Why

We name functions whose codomain is the real numbers.

Definition

A *real function* is a real-valued function. The domain is often an interval of real numbers, but may be any non-empty set.

Notation

Let A be a set. Let $f : A \to \mathsf{R}$. f is a real function. If $A = \mathsf{R}$, then $f \in \mathsf{R} \to \mathsf{R}$. To speak of functions defined on intervals, let $a, b \in \mathsf{R}$. Let $g : [a, b] \to \mathsf{R}$. Then g is a real function defined on a closed interval. Let $h : (a, b) \to \mathsf{R}$. Then h is a real function defined on an open interval.

We regularly declare the interval and the function at once. For example, "let $f : [a, b] \to \mathsf{R}$" is understood to mean "let a and b be real numbers with $a < b$, let $[a, b]$ be the closed interval with them as endpoints, and let f bea real-valued function whose domain is this interval". We read teh notation $f : [a, b] \to \mathsf{R}$ aloud as "f from closed a b to R." We use $f : (a, b) \to \mathsf{R}$ similarly (read aloud "f from open a b to R").

Examples

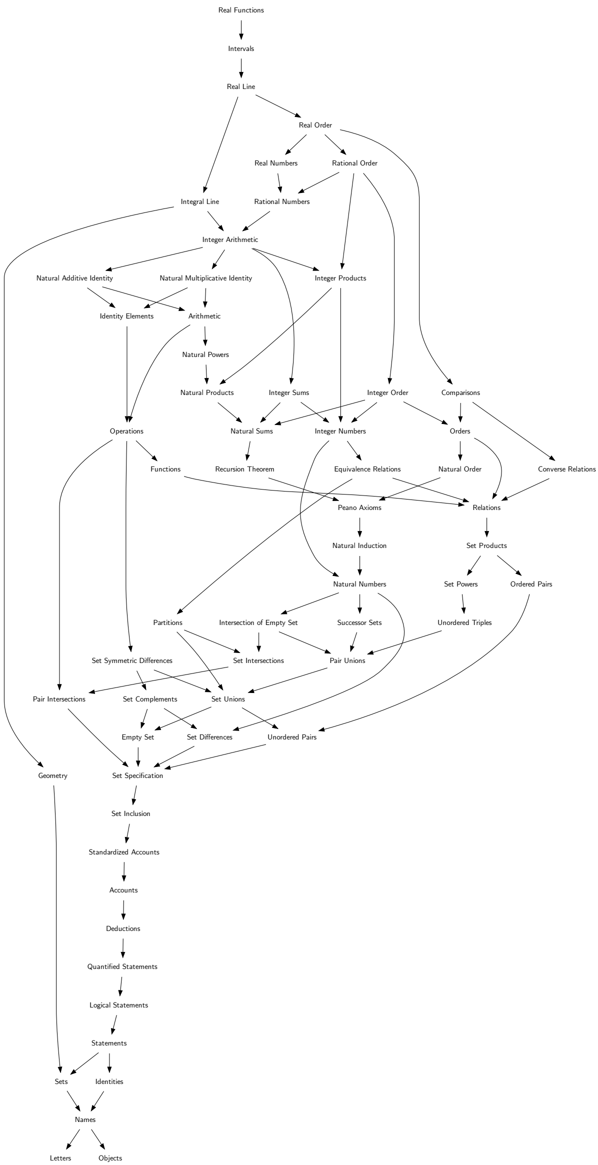
Example 1. *Let $c \in \mathsf{R}$. Let $f : \mathsf{R} \to \mathsf{R}$ be such that $f(x) = c$ for every $x \in \mathsf{R}$. f is a real function.*

Example 2. *Let $f : \mathsf{R} \to \mathsf{R}$ with $f(x) = 2x^2 + 1$ for all $x \in R$. f is a real function.*

Example 3. *Let* $f : \mathsf{R} \to \mathsf{R}$ *with*

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1\& \ \textit{if } x \in \mathsf{Q} \\ 0\& \ \textit{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

f *is a real function.*



Real Functions
Intervals
Real Line
Real Order
Real Numbers
Rational Order
Integral Line
Rational Numbers
Integer Arithmetic
Natural Additive Identity
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Integer Products
Identity Elements
Arithmetic
Natural Powers
Natural Products
Integer Sums
Integer Order
Comparisons
Operations
Natural Sums
Integer Numbers
Orders
Functions
Recursion Theorem
Equivalence Relations
Natural Order
Converse Relations
Peano Axioms
Relations
Natural Induction
Set Products
Natural Numbers
Set Powers
Ordered Pairs
Partitions
Intersection of Empty Set
Successor Sets
Unordered Triples
Set Symmetric Differences
Set Intersections
Pair Unions
Pair Intersections
Set Complements
Set Unions
Empty Set
Set Differences
Unordered Pairs
Geometry
Set Specification
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Sets
Identities
Names
Letters
Objects