

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t), f_3'(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .  $f''(t)$  is the acceleration.

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t), f_3'(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .  $f''(t)$  is the acceleration.

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t), f_3'(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .  $\gamma''(t)$  is called the acceleration.

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .  $f''(t)$  is the acceleration.

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\dot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma'(t) := (f'_1(t), f'_2(t), f'_3(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .  $\gamma''(t)$  is called the acceleration.

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $\dot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .  $f''(t)$  is the acceleration.

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\dot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma'(t) := (f'_1(t), f'_2(t), f'_3(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .  $\gamma''(t)$  is called the acceleration.

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $\dot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .  $f''(t)$  is the acceleration.

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\dot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t), f_3'(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .  $\ddot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma''(t)$  is called the acceleration.

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $\dot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .  $\ddot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f''(t)$  is the acceleration.

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\dot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma'(t) := (f'_1(t), f'_2(t), f'_3(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .  $\ddot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma''(t)$  is called the acceleration.

**Different notations**



**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $\dot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .  $\ddot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f''(t)$  is the acceleration.

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\dot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma'(t) := (f'_1(t), f'_2(t), f'_3(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .  $\ddot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma''(t)$  is called the acceleration.

**Different notations**

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dt}(t) := \dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t)$$

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $\dot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .  $\ddot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f''(t)$  is the acceleration.

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\dot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t), f_3'(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .  $\ddot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma''(t)$  is called the acceleration.

**Different notations**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\gamma}{dt}(t) &:= \dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) \\ \frac{d^2\gamma}{dt^2}(t) &:= \ddot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma''(t) \end{aligned}$$

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $\dot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .  $\ddot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f''(t)$  is the acceleration.

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\dot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t), f_3'(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .  $\ddot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma''(t)$  is called the acceleration.

**Different notations**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\gamma}{dt}(t) &:= \dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) \\ \frac{d^2\gamma}{dt^2}(t) &:= \ddot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma''(t) \\ \frac{d^3\gamma}{dt^3}(t) &:= \dddot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'''(t) \end{aligned}$$

**Example.** If the distance covered in time  $t$  is  $f(t)$  for some function  $f$ , then  $\dot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f'(t)$  is the velocity at time  $t$ .  $\ddot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{t}) := f''(t)$  is the acceleration.

**Definition.**  $\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$ , then  $\dot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t), f_3'(t))$  is called the velocity of  $\gamma$ .  $\ddot{\gamma}(\mathbf{t}) := \gamma''(t)$  is called the acceleration.

## Different notations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathrm{d}\gamma}{\mathrm{d}t}(t) &:= \dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\gamma}{\mathrm{d}t^2}(t) &:= \ddot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma''(t) \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\gamma}{\mathrm{d}t^3}(t) &:= \dddot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'''(t) \\ \dots \end{aligned}$$

# Derivative facts

# Derivative facts

1.  $c' = 0$

# Derivative facts

1.  $c' = 0$

2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$

# Derivative facts

1.  $c' = 0$

2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$

3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$



# Derivative facts

1.  $c' = 0$

2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$

3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$

4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$

# Derivative facts

1.  $c' = 0$

2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$

3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$

4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$

5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$

# Derivative facts

1.  $c' = 0$

2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$

3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$

4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$

5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$

6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$

# Derivative facts

1.  $c' = 0$

2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$

3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$

4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$

5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$

6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$

7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' =$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' =$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$



# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' =$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' =$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' =$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' =$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$



# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' =$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' =$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) +$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' =$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	$(\frac{\sin(x)}{x^2})' =$



# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	$(\frac{\sin(x)}{x^2})' = \frac{\cos(x)x^2 - \sin(x)2x}{x^4}$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	$(\frac{\sin(x)}{x^2})' = \frac{\cos(x)x^2 - \sin(x)2x}{x^4}$
$(f(g(x)))' =$	

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	$(\frac{\sin(x)}{x^2})' = \frac{\cos(x)x^2 - \sin(x)2x}{x^4}$
$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$	$(\sin(x^2))' =$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	$(\frac{\sin(x)}{x^2})' = \frac{\cos(x)x^2 - \sin(x)2x}{x^4}$
$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$	$(\sin(x^2))' = \cos(x^2)2x$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

## Example.

$$(x^2 \sin(x^3) + \cos(x))' =$$

## Rule

$$(cf)' = cf',$$

where  $c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(f + g)' = f' + g'$$

$$(f - g)' = f' - g'$$

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

$$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

## Example

$$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$$

$$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$$

$$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$$

$$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{x^2}\right)' = \frac{\cos(x)x^2 - \sin(x)2x}{x^4}$$

$$(\sin(x^2))' = \cos(x^2)2x$$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

## Example.

$$(x^2 \sin(x^3) + \cos(x))' = 2x \sin(x^3) + x^2(\sin(x^3))'$$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	$(\frac{\sin(x)}{x^2})' = \frac{\cos(x)x^2 - \sin(x)2x}{x^4}$
$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$	$(\sin(x^2))' = \cos(x^2)2x$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

## Example.

$$\begin{aligned}(x^2 \sin(x^3) + \cos(x))' &= 2x \sin(x^3) + x^2(\sin(x^3))' \\ &\quad - \sin(x) \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	$(\frac{\sin(x)}{x^2})' = \frac{\cos(x)x^2 - \sin(x)2x}{x^4}$
$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$	$(\sin(x^2))' = \cos(x^2)2x$

# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

## Example.

$$\begin{aligned}(x^2 \sin(x^3) + \cos(x))' &= 2x \sin(x^3) + x^2(\sin(x^3))' \\ &\quad - \sin(x) \\ &= 2x \sin(x^3) + x^2(3x^2 \cos(x^3))\end{aligned}$$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	$(\frac{\sin(x)}{x^2})' = \frac{\cos(x)x^2 - \sin(x)2x}{x^4}$
$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$	$(\sin(x^2))' = \cos(x^2)2x$



# Derivative facts

- 1.  $c' = 0$
- 2.  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$
- 3.  $(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)$
- 4.  $(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)$
- 5.  $(\tan(x))' = \sec^2(x)$
- 6.  $(\log(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$
- 7.  $(e^x)' = e^x$

## Example.

$$\begin{aligned}(x^2 \sin(x^3) + \cos(x))' &= 2x \sin(x^3) + x^2(\sin(x^3))' \\ &\quad - \sin(x) \\ &= 2x \sin(x^3) + x^2(3x^2 \cos(x^3)) \\ &\quad - \sin(x)\end{aligned}$$

Rule	Example
$(cf)' = cf'$ , where $c \in \mathbb{R}$	$(2 \sin(x))' = 2 \cos(x)$
$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(\sin(x) + x^3)' = \cos(x) + 3x^2$
$(f - g)' = f' - g'$	$(\sin(x) - x^3)' = \cos(x) - 3x^2$
$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$	$(x^2 \sin(x))' = 2x \sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)$
$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	$(\frac{\sin(x)}{x^2})' = \frac{\cos(x)x^2 - \sin(x)2x}{x^4}$
$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$	$(\sin(x^2))' = \cos(x^2)2x$

# Example

# Example

# Example

$\gamma$ :

# Example

$$\gamma : (-\pi,$$

# Example

$$\gamma : (-\pi, \pi)$$

# Example

$$\gamma : (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

# Example

$$\gamma : (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\gamma(t)$$

# Example

$$\gamma : (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\gamma(t) := (r \cos(t), r \sin(t))$$



# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t)\end{aligned}$$

# Example

$$\gamma : (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\gamma(t) := (r \cos(t), r \sin(t))$$

$$\dot{\gamma}(t) := (-r \sin(t), r \cos(t))$$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, r \cos(t))\end{aligned}$$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2}$$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} = \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2}$$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}\end{aligned}$$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1}\end{aligned}$$



# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2}\end{aligned}$$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

## Example

$$\gamma : (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\gamma(t) := (r \cos(t), r \sin(t))$$

$$\dot{\gamma}(t) := (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r \end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle

## Example

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

# Making the “speed” 1

$\gamma :$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

# Making the “speed” 1

$$\gamma : (-r\pi,$$

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

# Making the “speed” 1

$$\gamma : (-r\pi, r\pi)$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\gamma : (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$



# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

# Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &\end{aligned}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r))\end{aligned}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &\end{aligned}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (-r(1/r) \sin(t/r),\end{aligned}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (-r(1/r) \sin(t/r), r(1/r) \cos(t/r))\end{aligned}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (-\sin(t/r), \cos(t/r))\end{aligned}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \cos(t/r))\end{aligned}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{\cos(t/r)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$



# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

# Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{\cos(t/r)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” is

$$\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{\cos(t/r)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” is

$$\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} = \sqrt{(-\sin(t/r))^2 + (\cos(t/r))^2}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{\cos(t/r)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” is

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)}\end{aligned}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{\cos(t/r)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” is

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{\cos(t/r)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” is

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Acceleration of such a “unit speed parametrization” is,

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{\cos(t/r)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” is

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Acceleration of such a “unit speed parametrization” is,

# Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

# Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{\cos(t/r)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” is

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Acceleration of such a “unit speed parametrization” is,

$$\ddot{\gamma}(t)$$

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{\cos(t/r)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” is

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Acceleration of such a “unit speed parametrization” is,

$$\ddot{\gamma}(t) := (-1/r \cos(t/r),$$



## Example

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t), r \sin(t)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-r \sin(t)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{r \cos(t)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” at time  $t$  is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-r \sin(t))^2 + (r \cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2 \underbrace{((\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2)}_1} \\ &= \sqrt{r^2} \\ &= r\end{aligned}$$

Can we find a parametrization of the circle to ensure the speed is 1?

## Making the “speed” 1

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &: (-r\pi, r\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma(t) &:= (r \cos(t/r), r \sin(t/r)) \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) &:= (\underbrace{-\sin(t/r)}_{v_1(t)}, \underbrace{\cos(t/r)}_{v_2(t)})\end{aligned}$$

The “speed” is

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{v_1(t)^2 + v_2(t)^2} &= \sqrt{(-\sin(t))^2 + (\cos(t))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Acceleration of such a “unit speed parametrization” is,

$$\ddot{\gamma}(t) := (-1/r \cos(t/r), -1/r \sin(t/r))$$

A function is smooth

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$



A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

$$\dot{\gamma}(t)$$

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

$$\dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t)$$

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

$$\dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t)).$$

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

$\dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t))$ . It is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

$\dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t))$ . It is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

*Note.* We will study only smooth parametrizations.

**From now on, all parametrizations will be assumed to be smooth.**

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times. **Examples.**

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

1.  $\gamma = (t, t)$

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

$\dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t))$ . It is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

*Note.* We will study only smooth parametrizations.

**From now on, all parametrizations will be assumed to be smooth.**



A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times. **Examples.**

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

1.  $\gamma = (t, t)$  is a smooth parametrization.

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

$\dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t))$ . It is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

*Note.* We will study only smooth parametrizations.

**From now on, all parametrizations will be assumed to be smooth.**

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times. **Examples.**

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

$\dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t))$ . It is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

*Note.* We will study only smooth parametrizations.

**From now on, all parametrizations will be assumed to be smooth.**

1.  $\gamma = (t, t)$  is a smooth parametrization.  $\dot{\gamma}(t) = (1, 1)$ .

2.  $\gamma = (\cos(t), \sin(t))$

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times. **Examples.**

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

$\dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t))$ . It is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

*Note.* We will study only smooth parametrizations.

**From now on, all parametrizations will be assumed to be smooth.**

1.  $\gamma = (t, t)$  is a smooth parametrization.  $\dot{\gamma}(t) = (1, 1)$ .

2.  $\gamma = (\cos(t), \sin(t))$  is a smooth parametrization.

A function is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times. **Examples.**

**Example.**  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$f(x)' = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'' = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x)''' = -\cos(x)$$

$$f(x)'''' = \sin(x)$$

...

**Definition.** A parametrized plane curve  $\gamma(t) := (f_1(t), f_2(t))$  is differentiable if  $f_1(t)$  and  $f_2(t)$  are differentiable.

$\dot{\gamma}(t) := \gamma'(t) := (f_1'(t), f_2'(t))$ . It is smooth if it can be differentiated any number of times.

*Note.* We will study only smooth parametrizations.

**From now on, all parametrizations will be assumed to be smooth.**

1.  $\gamma = (t, t)$  is a smooth parametrization.  $\dot{\gamma}(t) = (1, 1)$ .

2.  $\gamma = (\cos(t), \sin(t))$  is a smooth parametrization.  $\dot{\gamma}(t) = (-\sin(t), \cos(t))$ .