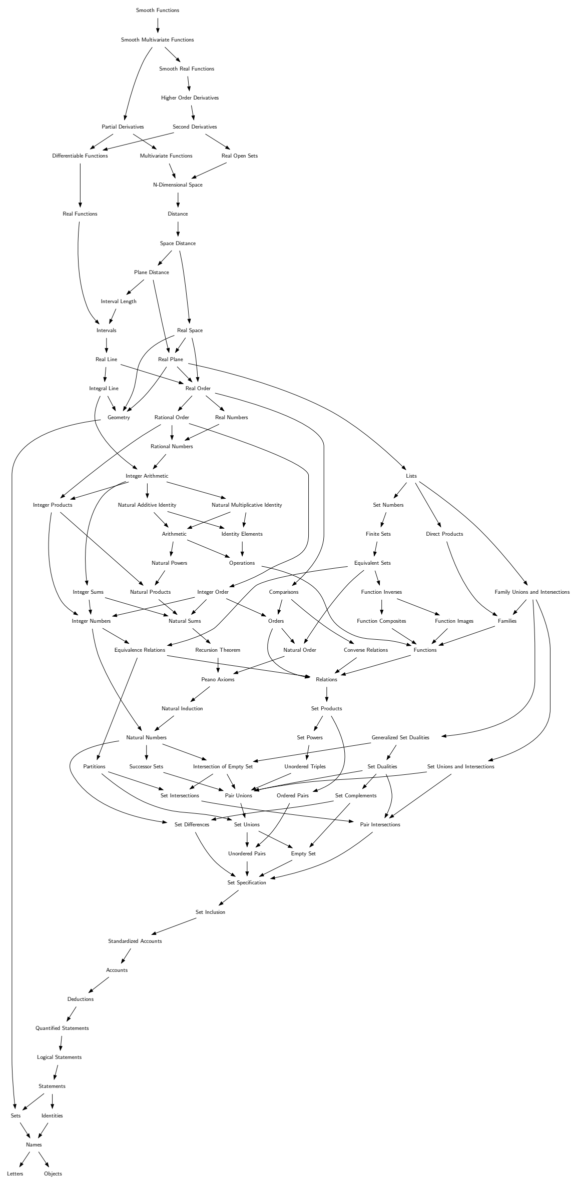
Why

What is the generalisation of smooth functions between Euclidean spaces.

Definition

Let $U \subset \mathsf{R}^n$ be open. A function $f : U \to \mathsf{R}^m$ is *smooth* if each of its components is smooth.

More generally, let $X \subset \mathsf{R}^n$ (not necessarily open). We call $g : X \to \mathsf{R}^m$ smooth if for each $x \in X$ there exists an open set $V \subset \mathsf{R}^n$ with $x \in V$ and smooth function $G : U \to \mathsf{R}^n$ so that $G(y) = g(y)$ for all $y \in U \cap X$. In this case we say that g can be *locally extended* to a smooth map on open sets.


Smooth Functions
Smooth Multivariate Functions
Smooth Real Functions
Higher Order Derivatives
Partial Derivatives
Second Derivatives
Differentiable Functions
Multivariate Functions
Real Open Sets
N-Dimensional Space
Real Functions
Distance
Space Distance
Plane Distance
Interval Length
Intervals
Real Space
Real Line
Real Plane
Integral Line
Real Order
Geometry
Rational Order
Real Numbers
Rational Numbers
Integer Arithmetic
Lists
Integer Products
Natural Additive Identity
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Set Numbers
Arithmetic
Identity Elements
Finite Sets
Direct Products
Natural Powers
Operations
Equivalent Sets
Integer Sums
Natural Products
Integer Order
Comparisons
Function Inverses
Family Unions and Intersections
Integer Numbers
Natural Sums
Orders
Function Composites
Function Images
Families
Equivalence Relations
Recursion Theorem
Natural Order
Converse Relations
Functions
Peano Axioms
Relations
Natural Induction
Set Products
Natural Numbers
Set Powers
Generalized Set Dualities
Partitions
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
Unordered Triples
Set Dualities
Set Unions and Intersections
Set Intersections
Pair Unions
Ordered Pairs
Set Complements
Set Differences
Set Unions
Pair Intersections
Unordered Pairs
Empty Set
Set Specification
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Sets
Identities
Names
Letters
Objects