**Definition.** A "parametrized plane curve"

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1. 
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- 2.  $P := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y^2 = x\}$

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- 2.  $P := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y^2 = x\}$  $\gamma : (-\infty, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}^2$  $\gamma(t) = (t^2, t)$

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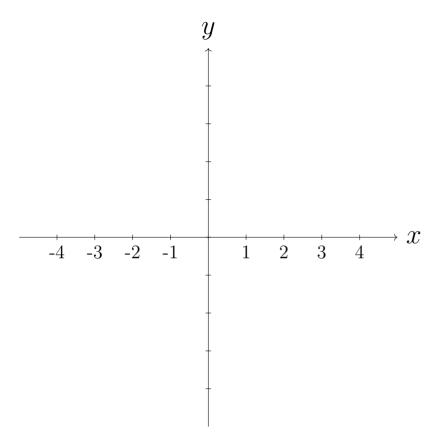
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- 2.  $P := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y^2 = x\}$  $\gamma : (-\infty, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}^2$  $\gamma(t) = (t^2, t) \in P$

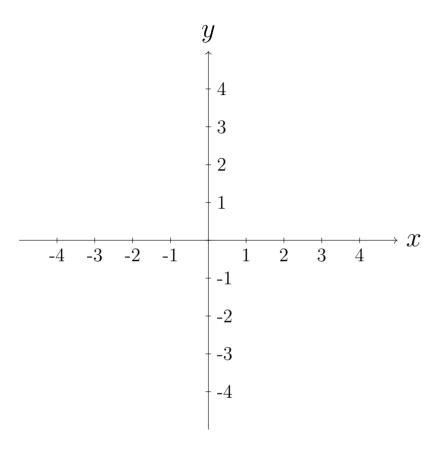
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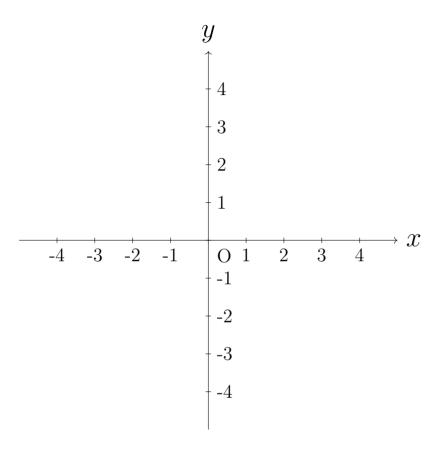
Set of points on the curve: Image  $\gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) = \gamma(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 

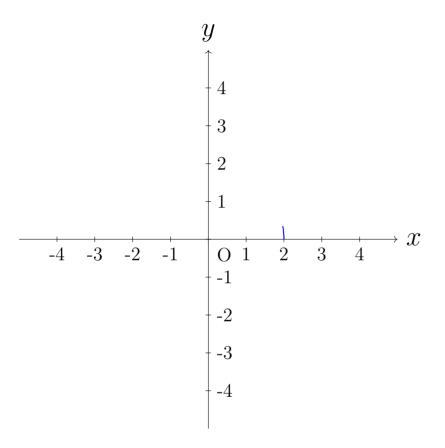
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 $\longrightarrow$   $\longrightarrow$   $\longrightarrow$   $\longrightarrow$   $\longrightarrow$   $\longrightarrow$   $\longrightarrow$   $\longrightarrow$ 

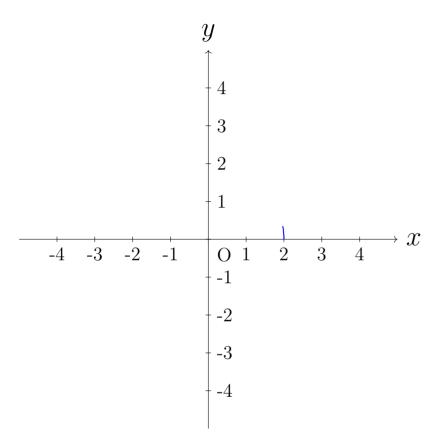




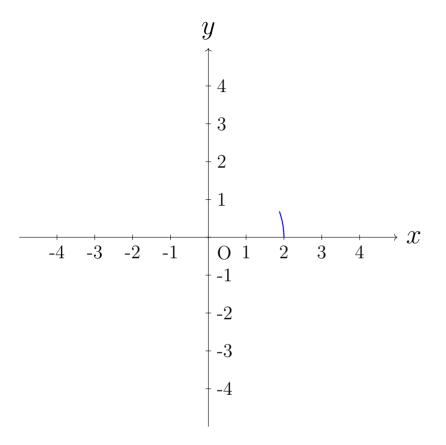




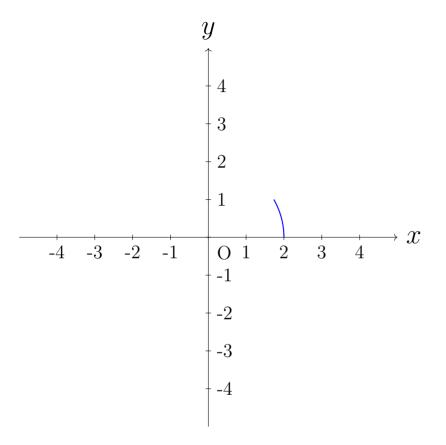
$$\gamma:(0,\pi/18)\to\mathbb{R}^2$$



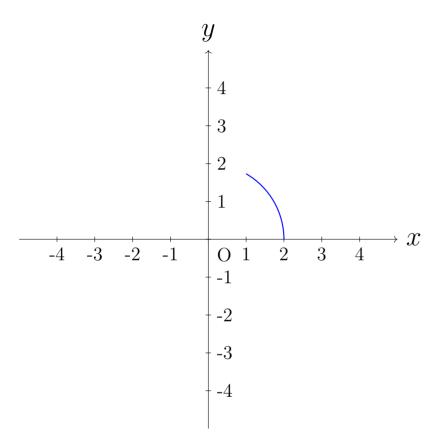
$$\gamma: (0, \pi/18) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t))$$



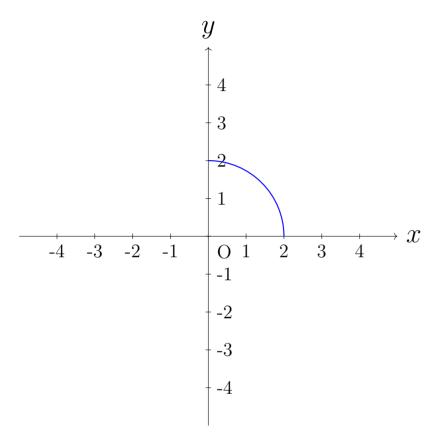
$$\gamma: (0, 2\pi/18) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t))$$



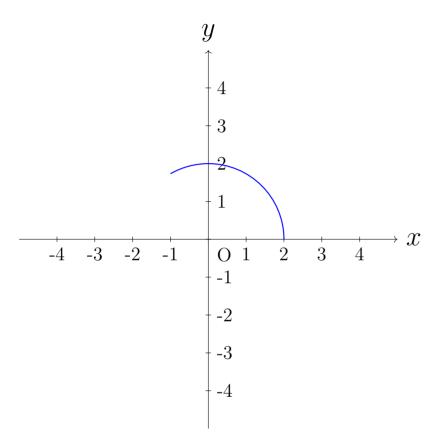
$$\gamma: (0, 3\pi/18) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t))$$



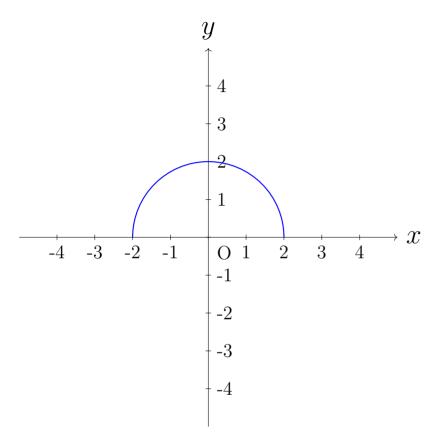
$$\gamma: (0, 6\pi/18) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t))$$



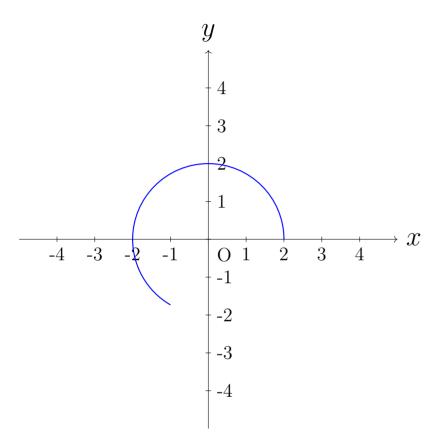
$$\gamma: (0, 9\pi/18) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t))$$



$$\gamma: (0, 12\pi/18) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t))$$

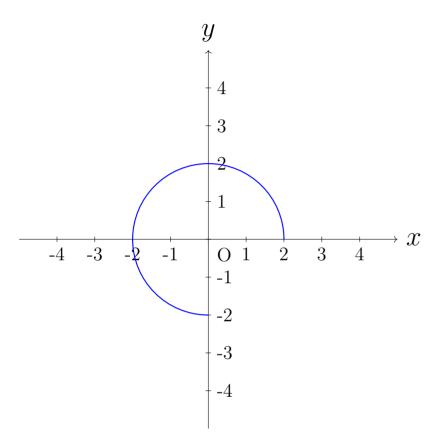


$$\gamma: (0, 18\pi/18) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  
 $\gamma(t) := (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t))$ 

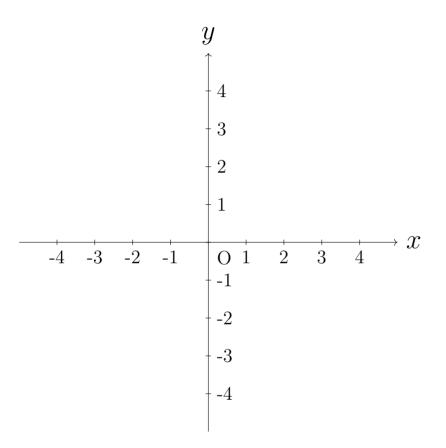


$$\gamma: (0, 24\pi/18) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t))$$

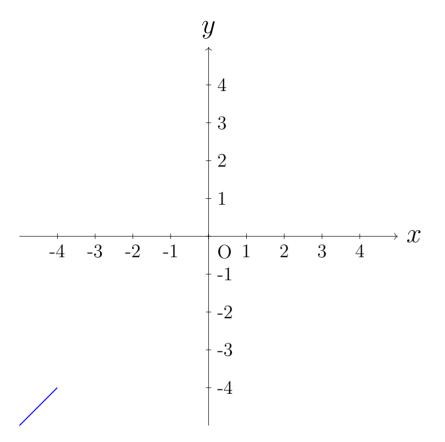
# Parametrizing a circle



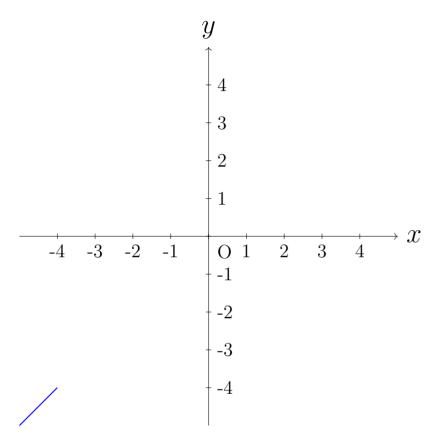
$$\gamma: (0, 27\pi/18) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (2\cos(t), 2\sin(t))$$



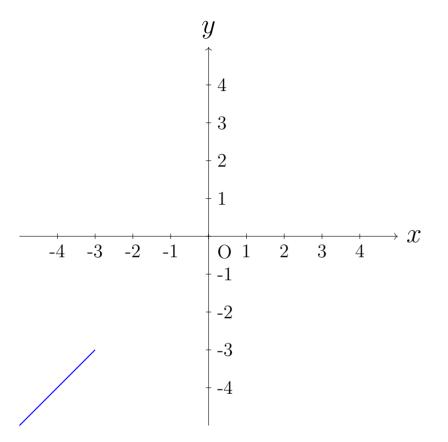
$$\gamma: (0, 27\pi/18) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  
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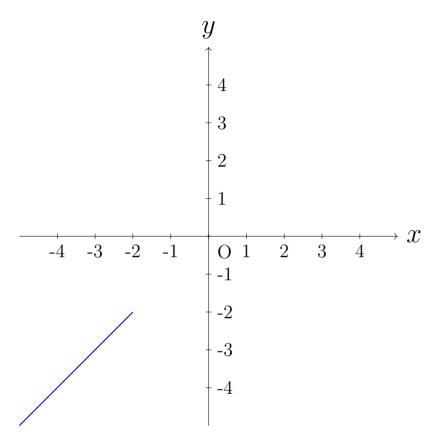
$$\gamma: (-5, -4) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$



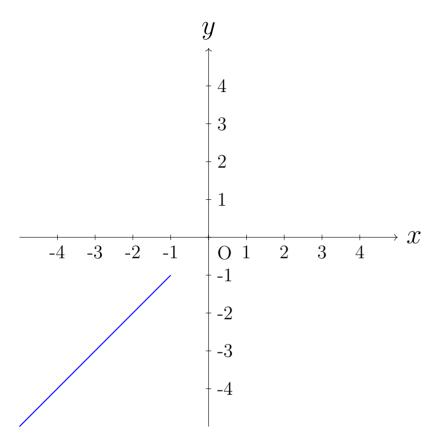
$$\gamma: (-5, -4) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (t, t)$$



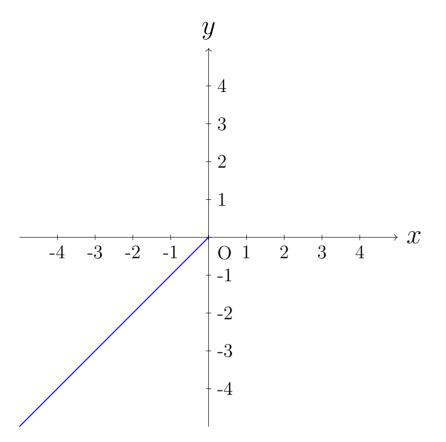
$$\gamma: (-5, -3) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
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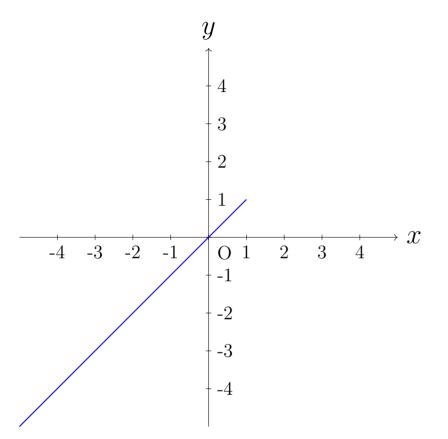
$$\gamma: (-5, -2) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (t, t)$$



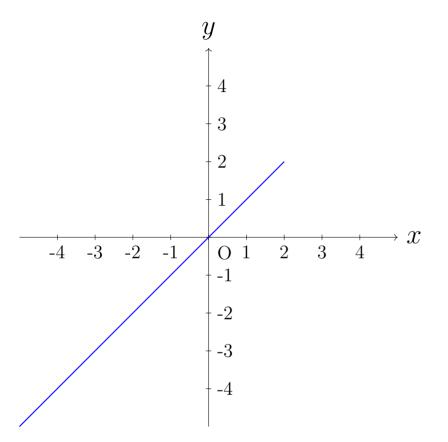
$$\gamma: (-5, -1) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
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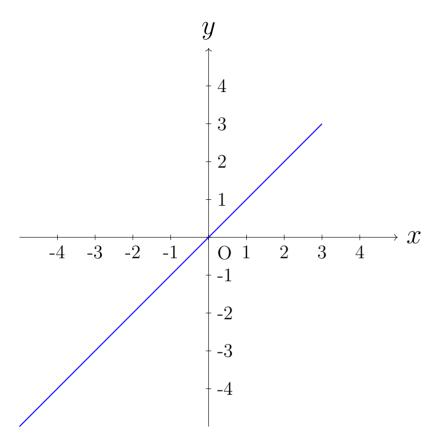
$$\gamma: (-5,0) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (t,t)$$



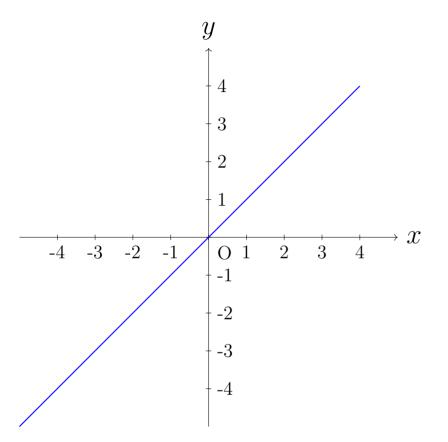
$$\gamma: (-5,1) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (t,t)$$



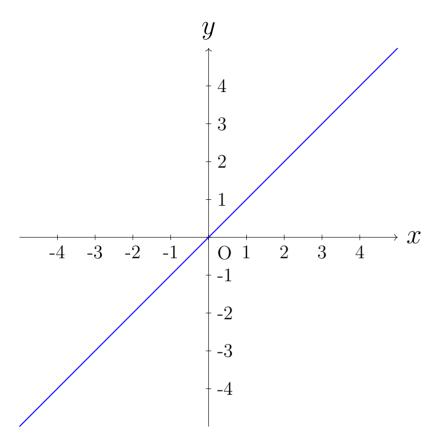
$$\gamma: (-5,2) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (t,t)$$



$$\gamma: (-5,3) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (t,t)$$



$$\gamma: (-5,4) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
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$$\gamma: (-5,5) \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$\gamma(t) := (t,t)$$

$$f(x) = \{$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x < 5 \end{cases}$$

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$$\lim_{x \to 5^{-}} f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x < 5 \\ 0 & x = 5 \\ x^3 & x > 5 \end{cases}$$

$$f(5) = 0 \lim_{x \to 5^{-}} f(x) = 5^{2}$$

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#### Example. $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x < 5 \\ 0 & x = 5 \\ x^3 & x > 5 \end{cases}$$

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Can say, 
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### Example. $f(x) = x^2$

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Example.  $f(x) = x^2$  $\lim_{\substack{x \to 5 \\ f \text{ is "continous"}}} f(x) = 5^2 = f(5)$ 

### Example. $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

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Example.  $f(x) = x^2$  $\lim_{\substack{x \to 5 \\ f \text{ is "continous"}}} f(x) = 5^2 = f(5)$ 

**Definition** (Continuous function).  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is continuous if  $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = f(a)$ 

### Example. $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

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#### Example.

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Example.  $f(x) = x^2$  $\lim_{x \to 5} f(x) = 5^2 = f(5)$ f is "continous".

**Definition** (Continuous function).  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is continuous if  $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = f(a)$ 

**Definition** (Derivative). If  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is such that

### Example. $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

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