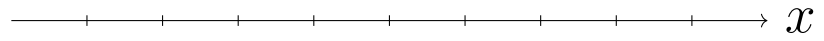


Notation: Sets

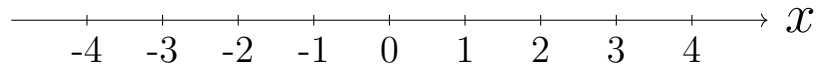
Notation: Sets

—————→ x

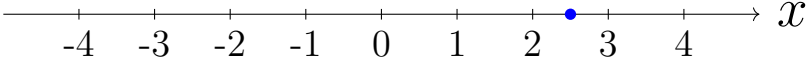
Notation: Sets



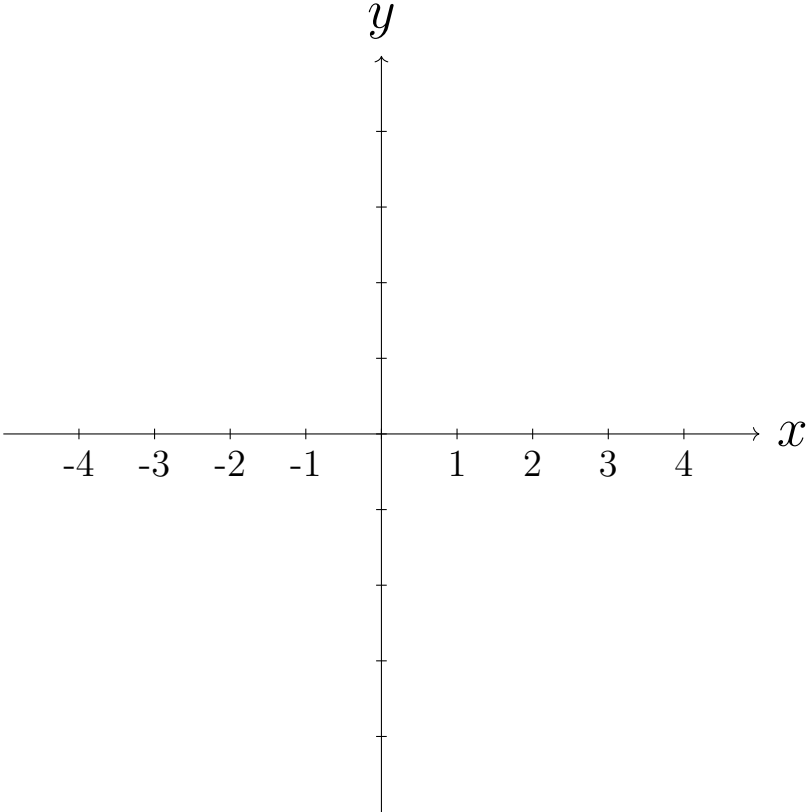
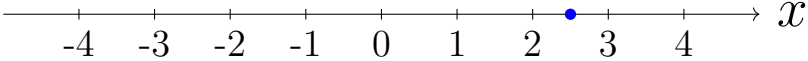
Notation: Sets



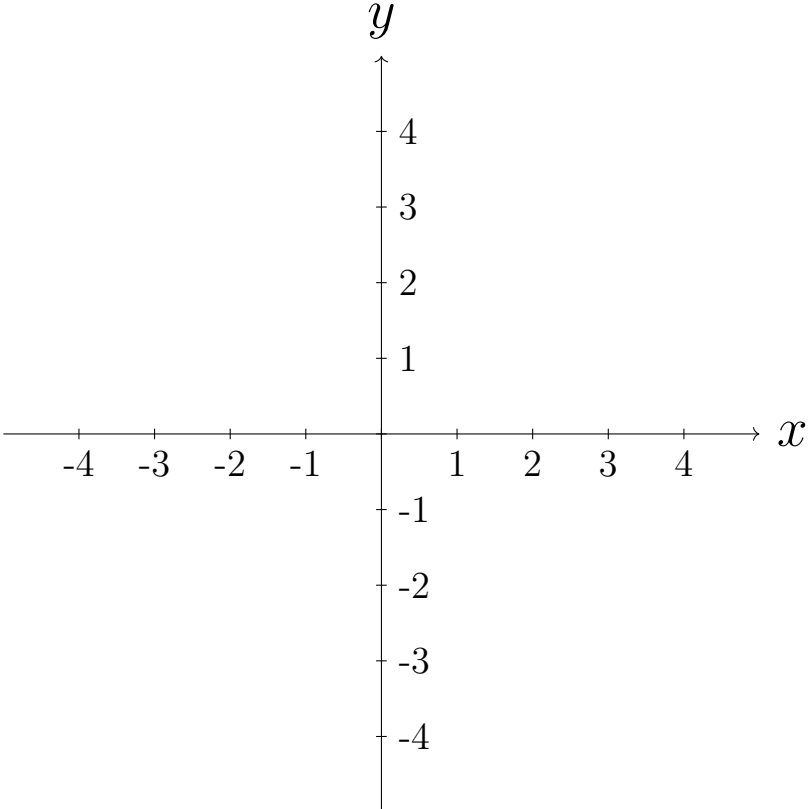
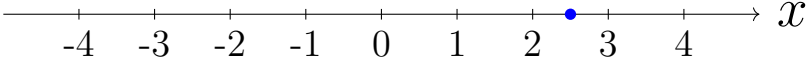
Notation: Sets



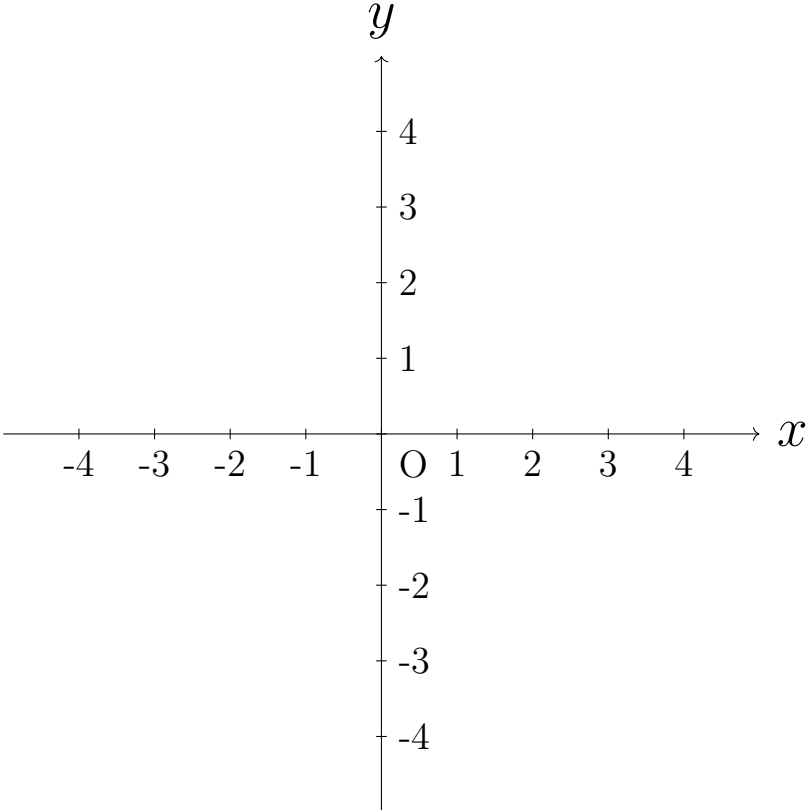
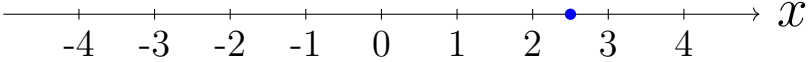
Notation: Sets



Notation: Sets

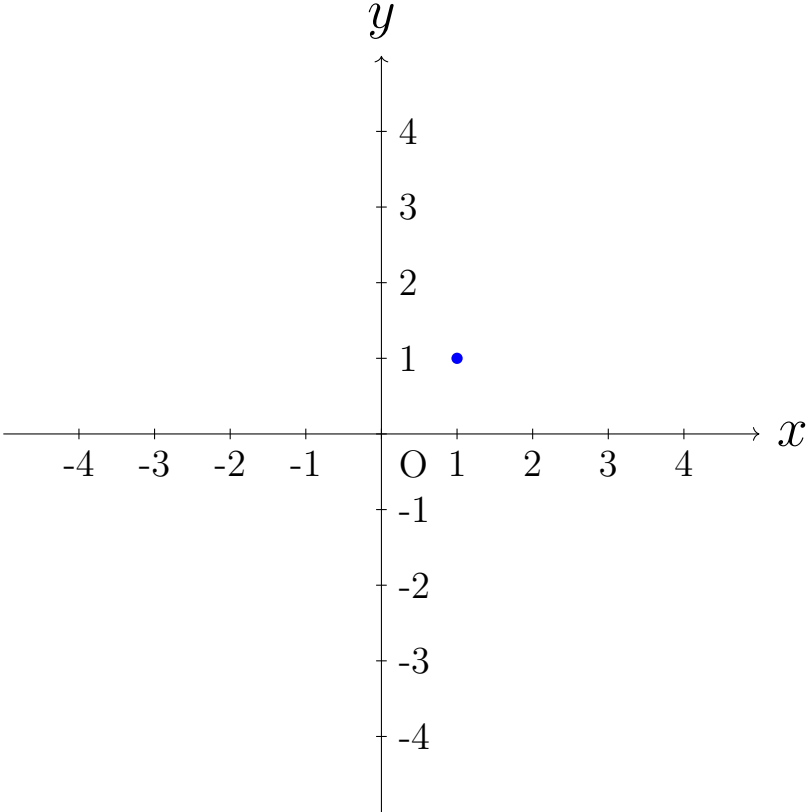
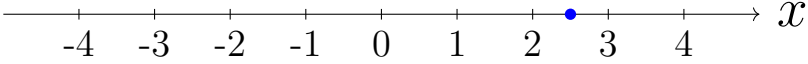


Notation: Sets



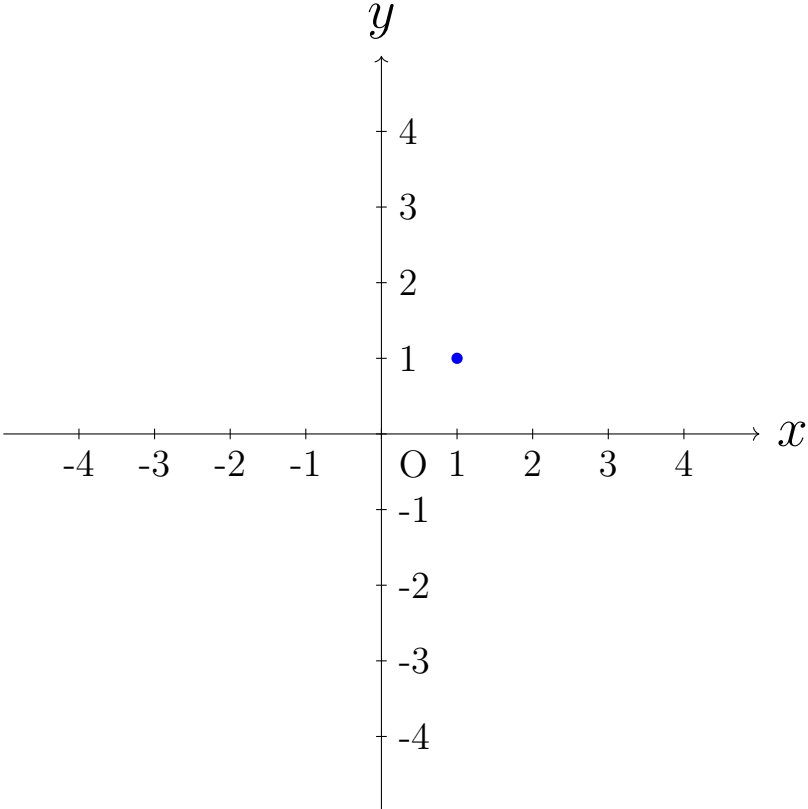
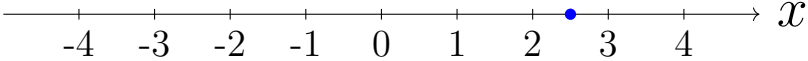
Notation: Sets

Point: $(1, 1)$



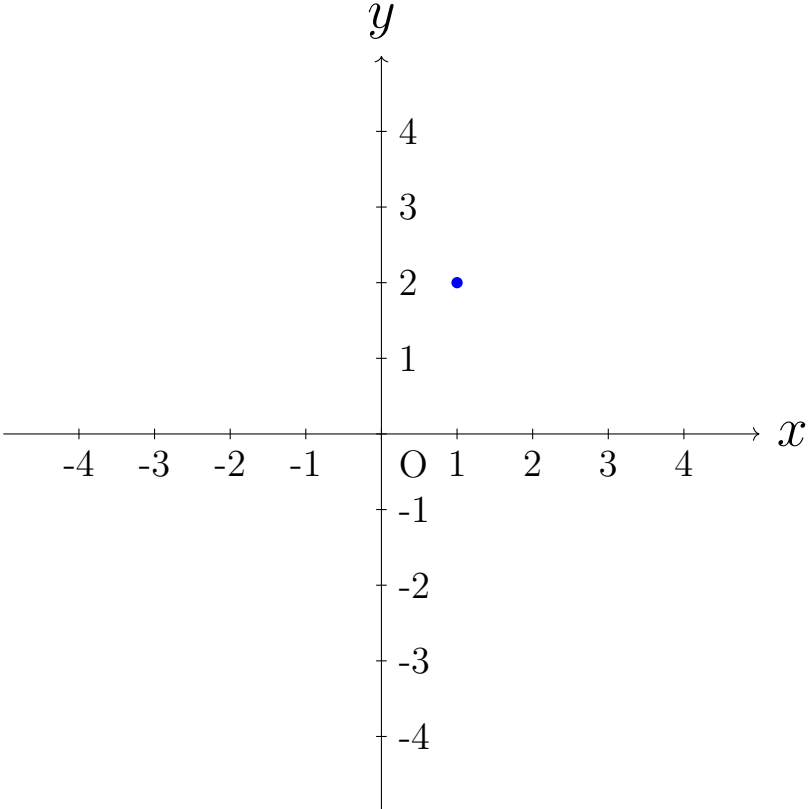
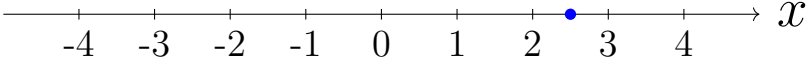
Notation: Sets

Point: $(1, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$



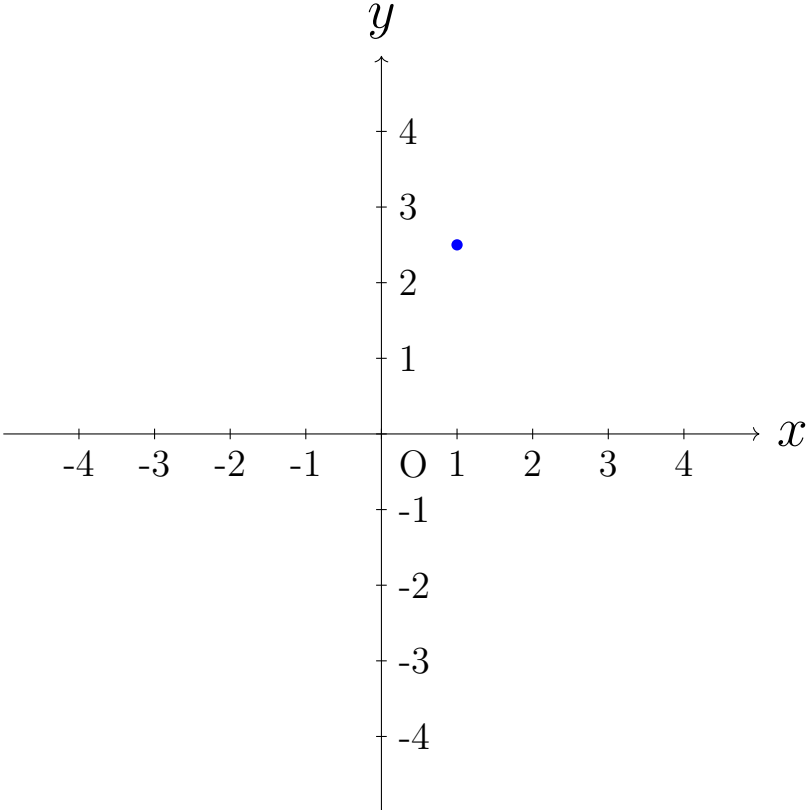
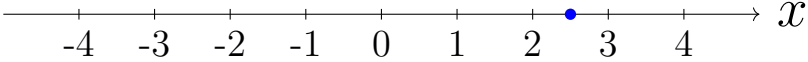
Notation: Sets

Point: $(1, 2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$



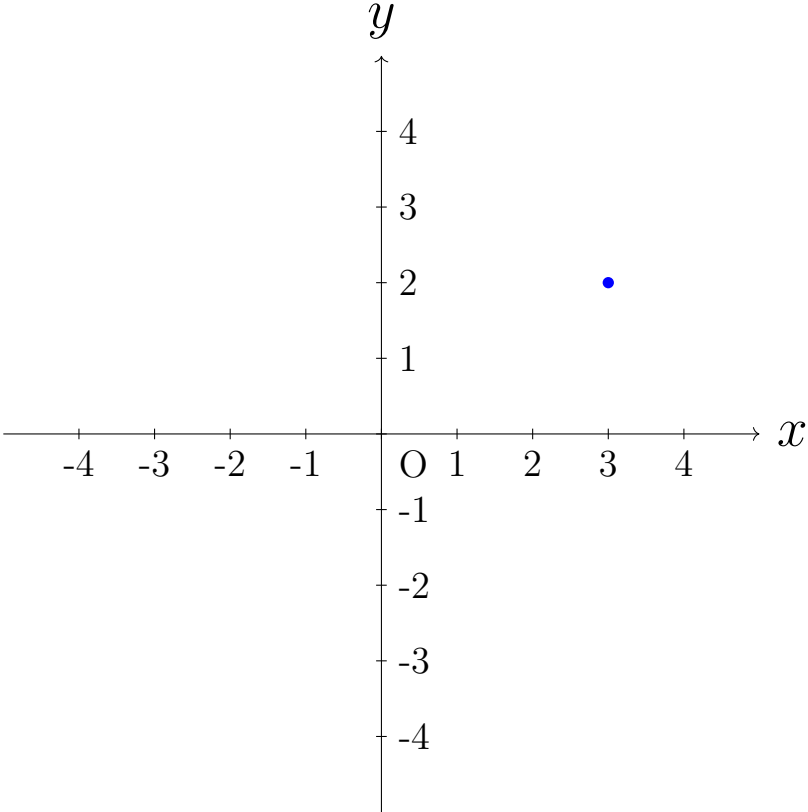
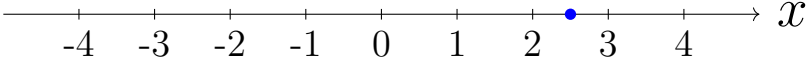
Notation: Sets

Point: $(1, 2.5) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

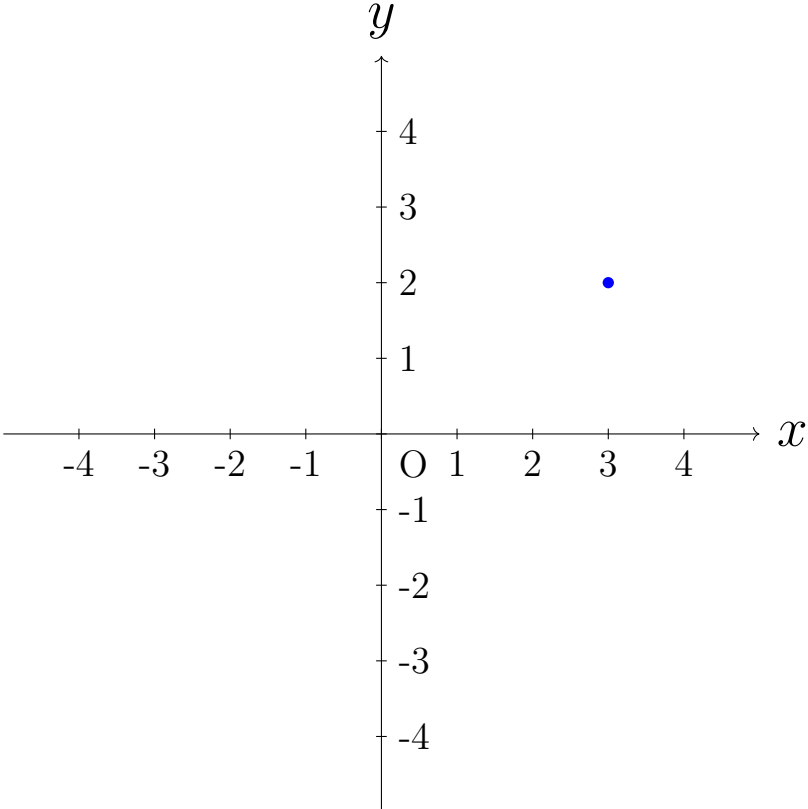
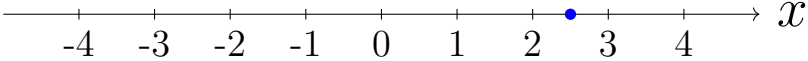


Notation: Sets

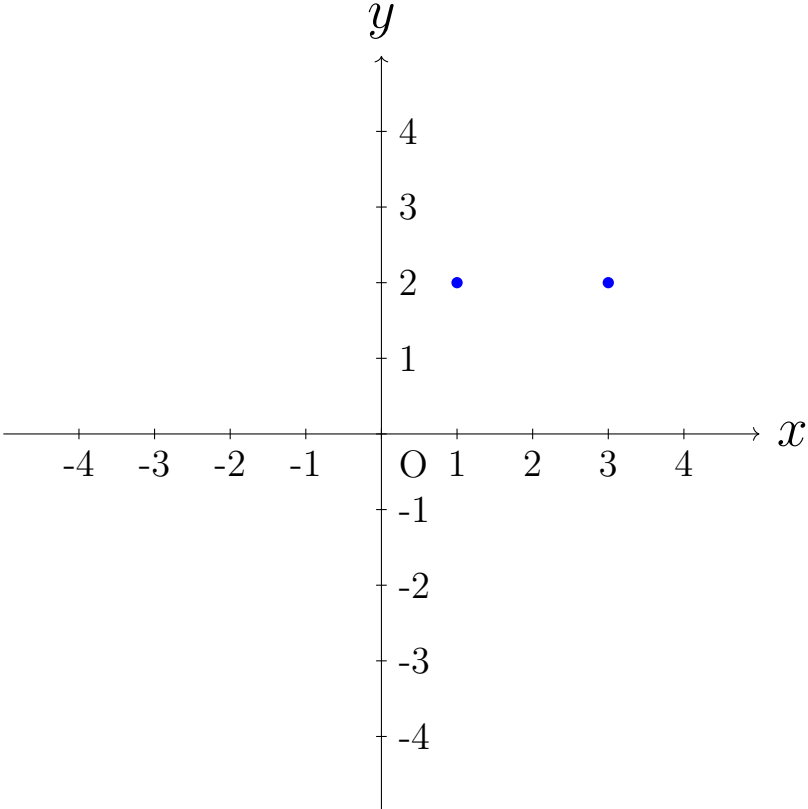
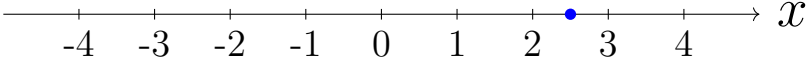
Point: $(3, 2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$



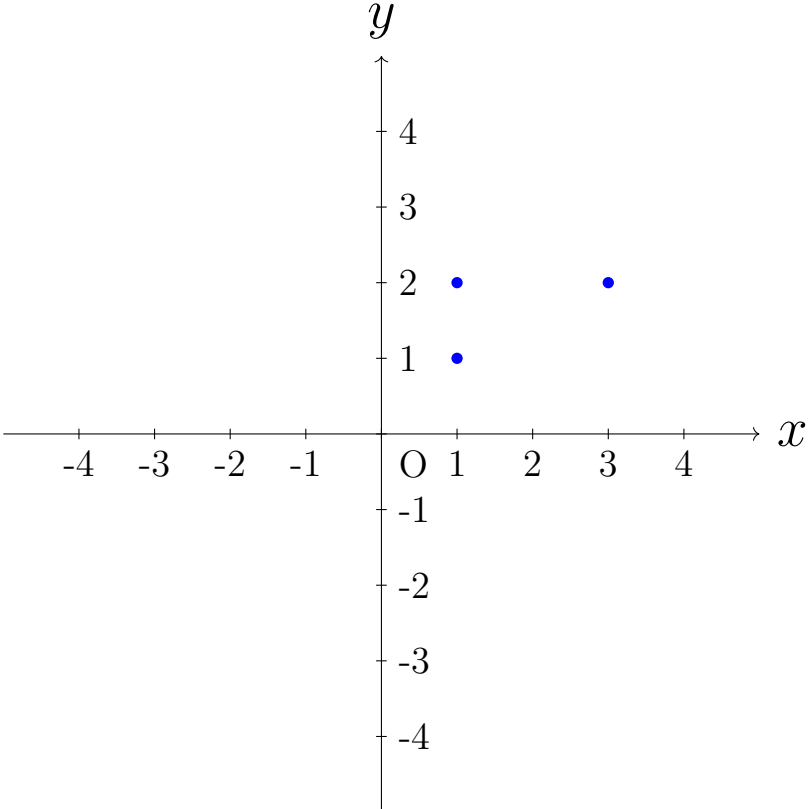
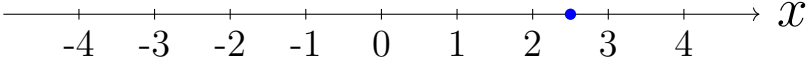
Notation: Sets



Notation: Sets

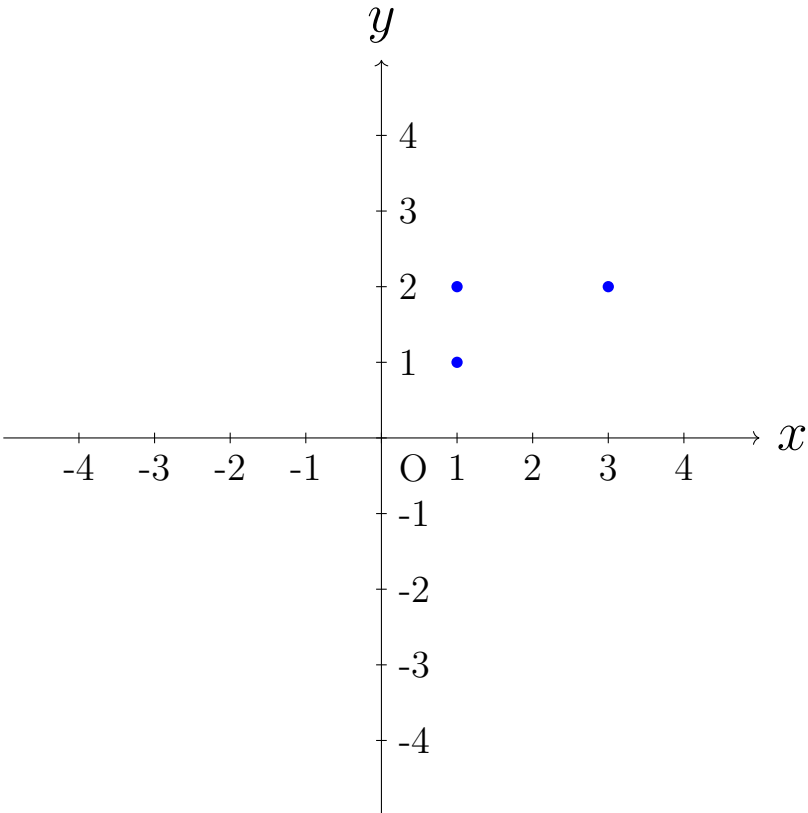
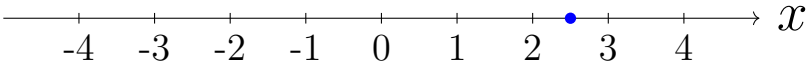


Notation: Sets



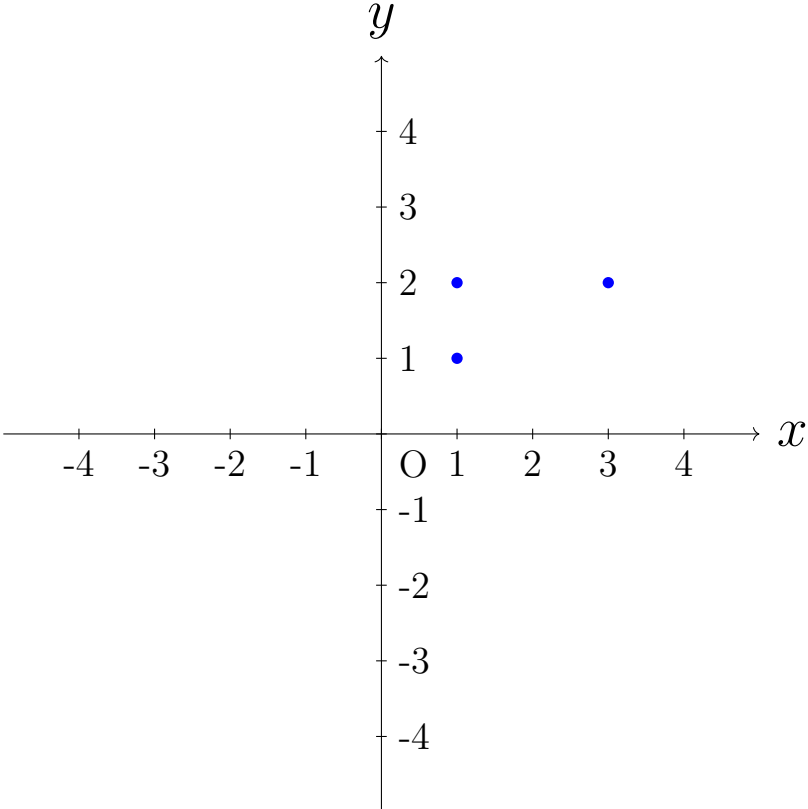
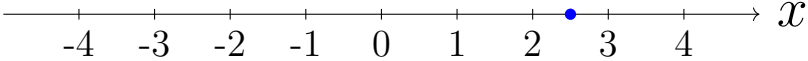
Notation: Sets

$$\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\}$$



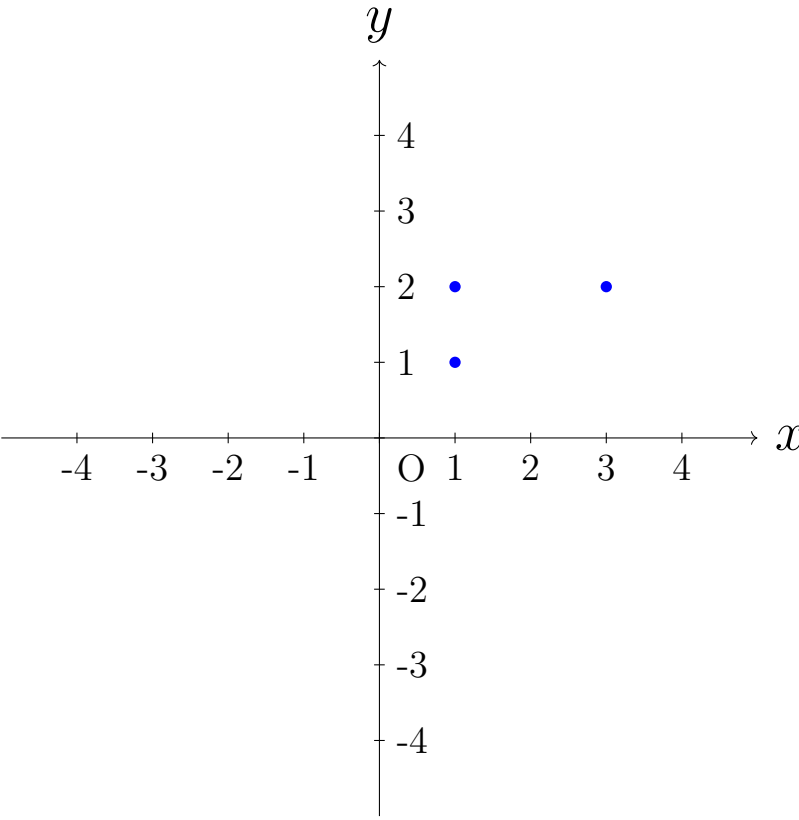
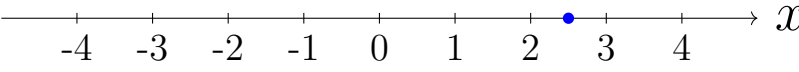
Notation: Sets

$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\}$$

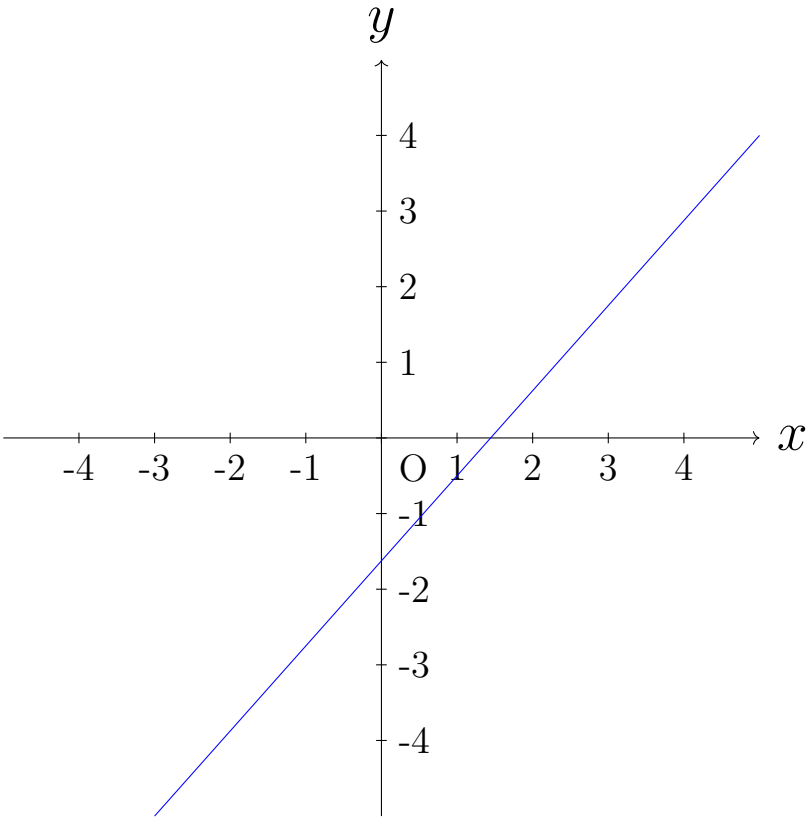
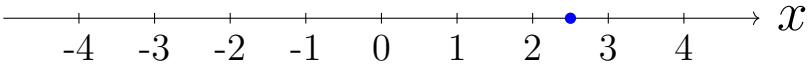


Notation: Sets

$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$



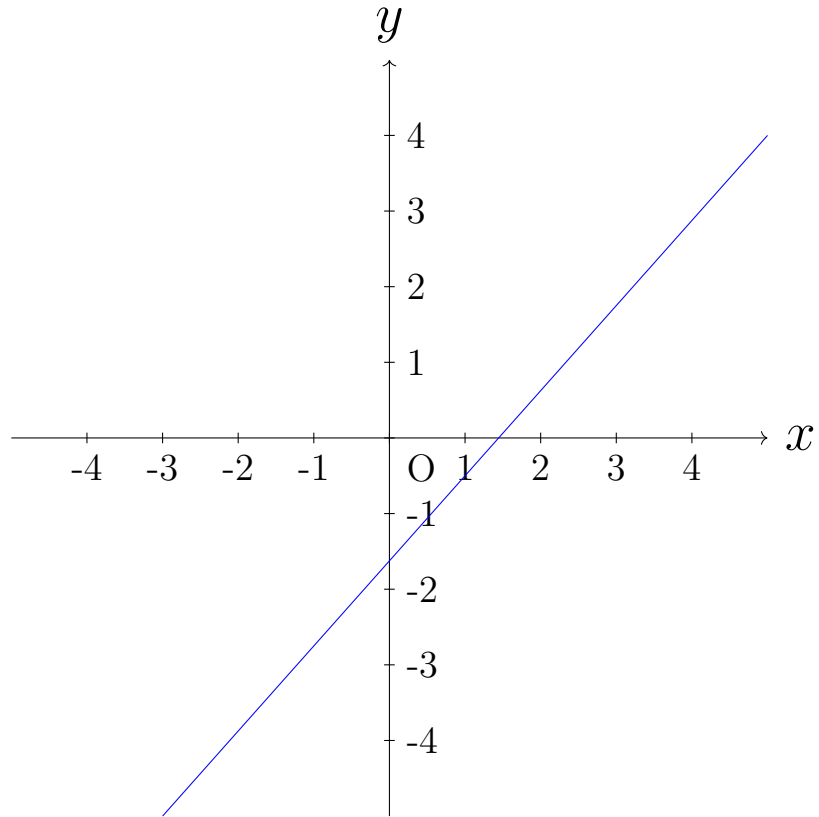
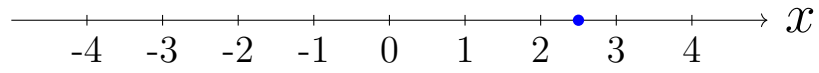
Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

A line,

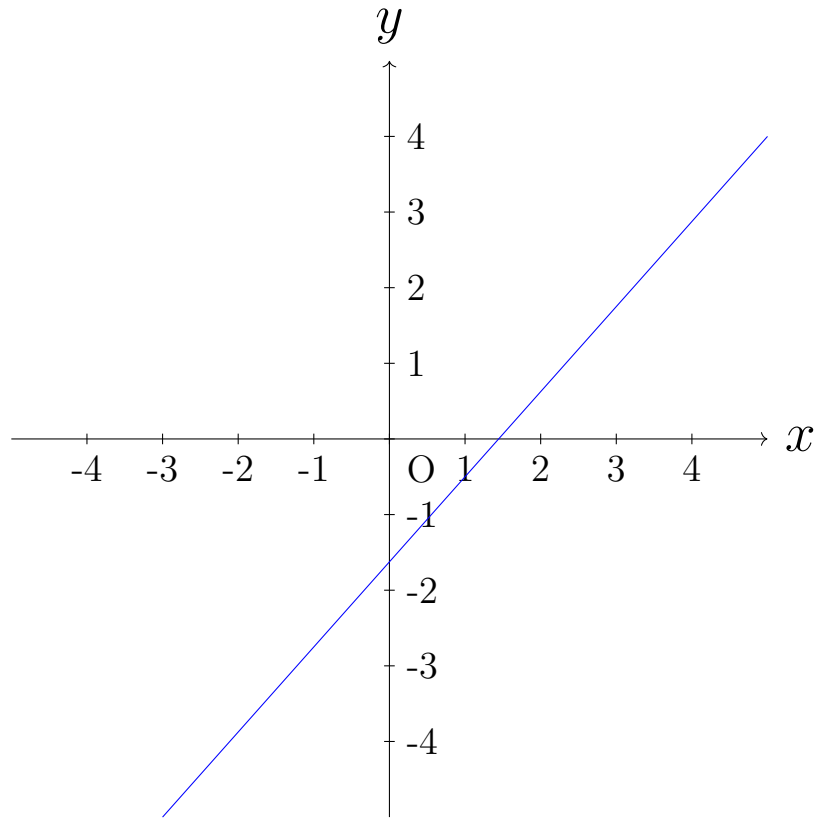
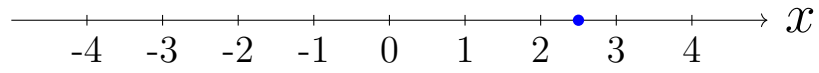
Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane

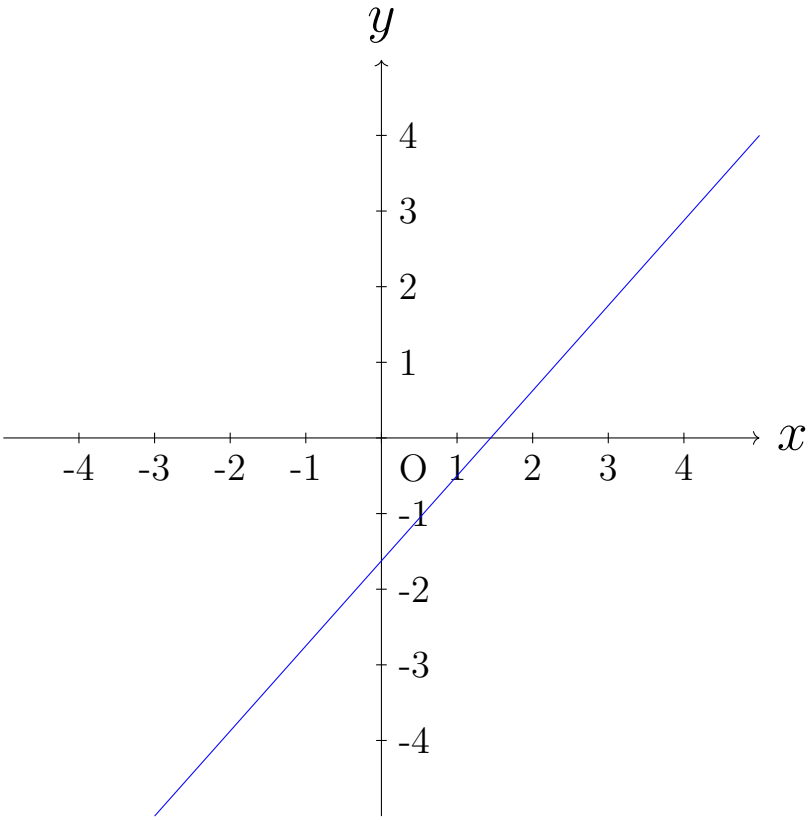
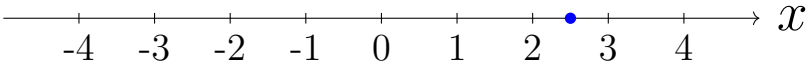
Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

Notation: Sets

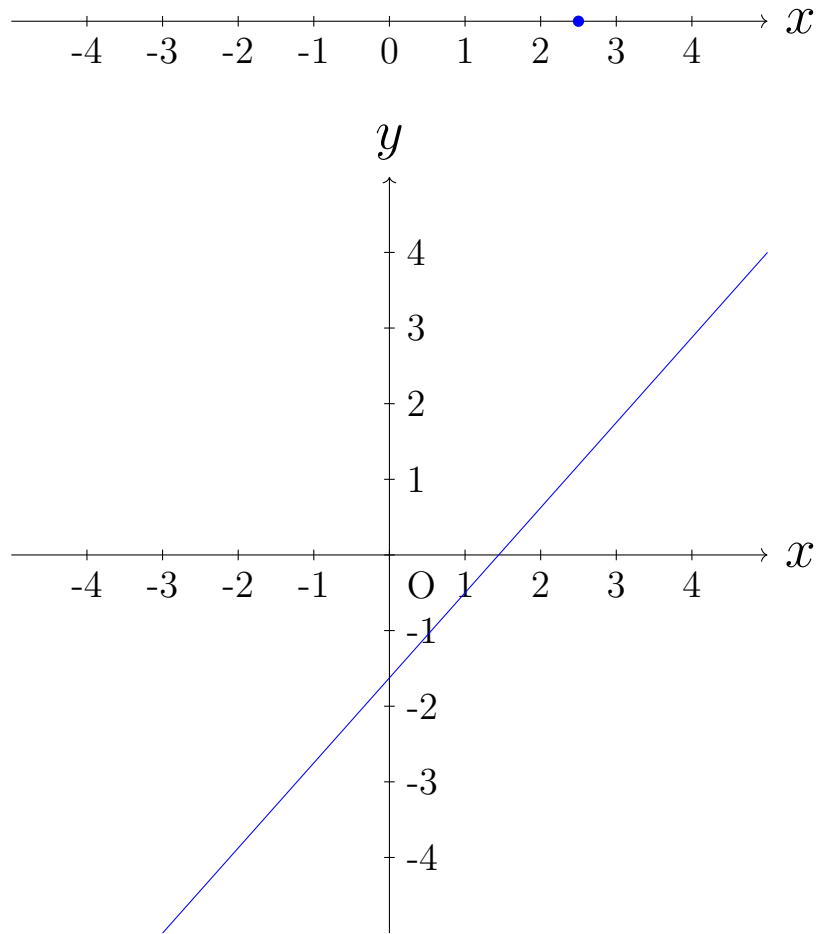


$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

{???

Notation: Sets

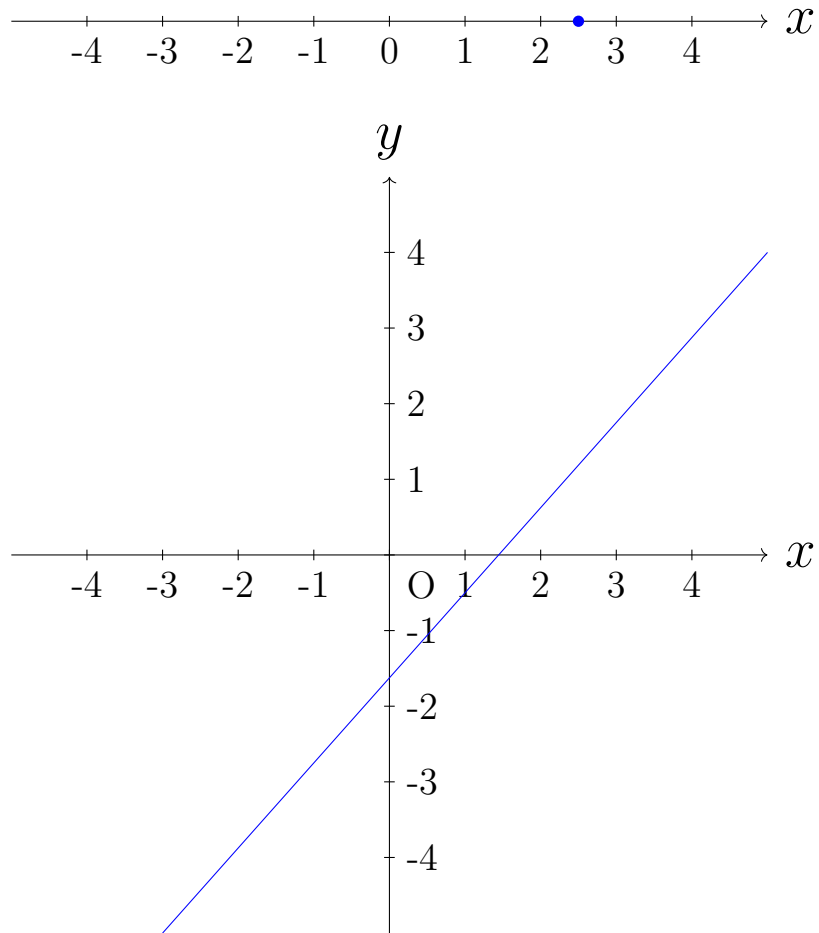


$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

A line, defined by **points** (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$\{(x, y)\}$$

Notation: Sets

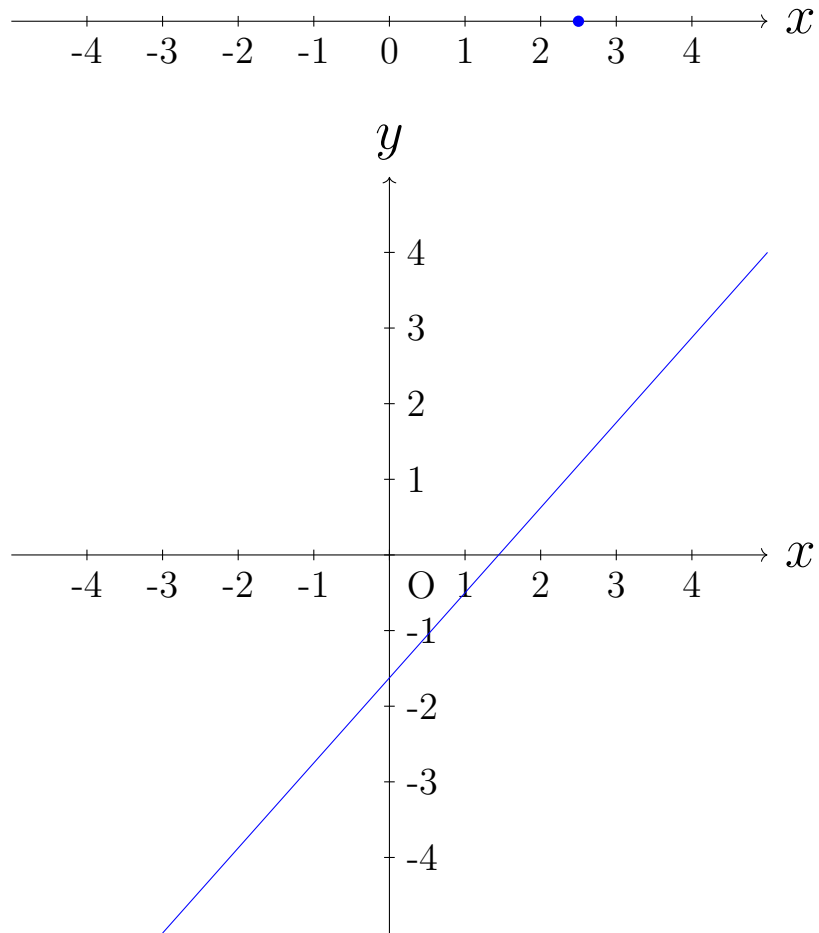


$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

A line, defined by **points (x, y) in the plane** so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$$

Notation: Sets

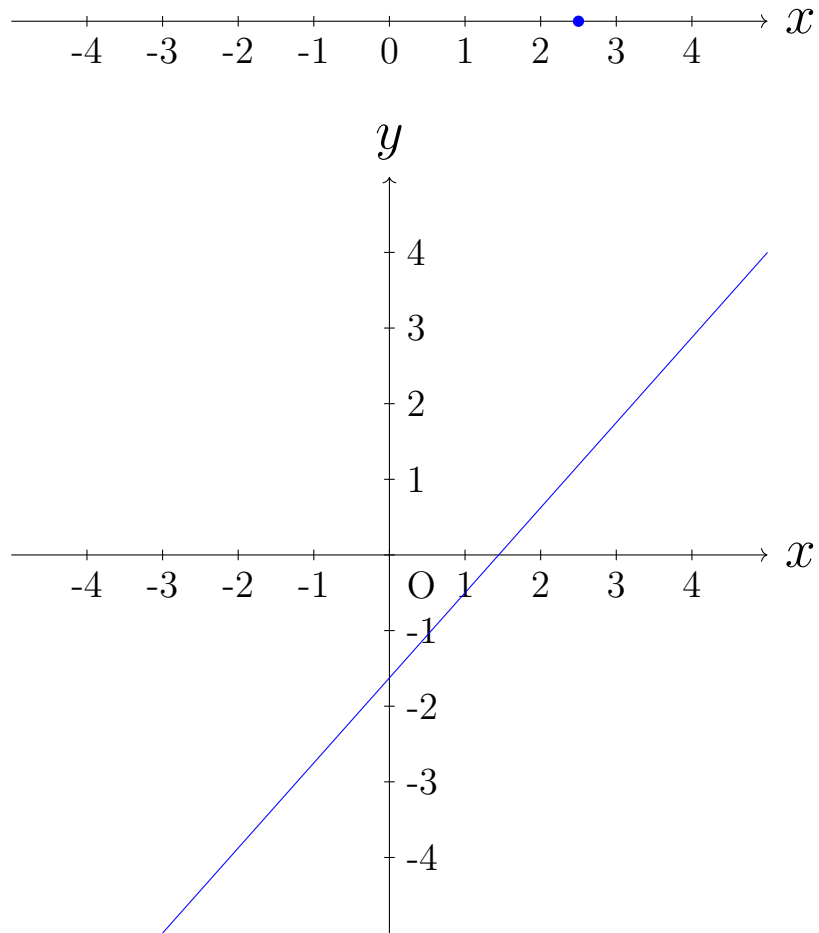


$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \}$$

Notation: Sets

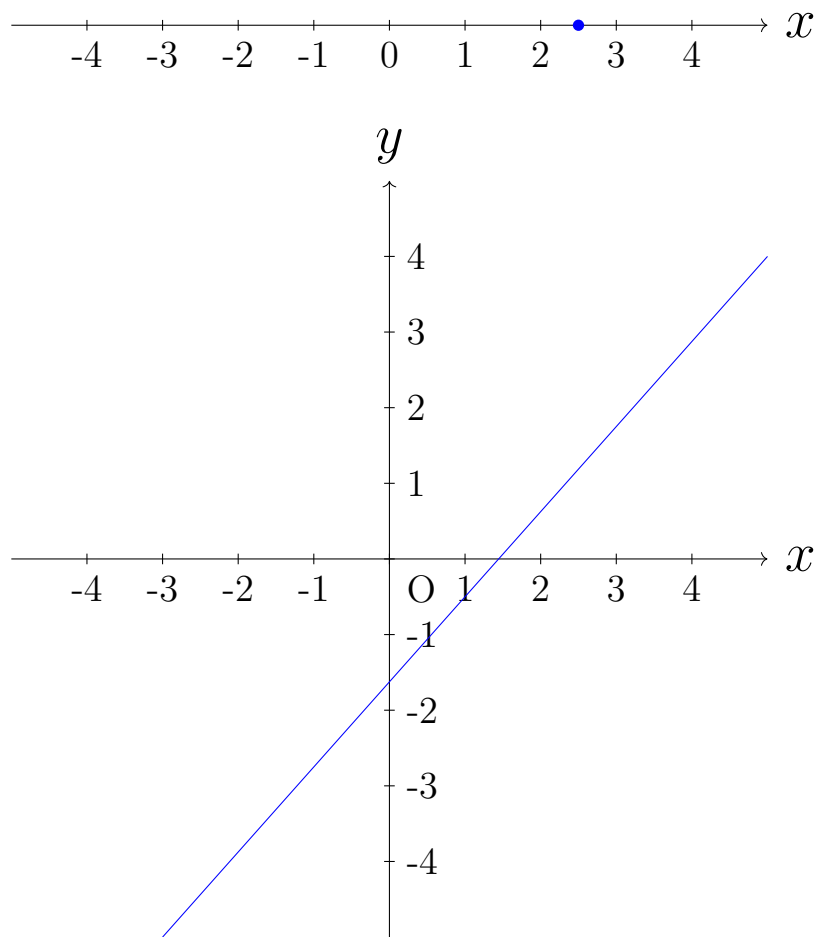


$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Notation: Sets

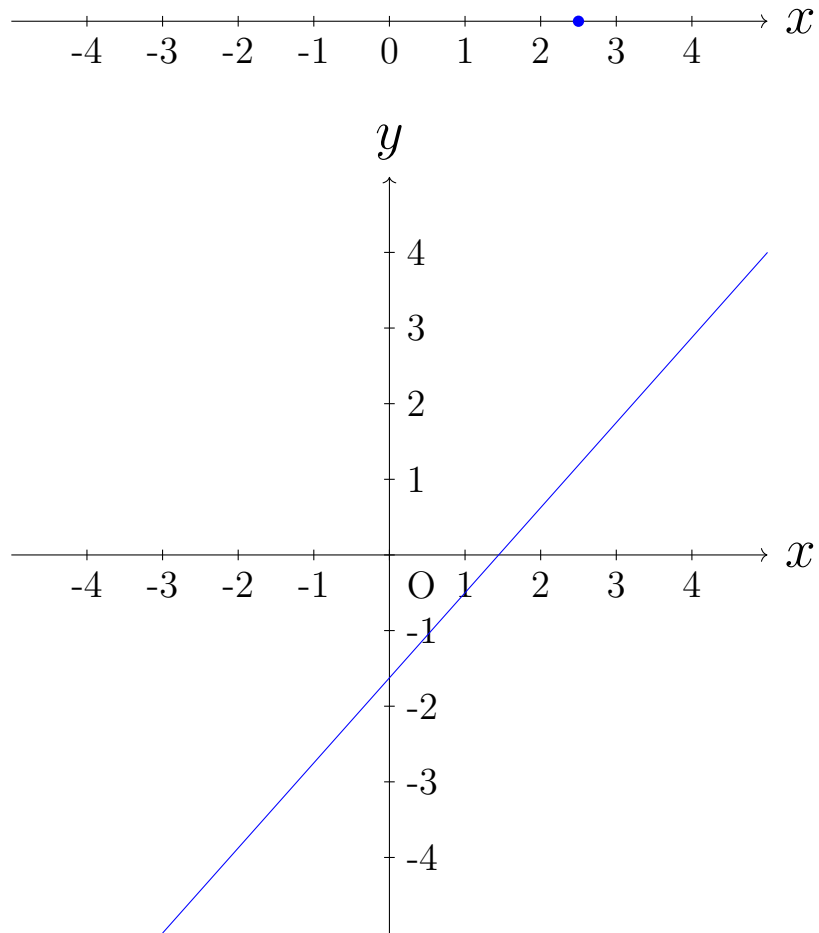


$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

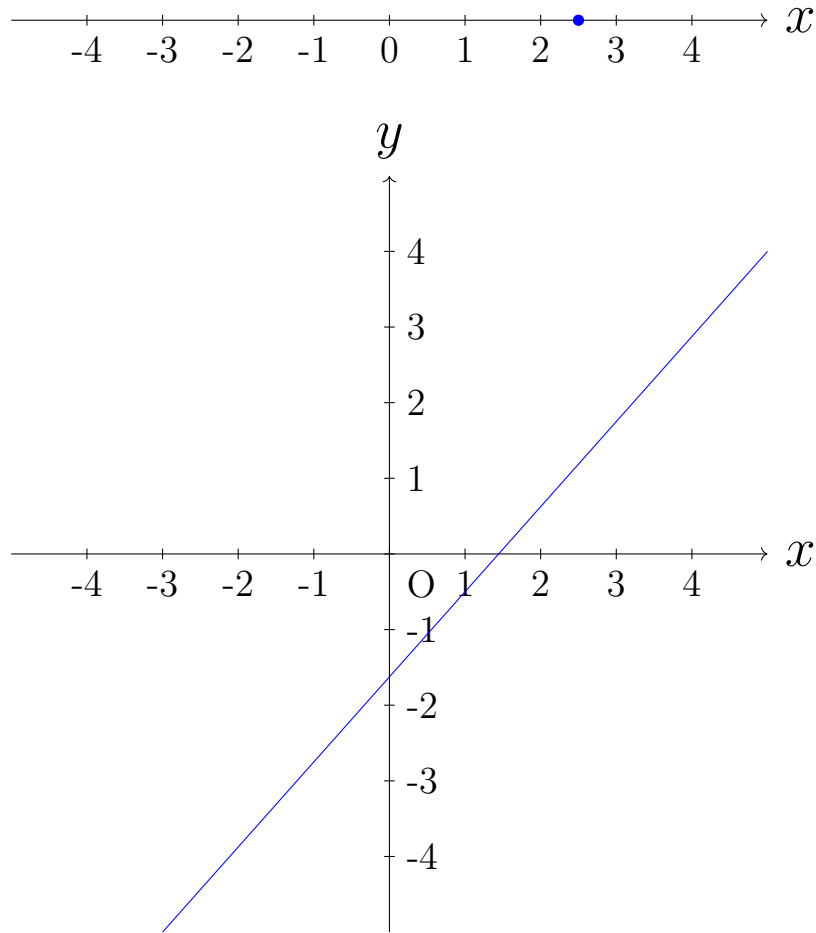
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$

Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

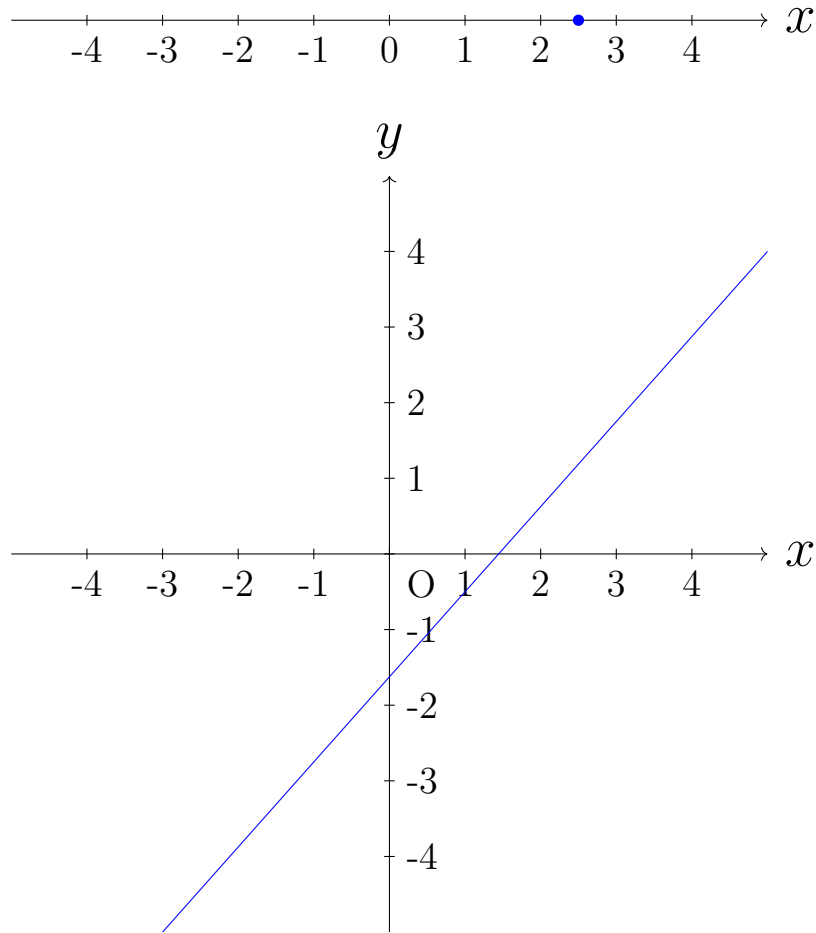
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

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Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
2. $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

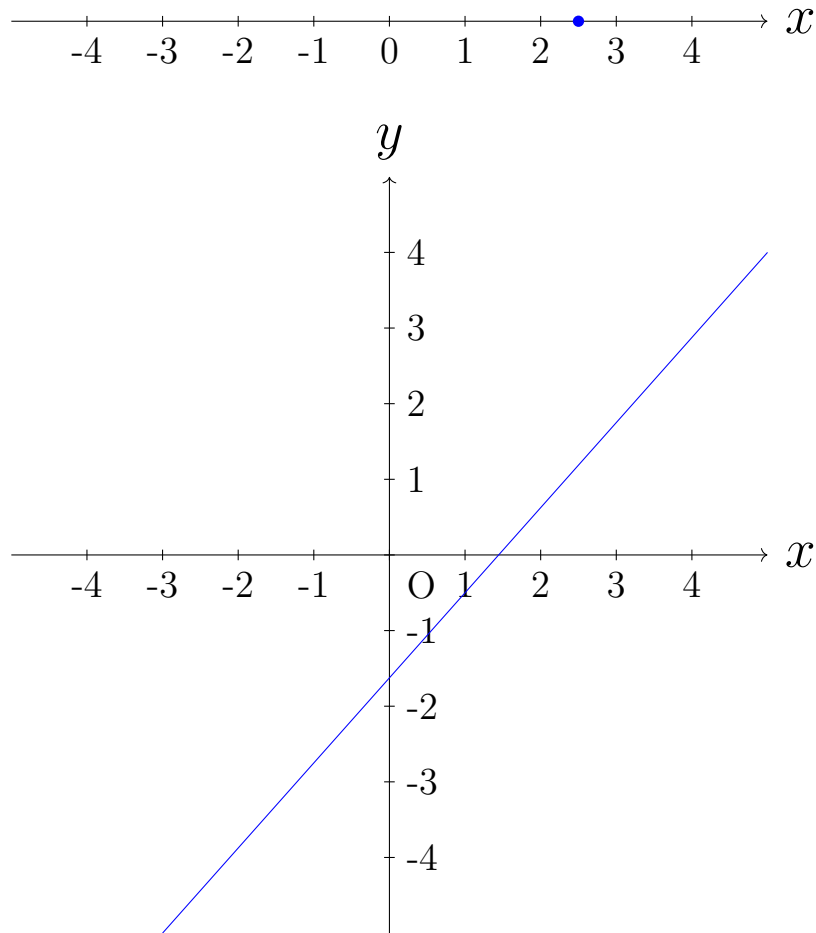
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
2. $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \}$

Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

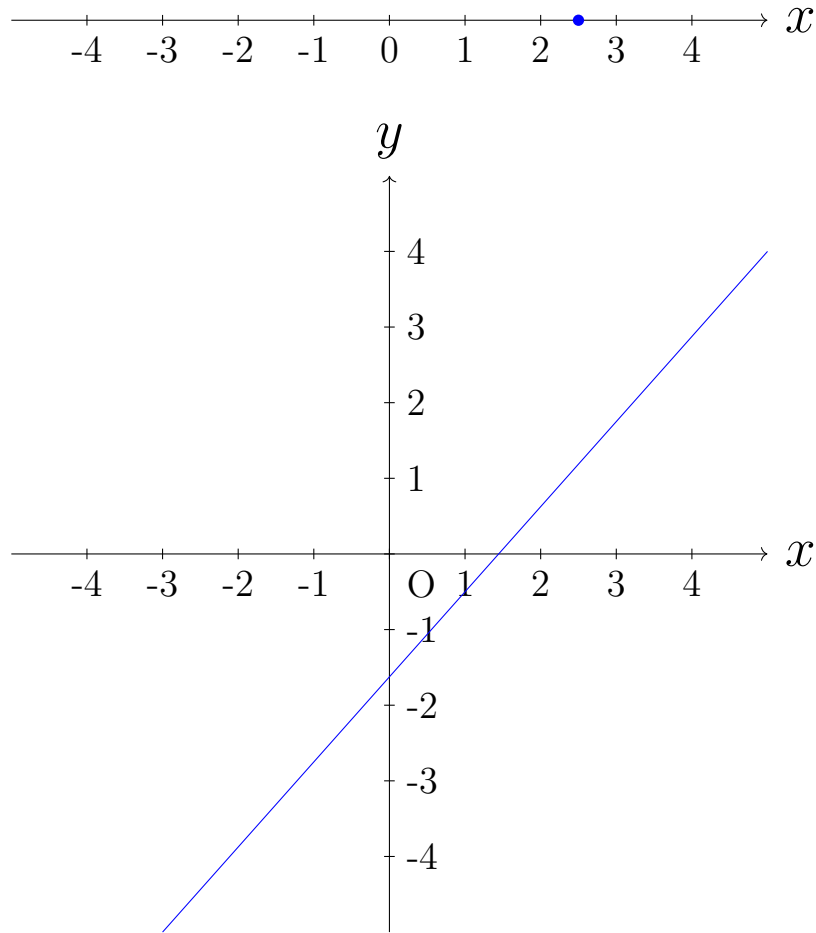
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
2. $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x\}$

Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

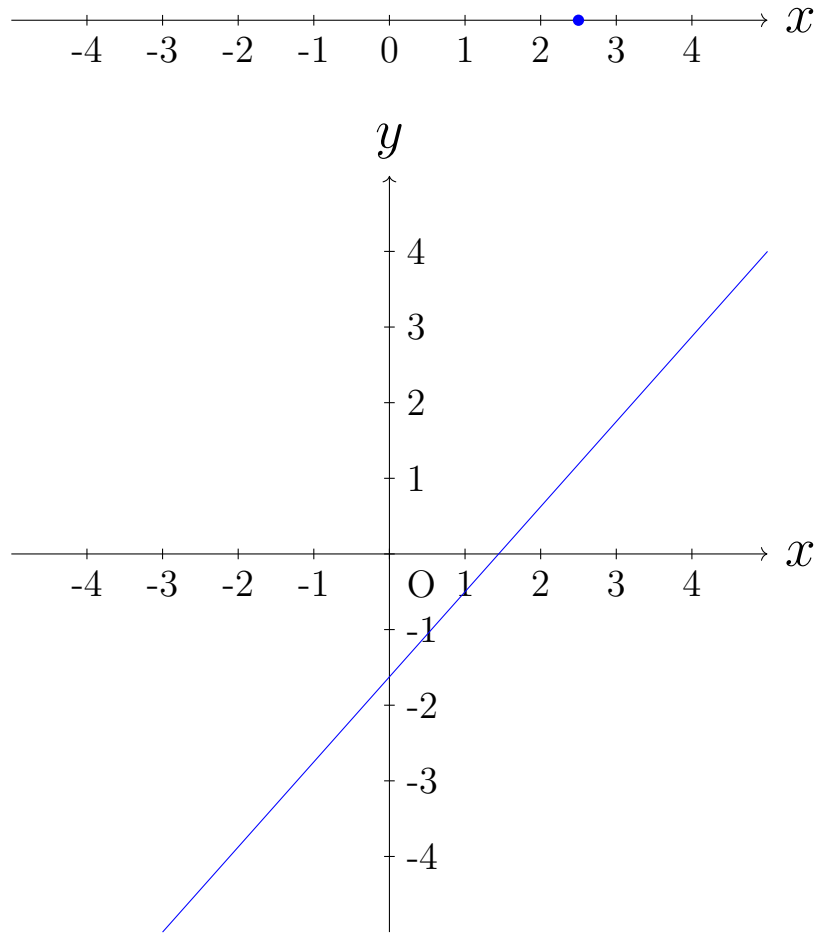
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

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Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
2. $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x < \beta\}$

Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

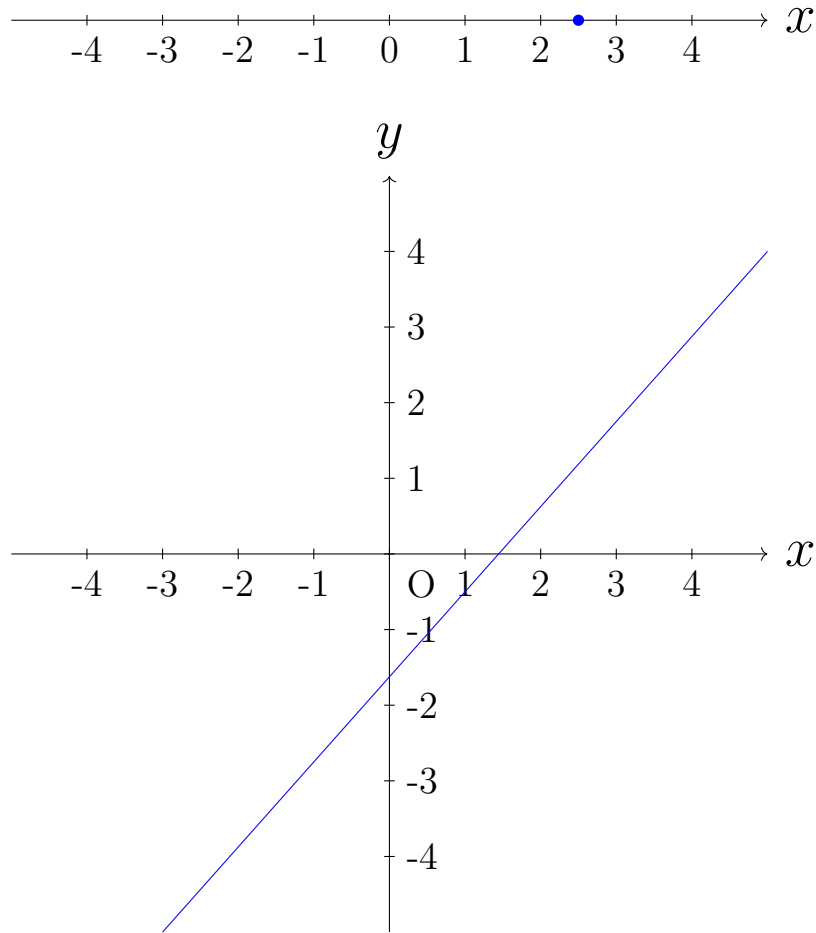
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

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Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

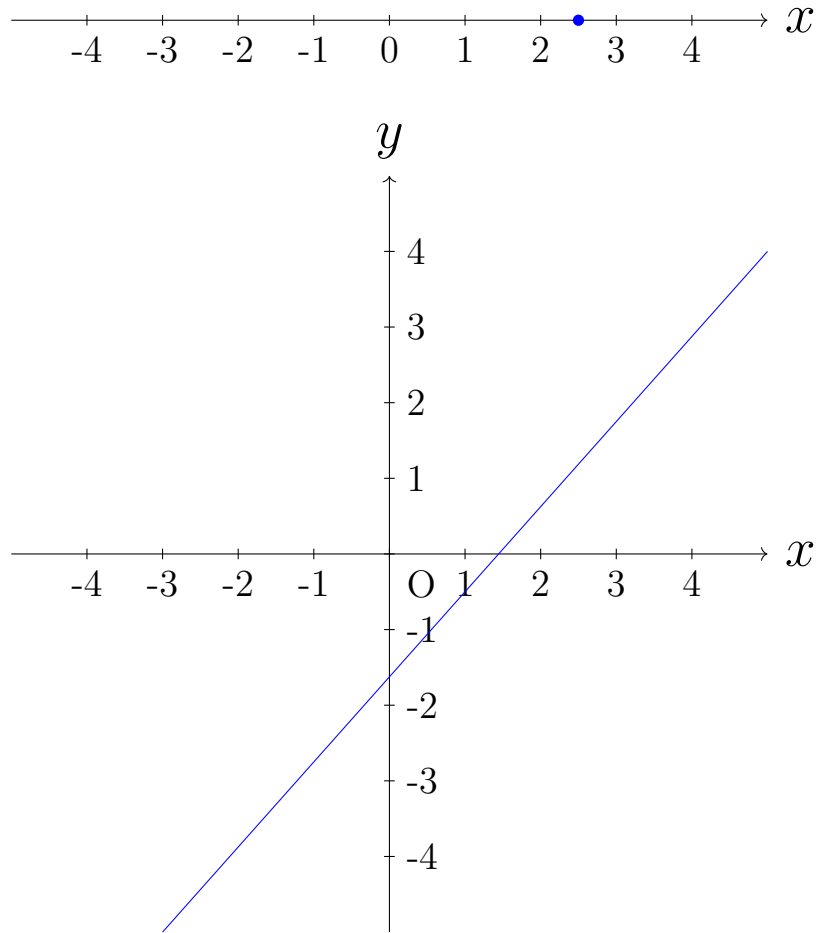
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

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1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
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Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

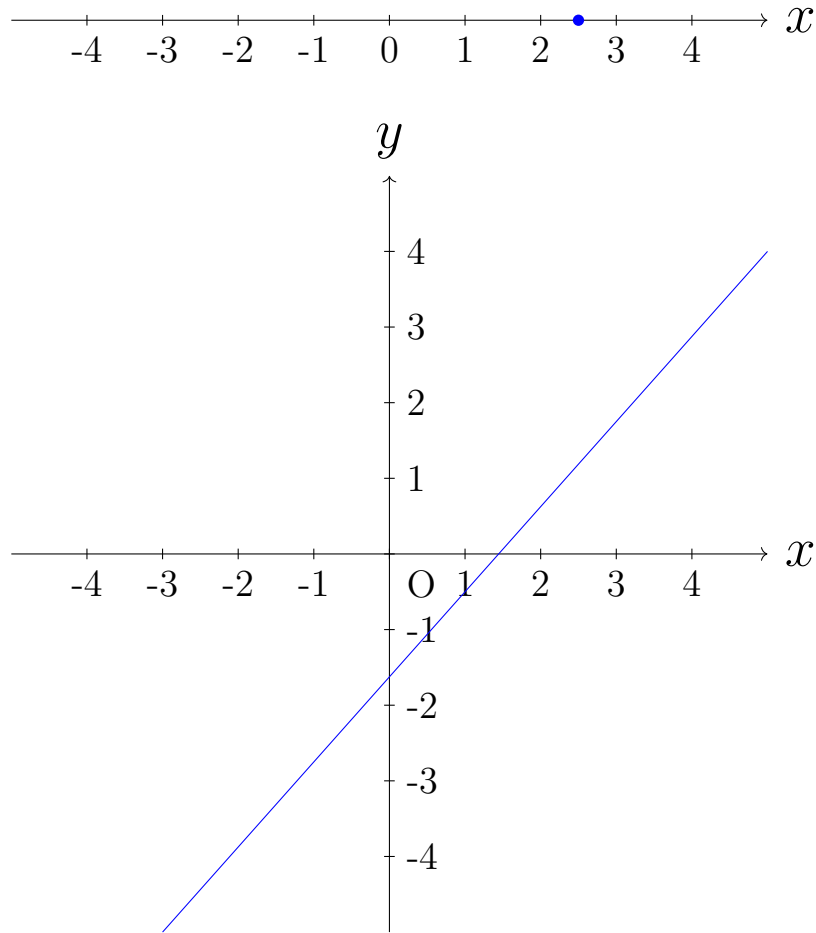
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

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Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

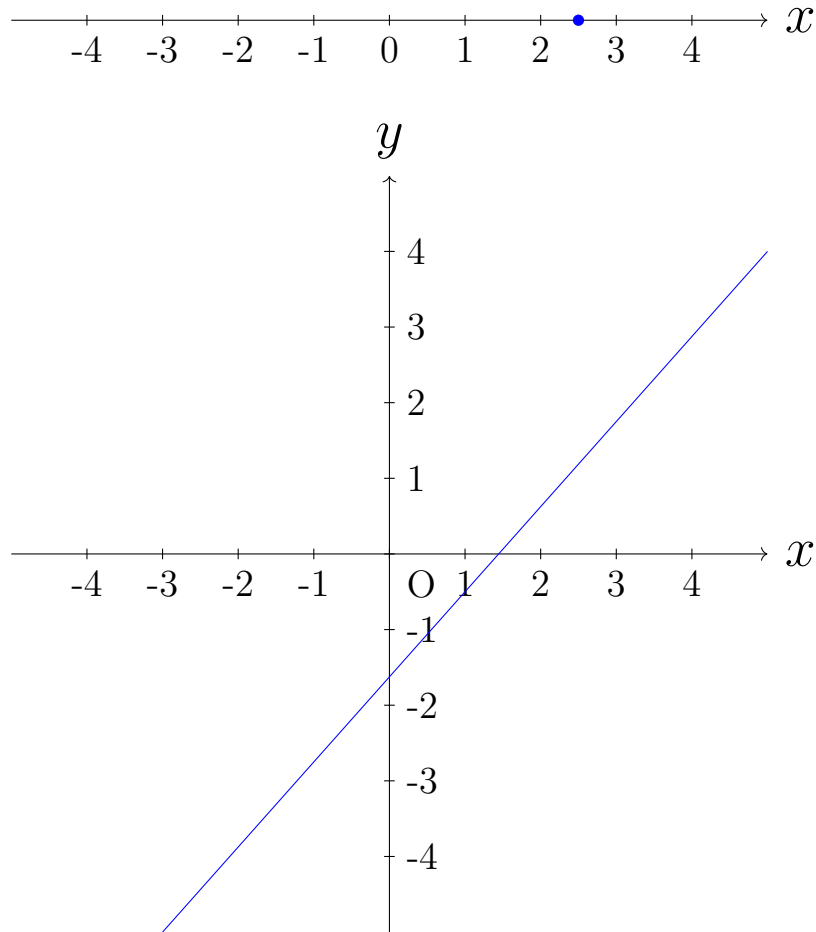
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
2. $(\alpha, \beta) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x < \beta\}$
3. $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

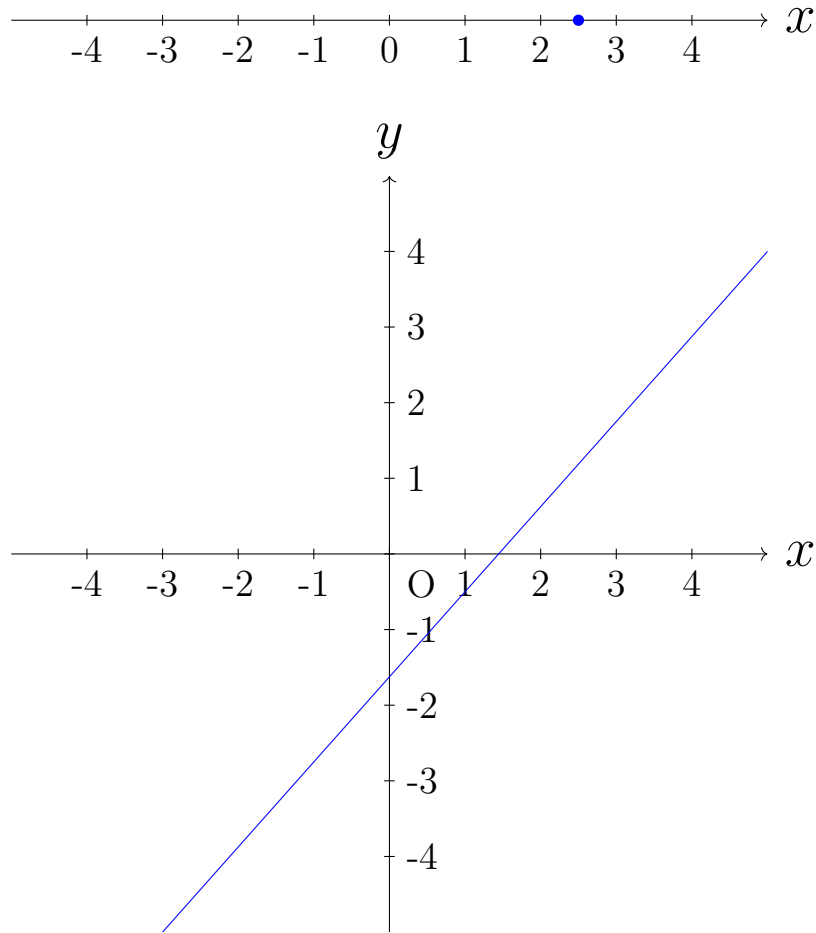
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
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Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

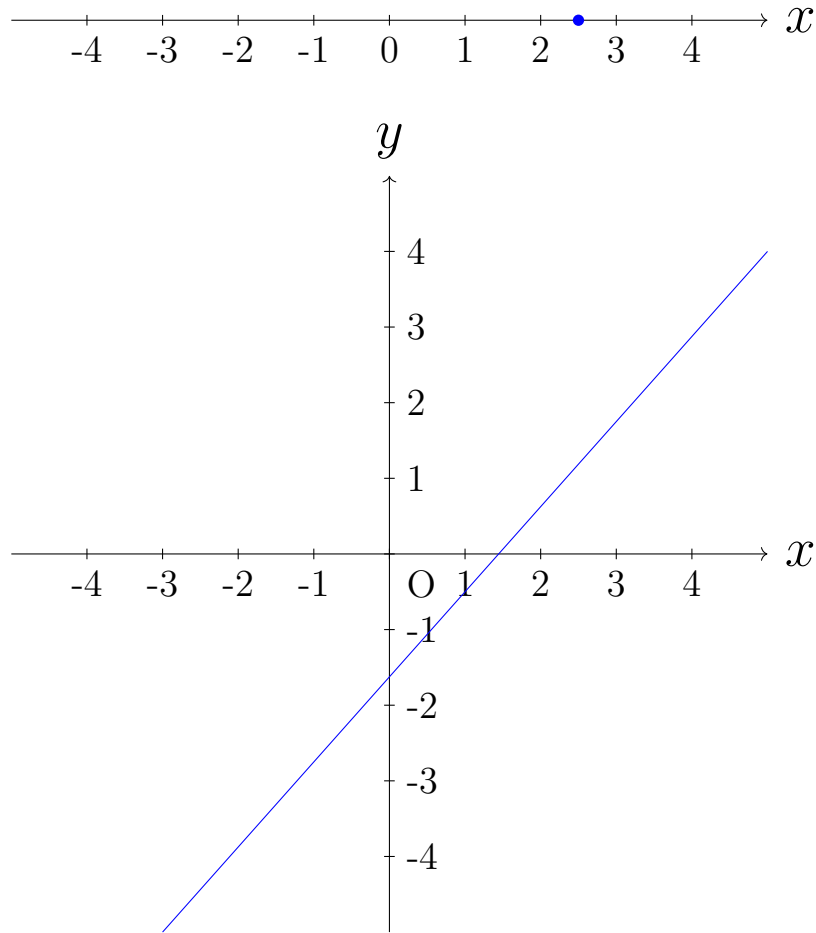
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
2. $(\alpha, \beta) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x < \beta\}$
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Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

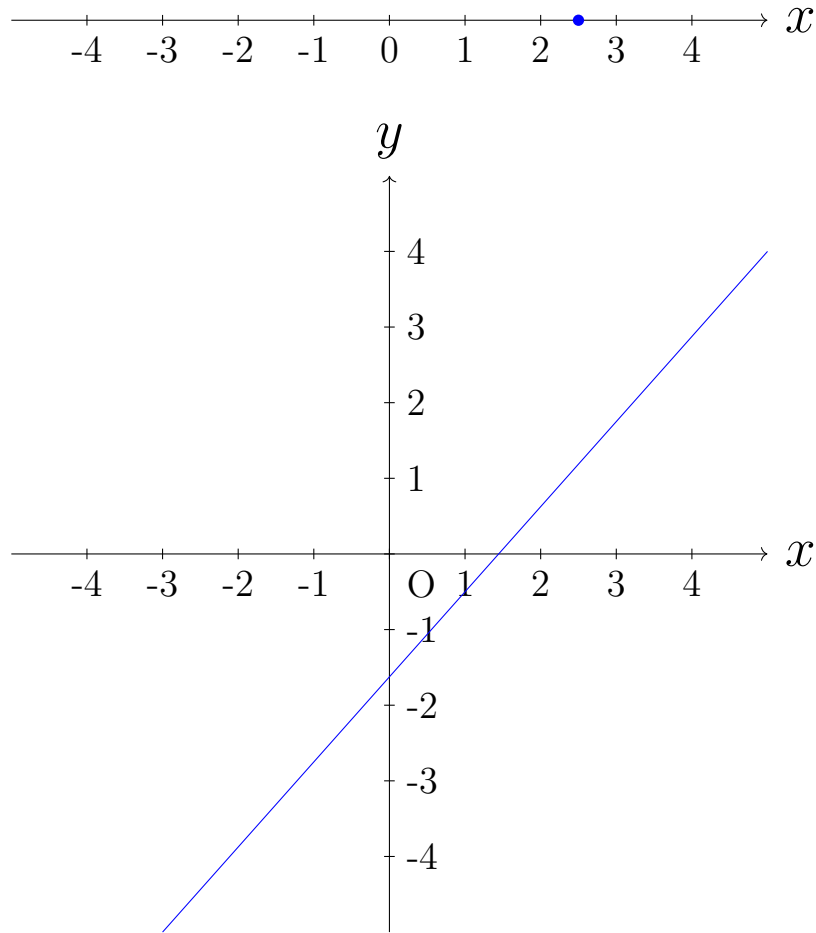
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
2. $(\alpha, \beta) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x < \beta\}$
3. $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x \leq \beta\}$

Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

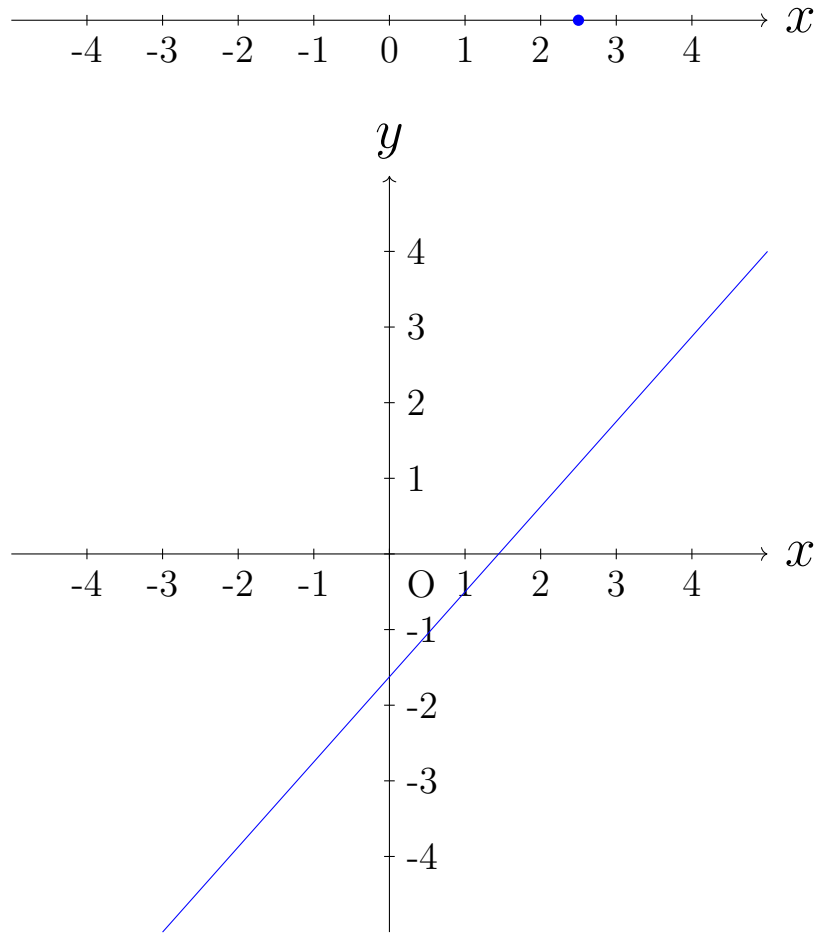
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
2. $(\alpha, \beta) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x < \beta\}$
3. $[\alpha, \beta] := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x \leq \beta\}$

Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

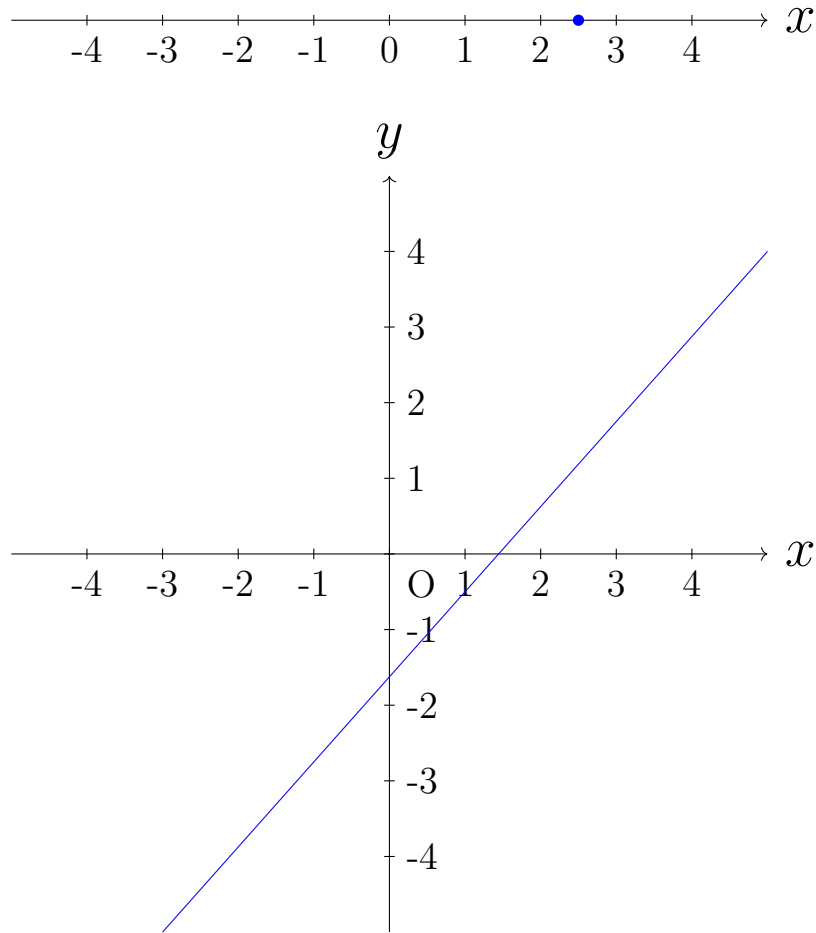
A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

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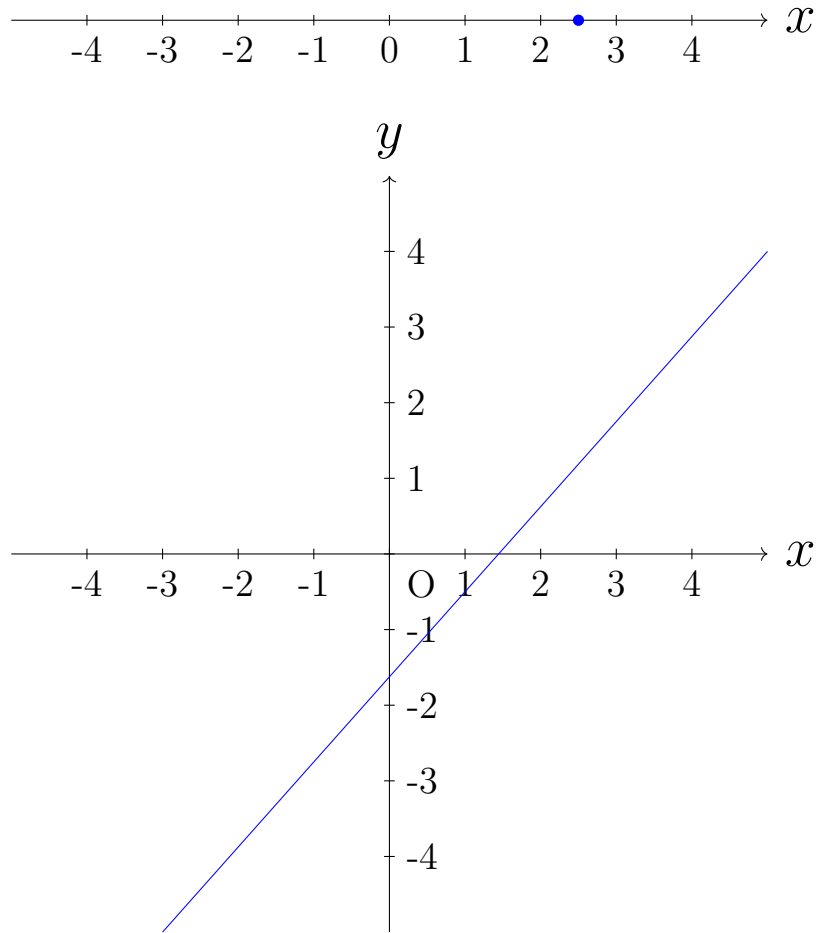
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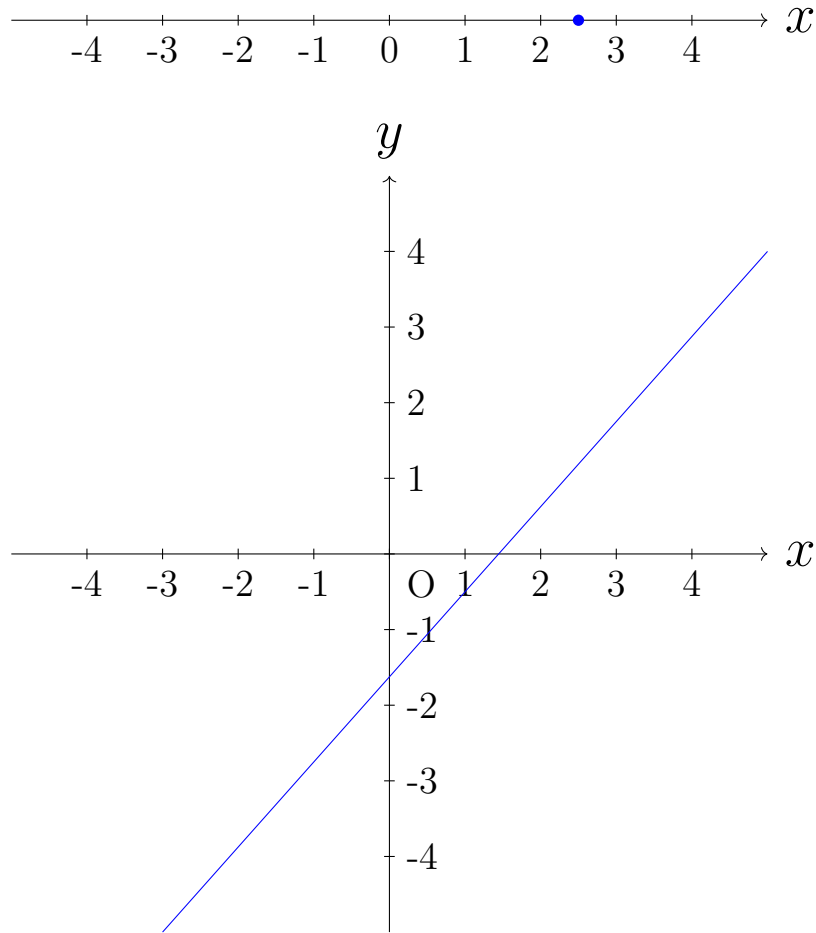
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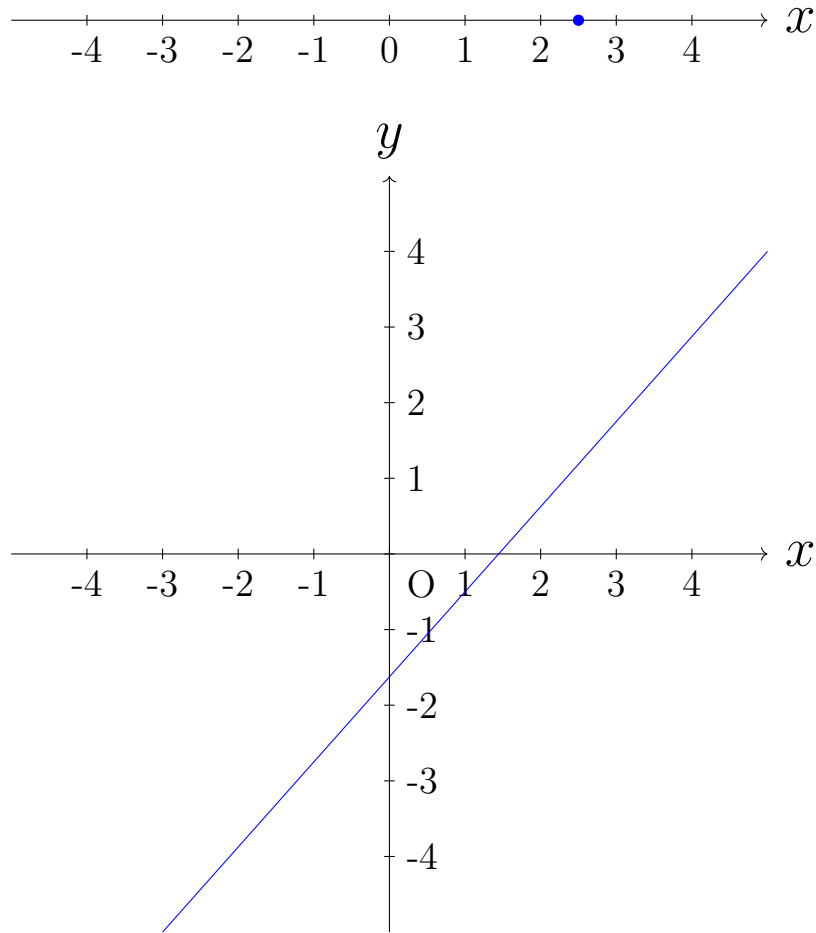
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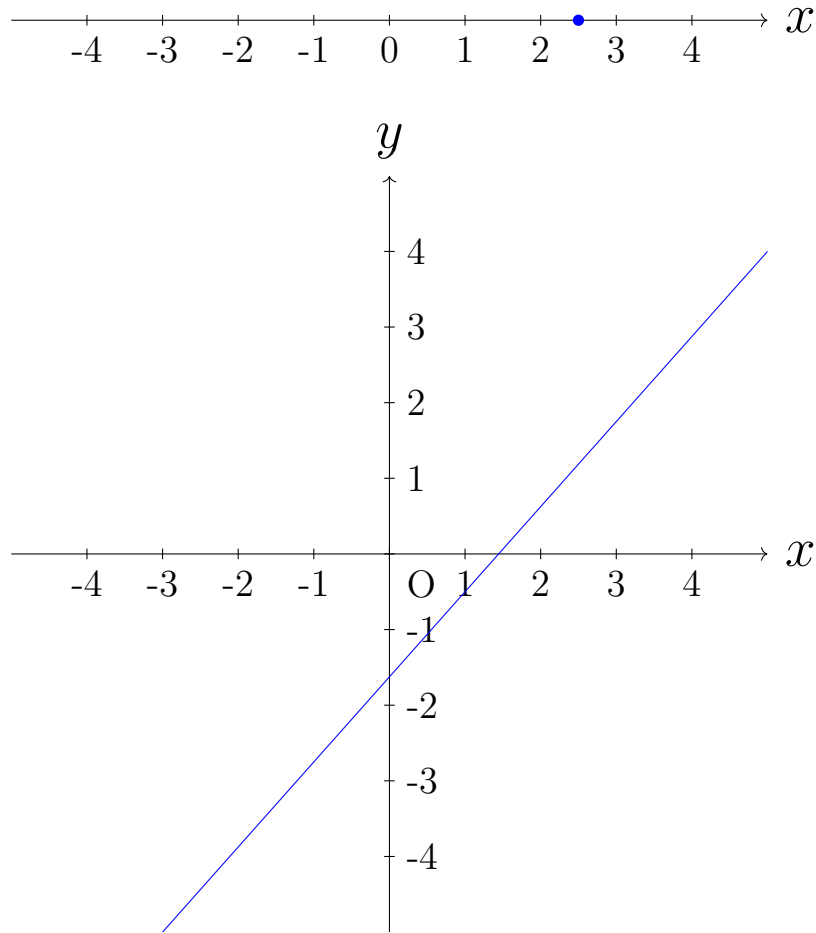
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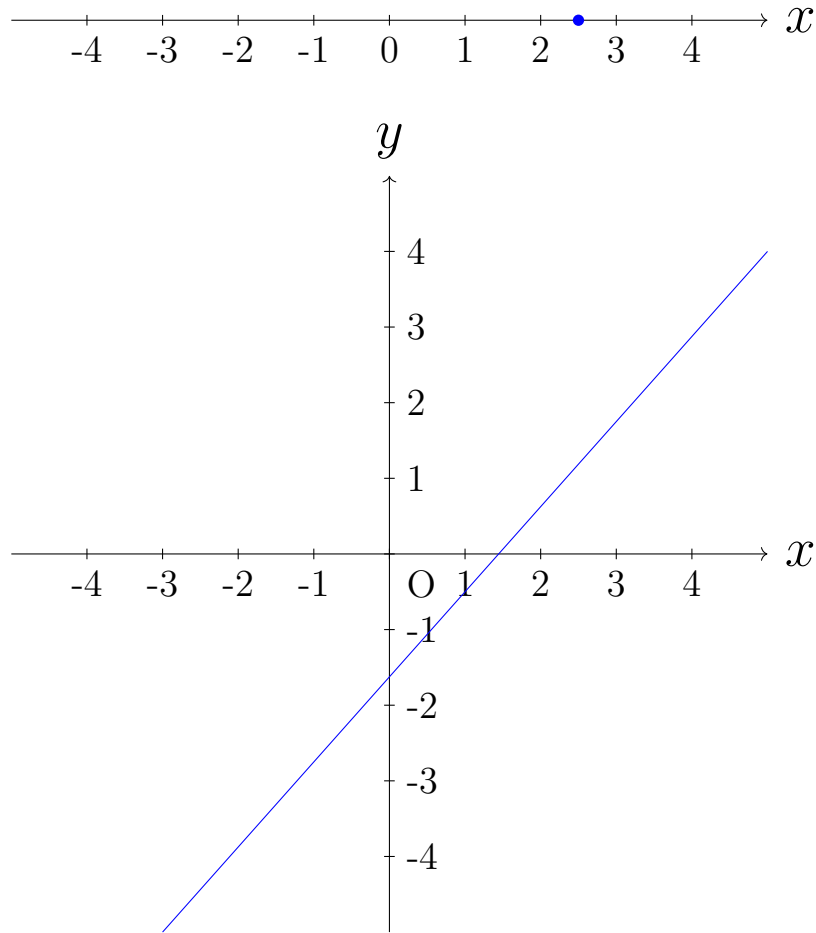
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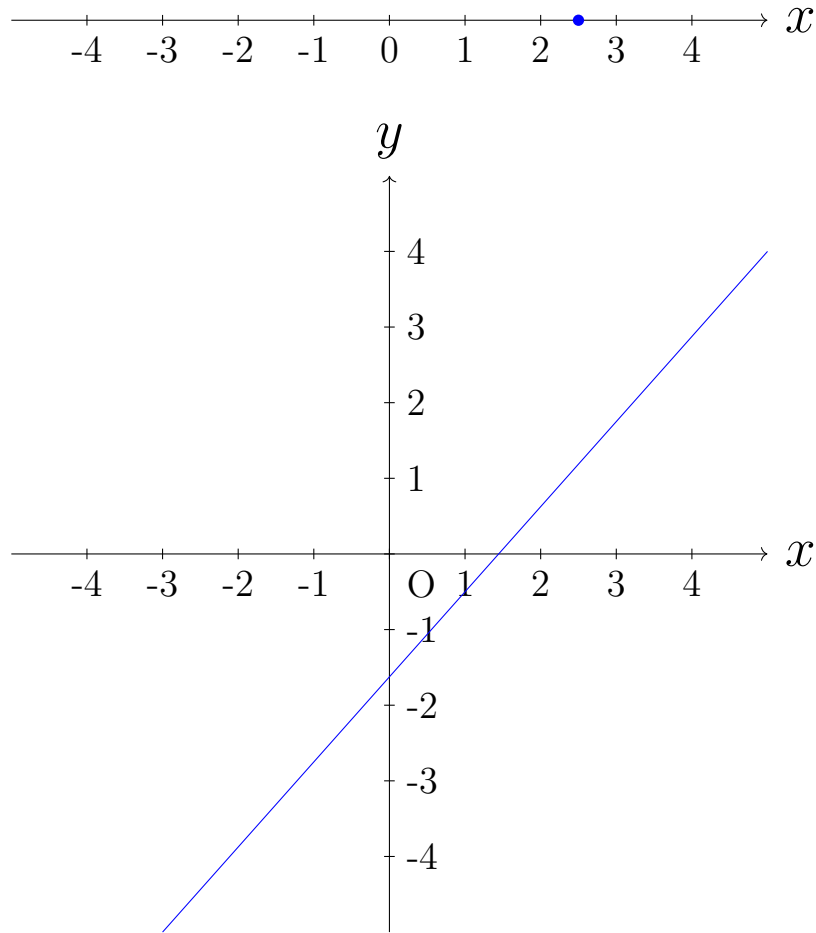
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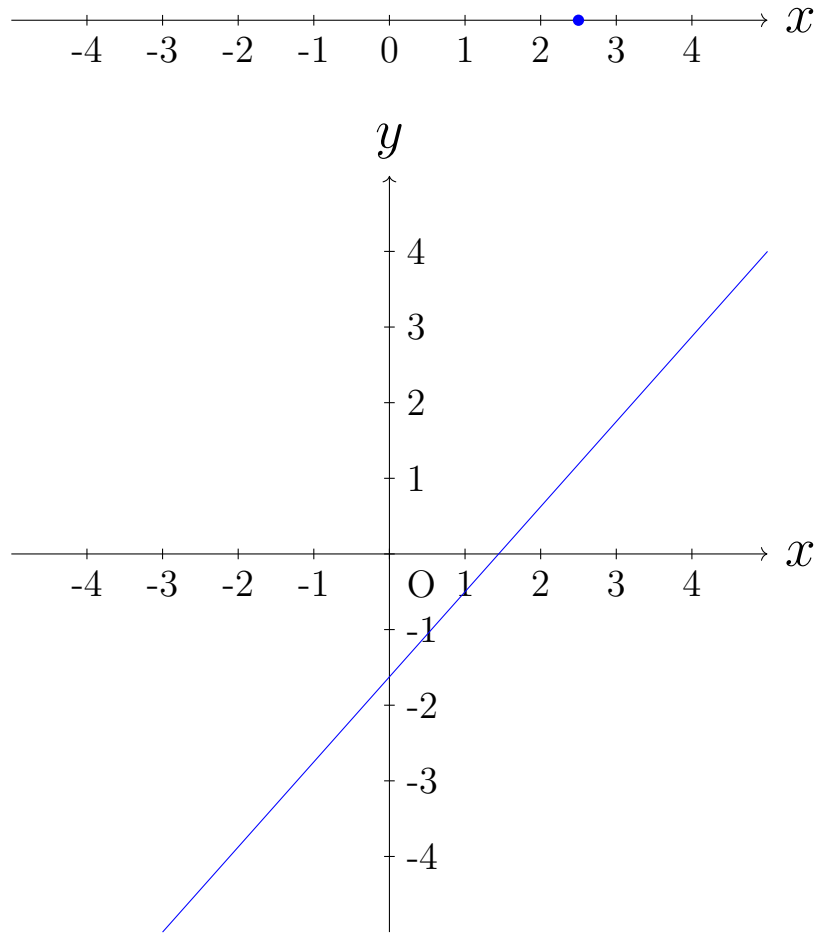
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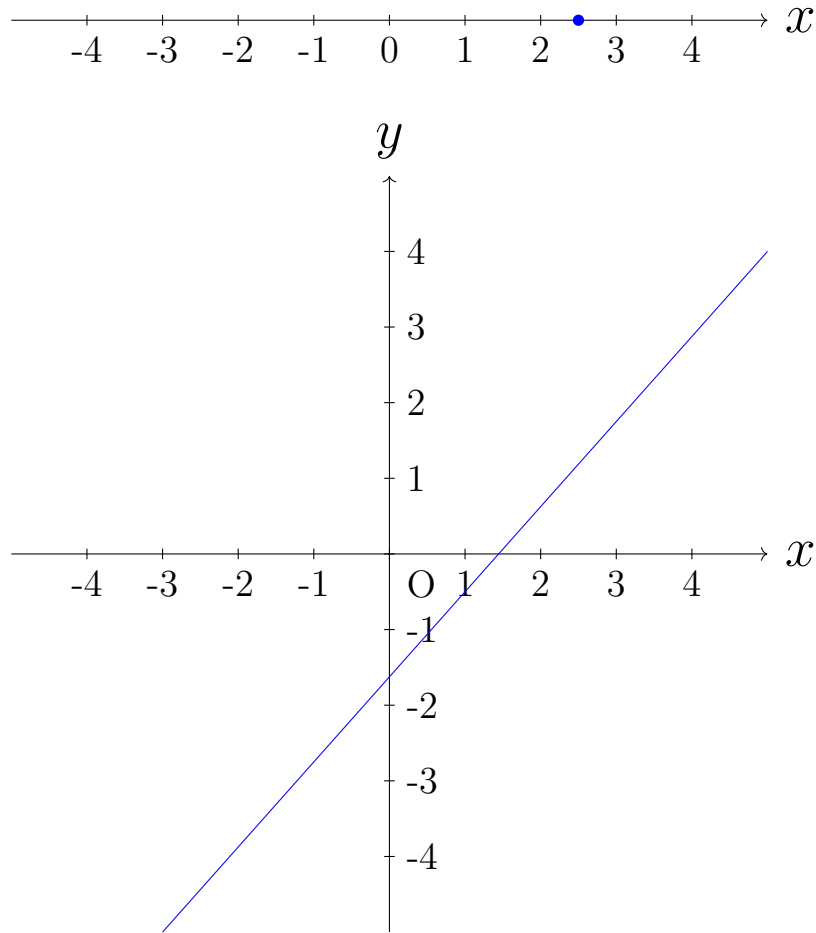
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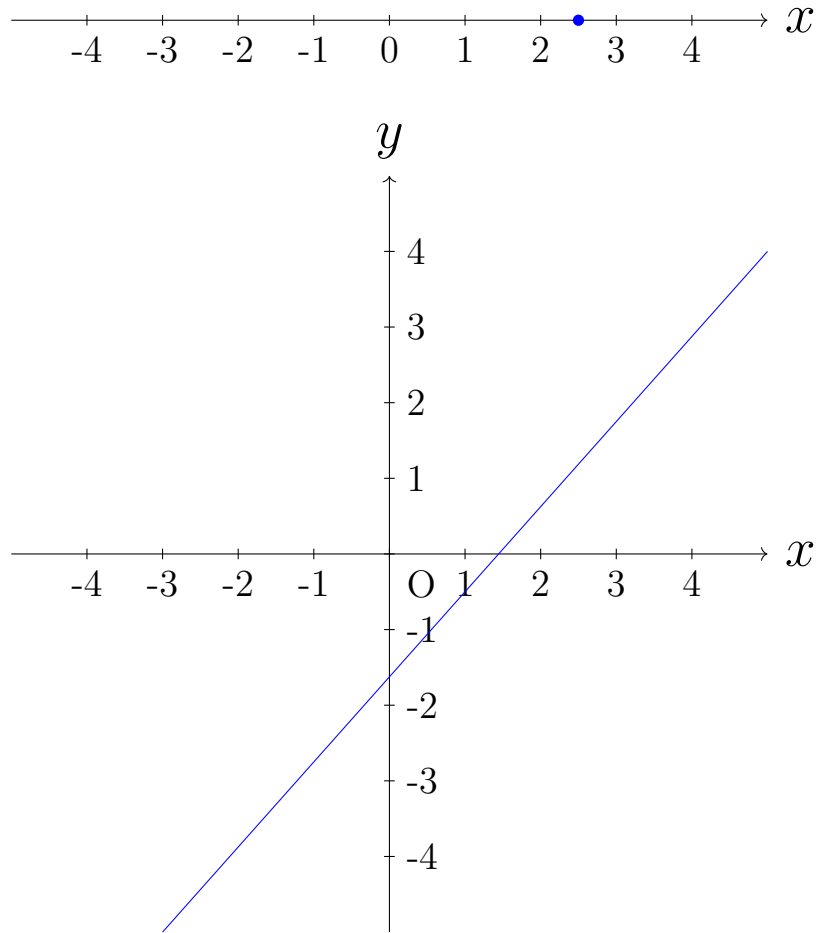
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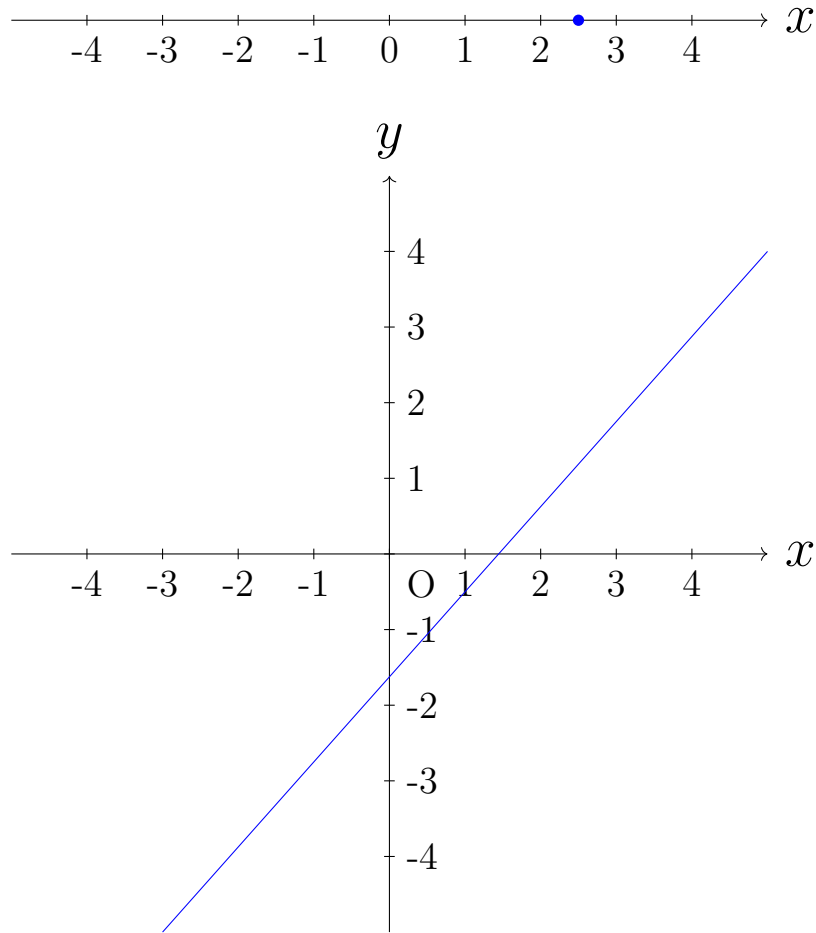
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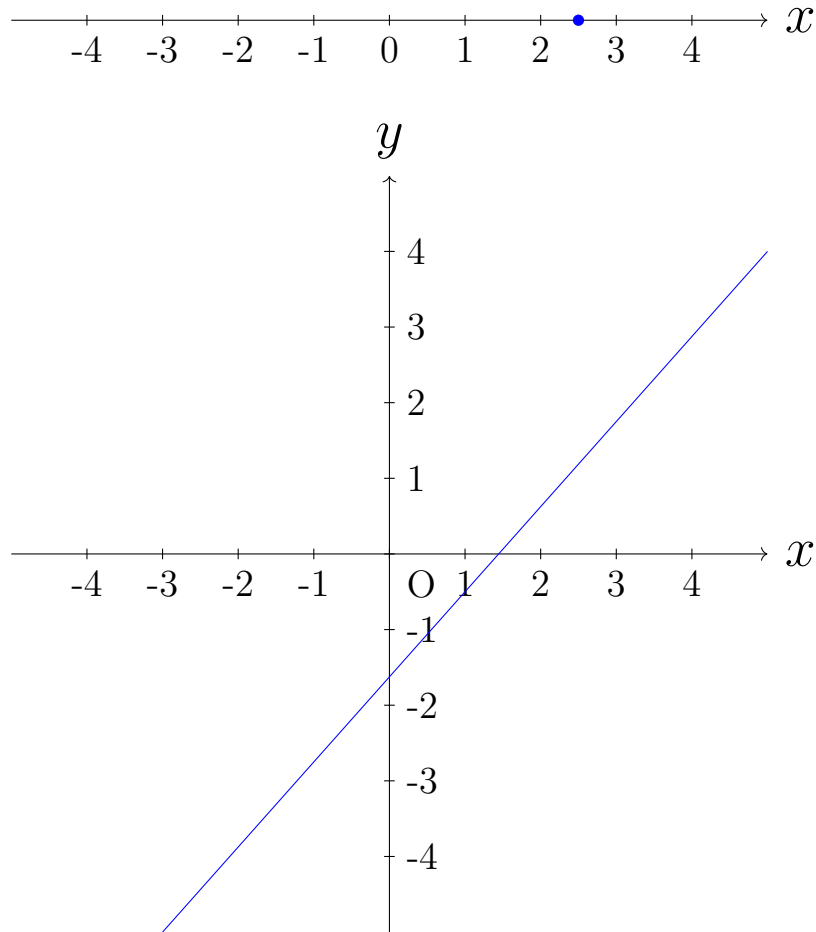
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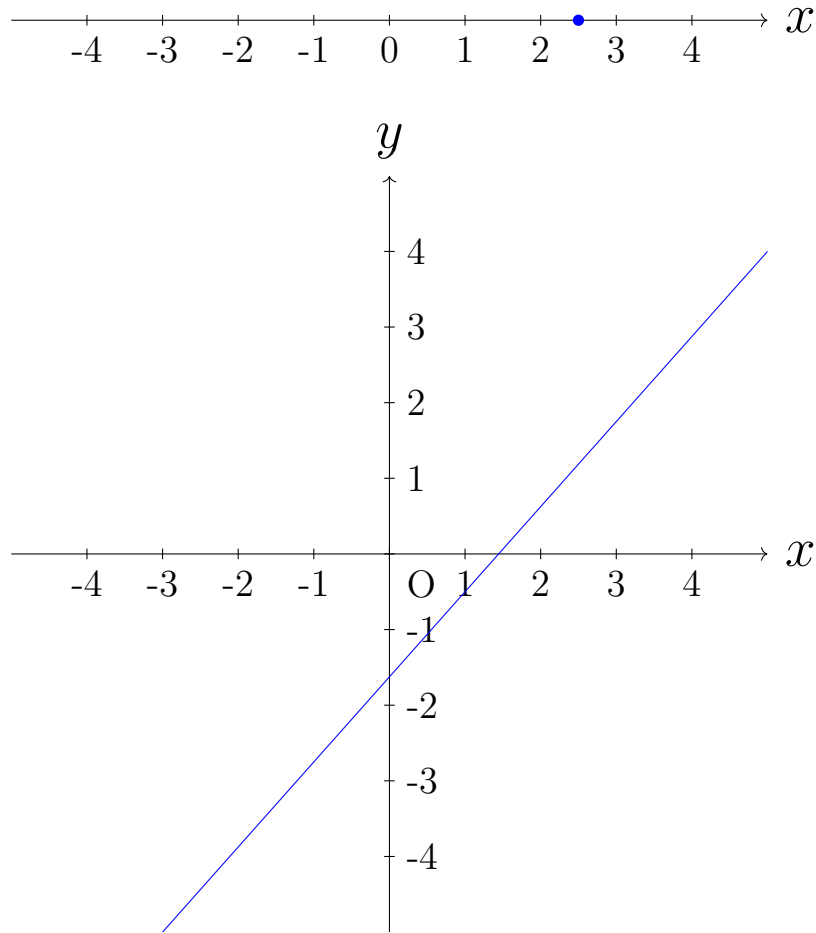
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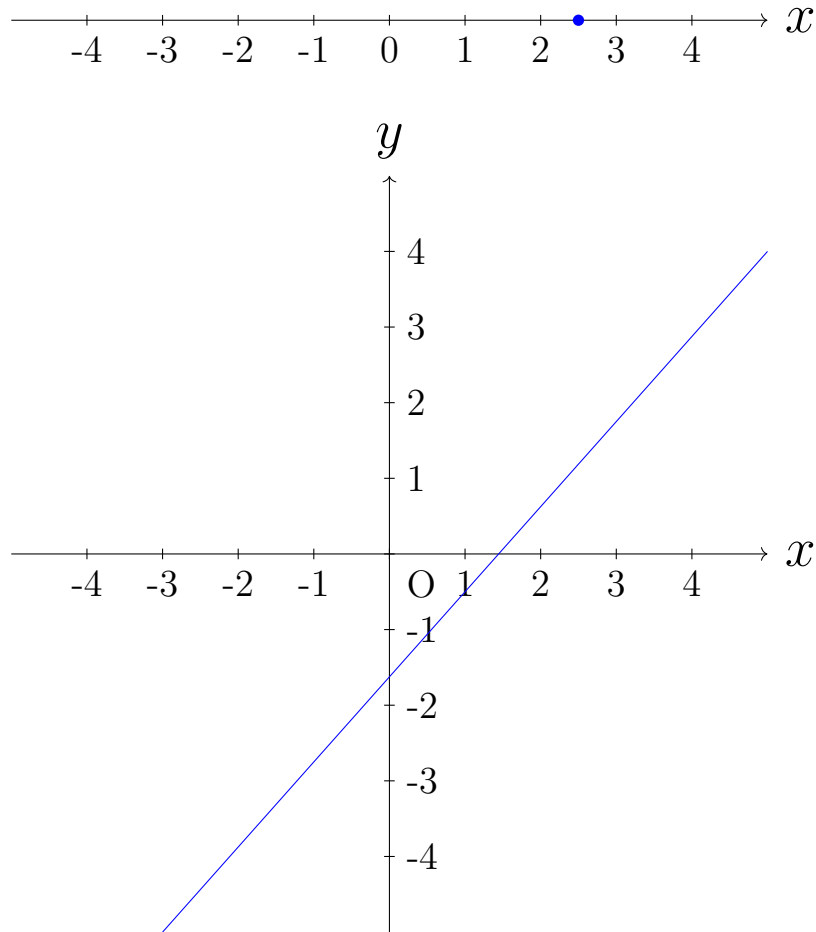
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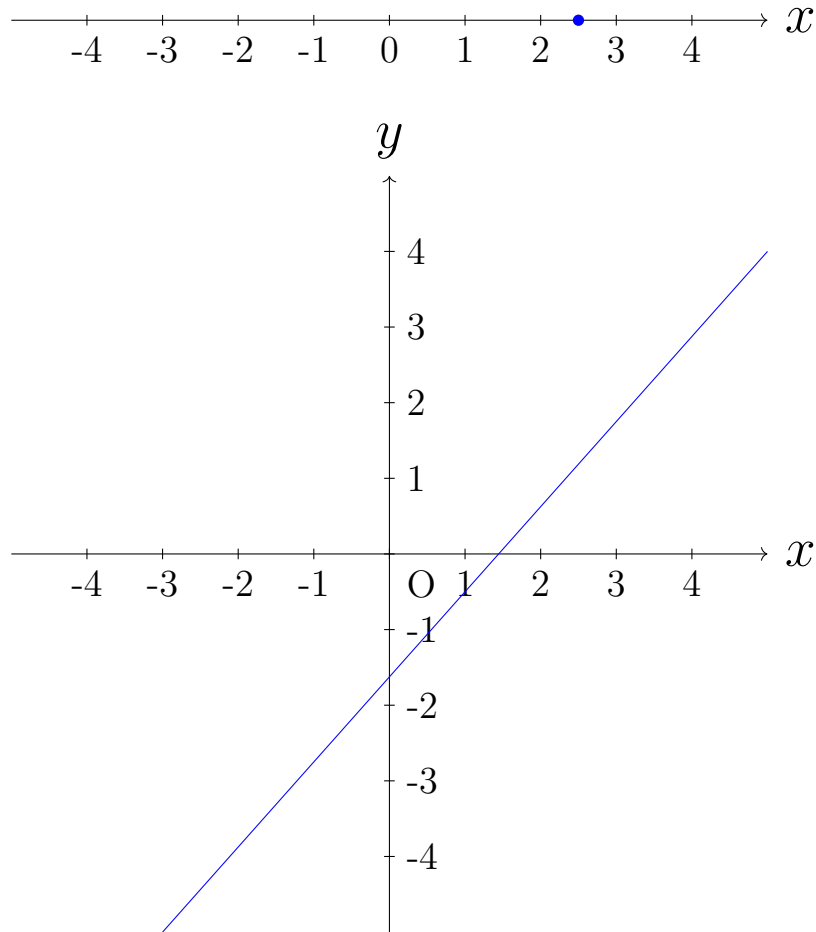
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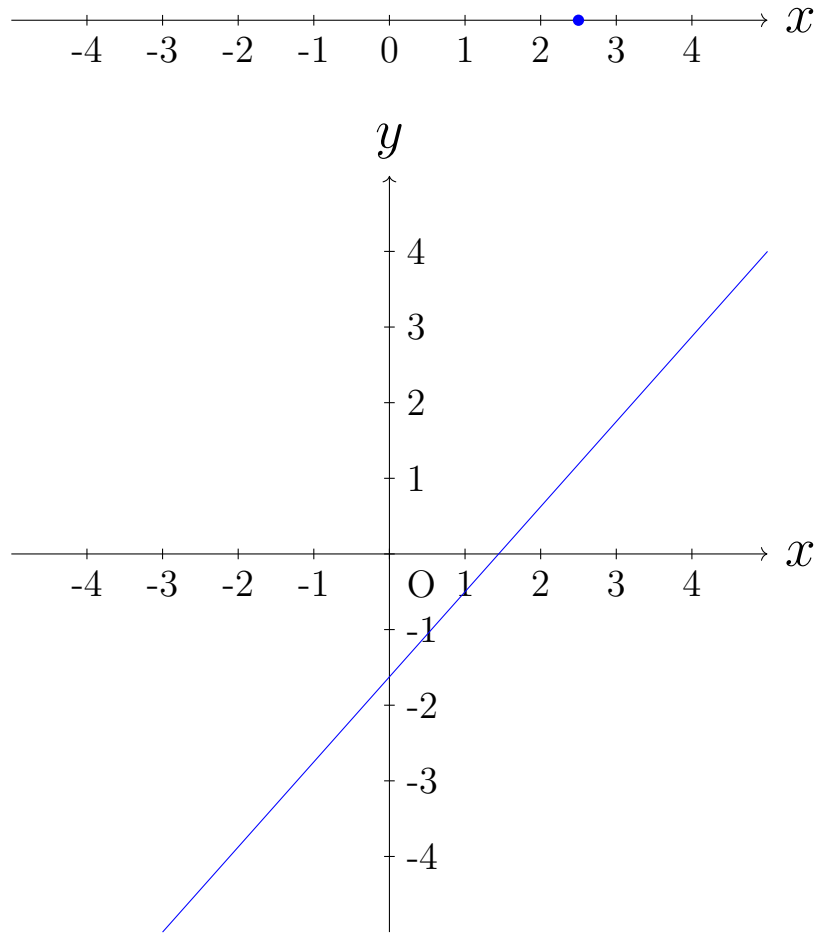
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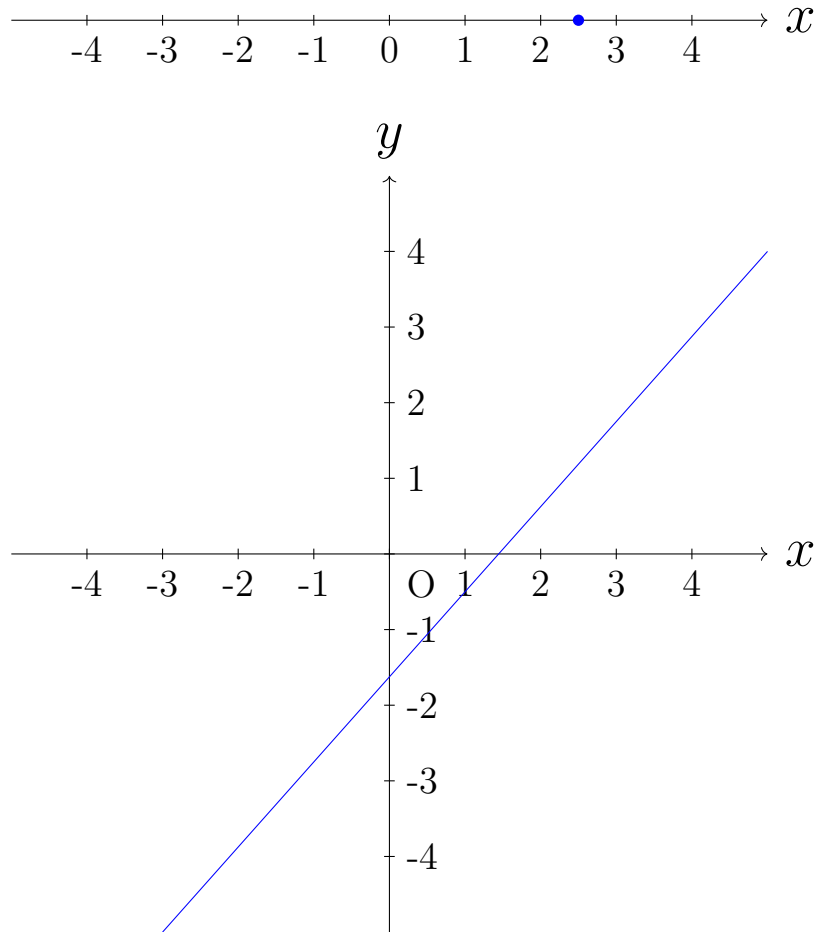
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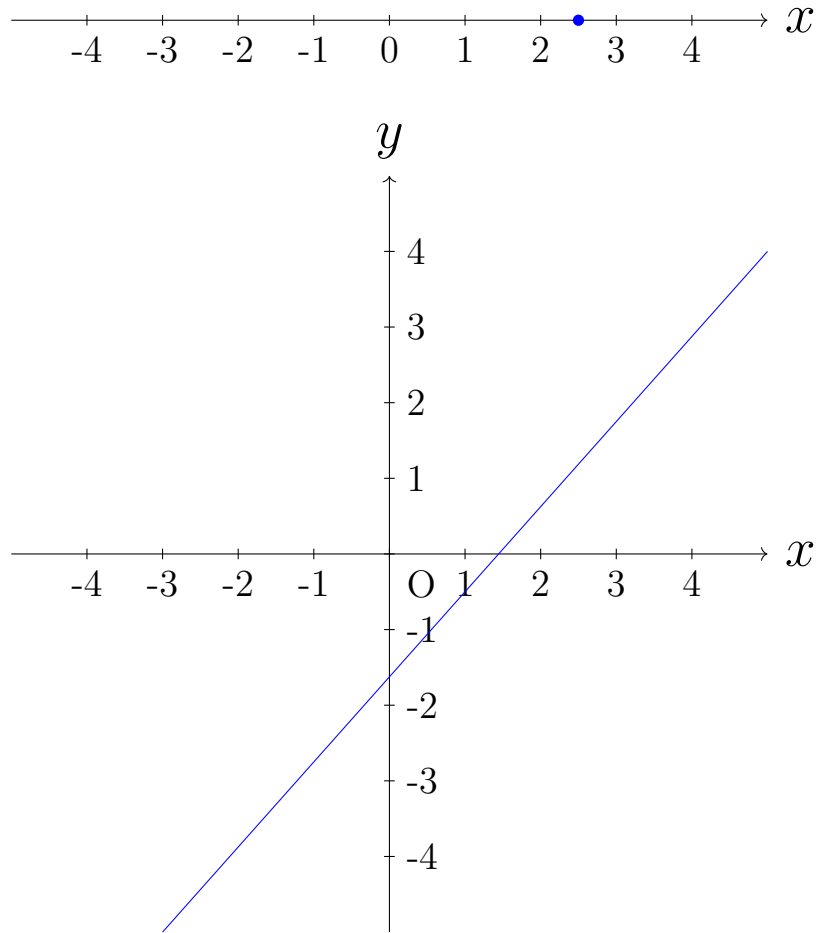
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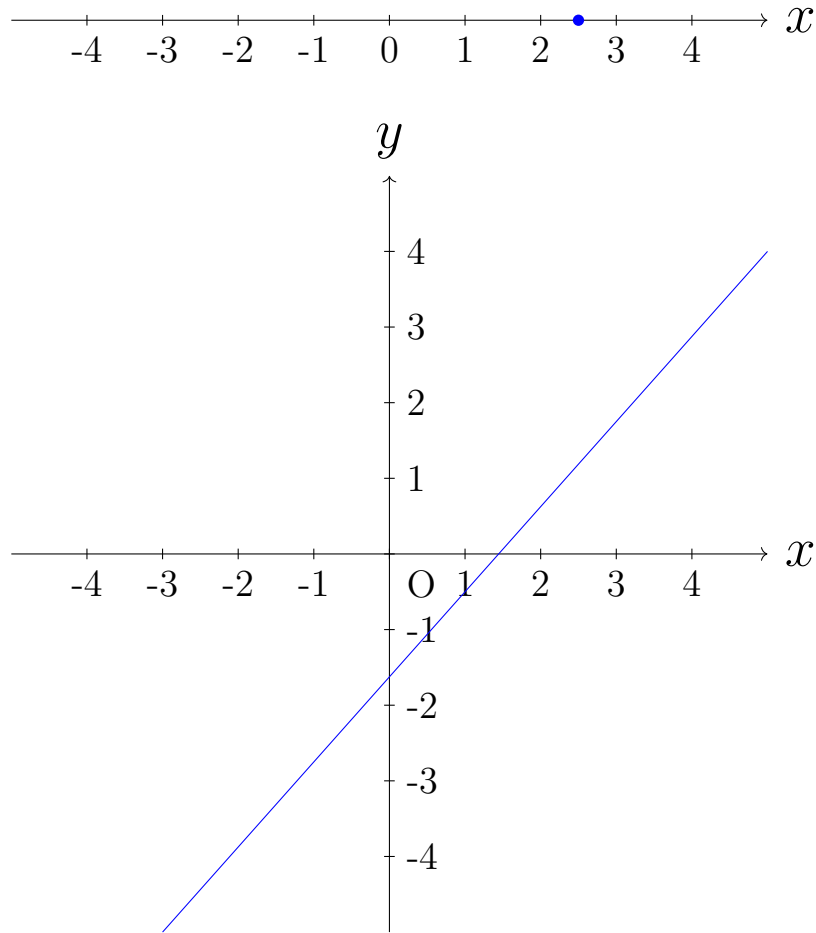
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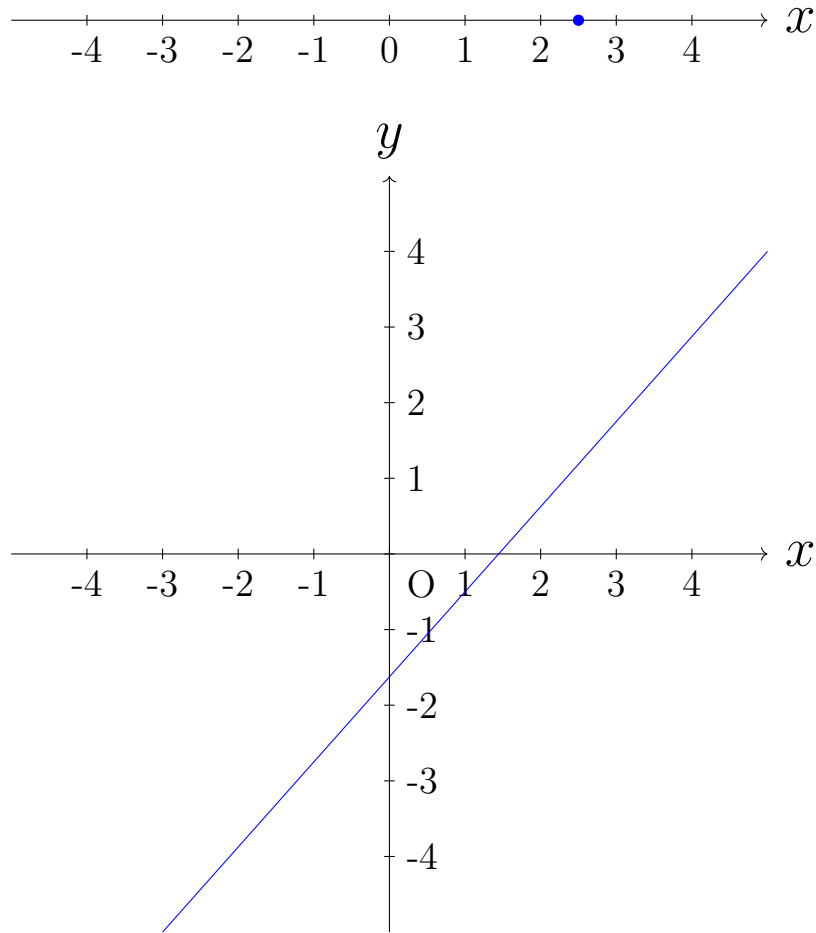
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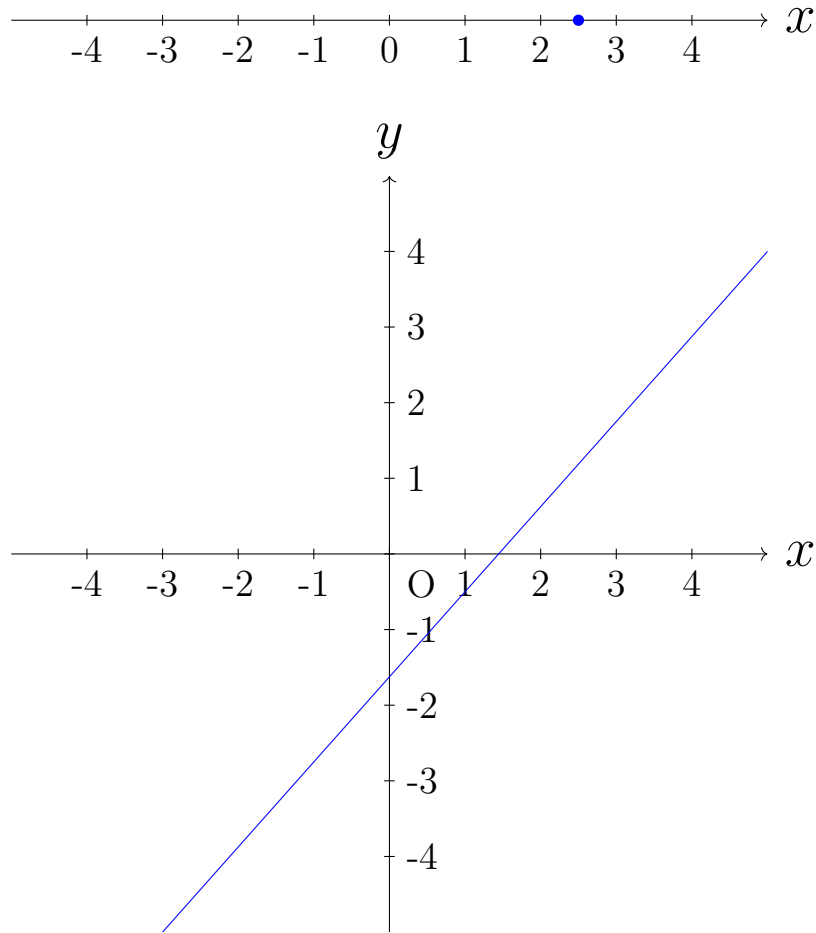
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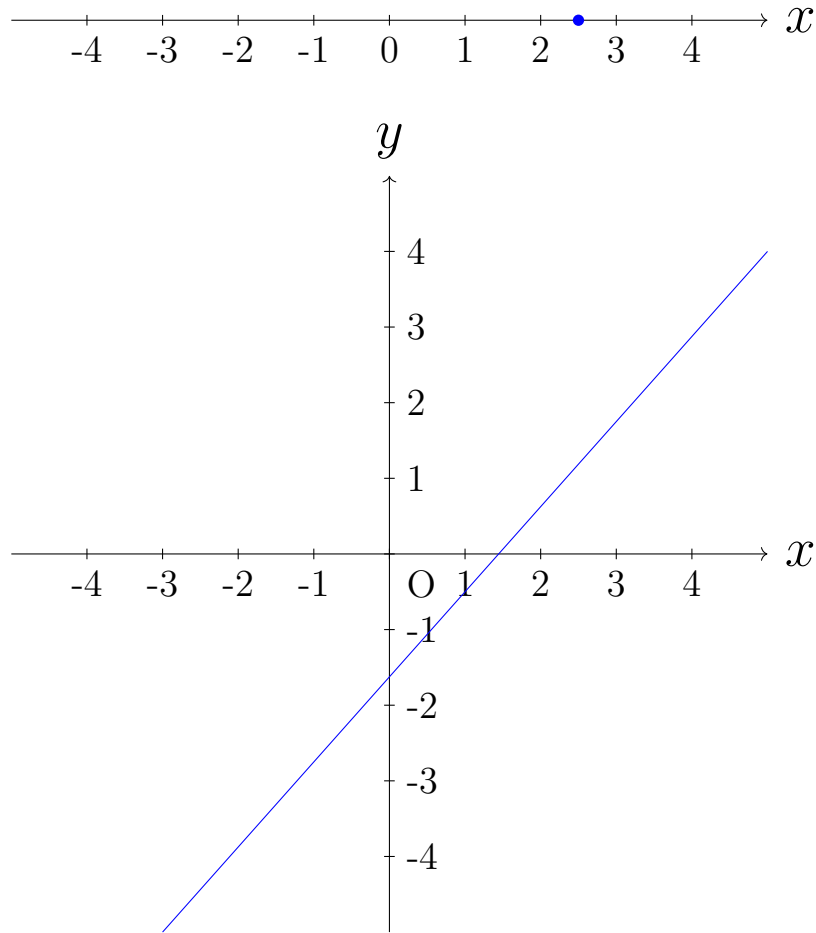
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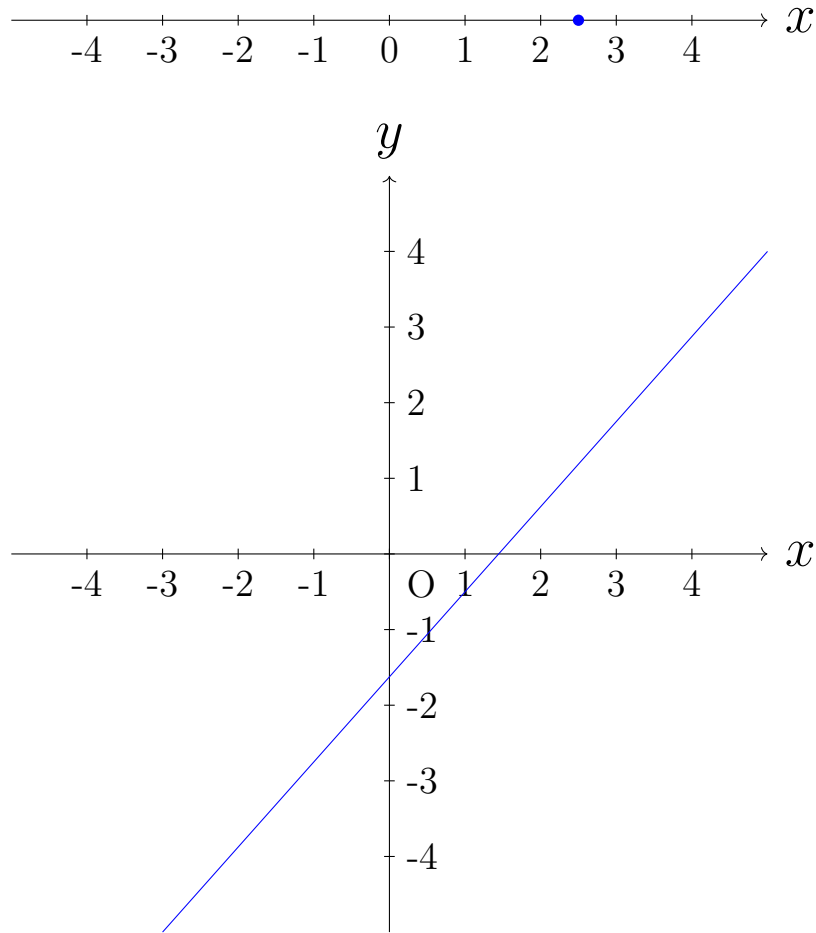
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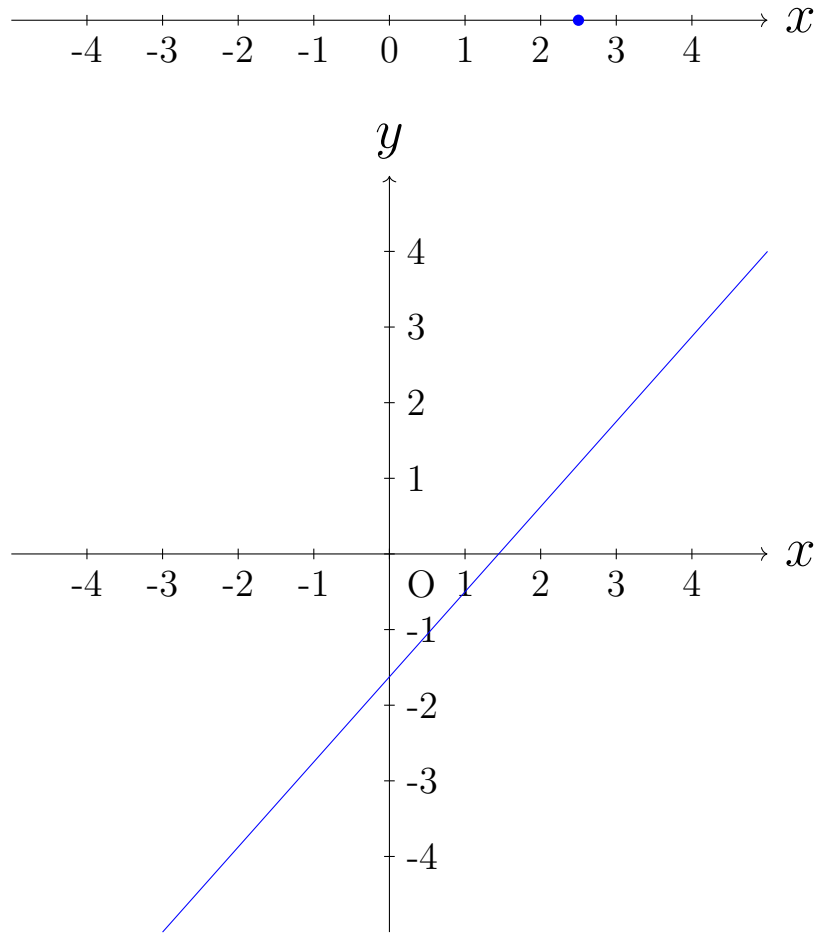
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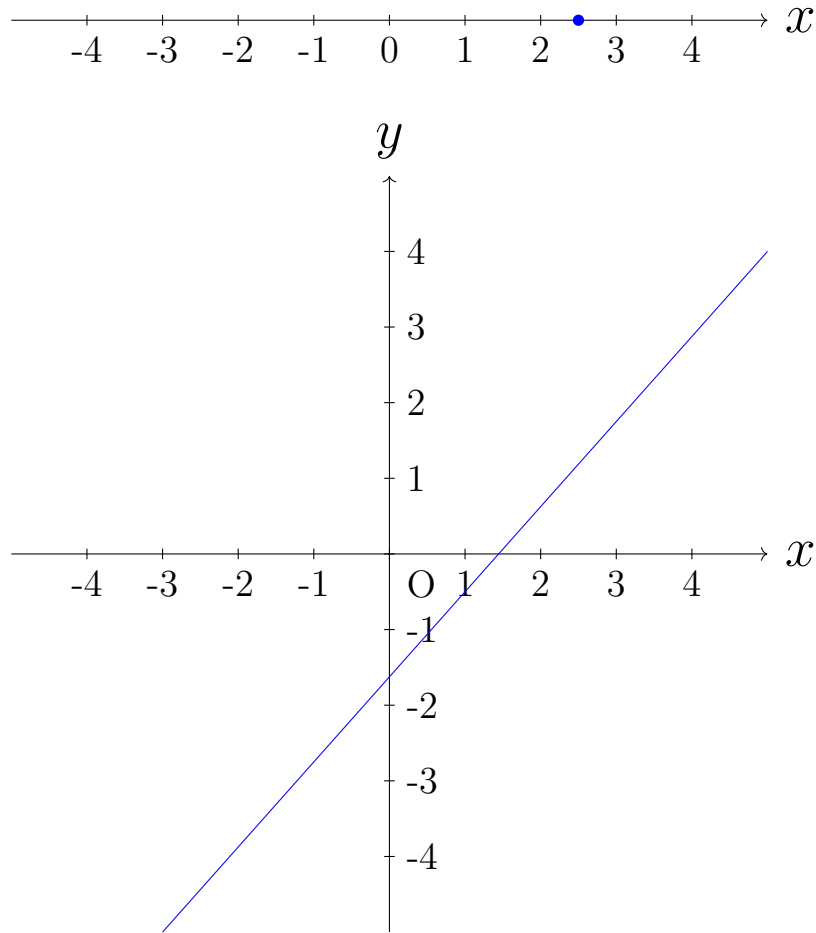
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5. $[\alpha, \beta] := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha \leq x \leq \beta\}$
6. $(\alpha, \infty) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x\}$
7. $(-\infty, \beta] := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq \beta\}$

Notation: Sets



$$S := \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

A line, defined by points (x, y) in the plane so that $y = x - 1.7$

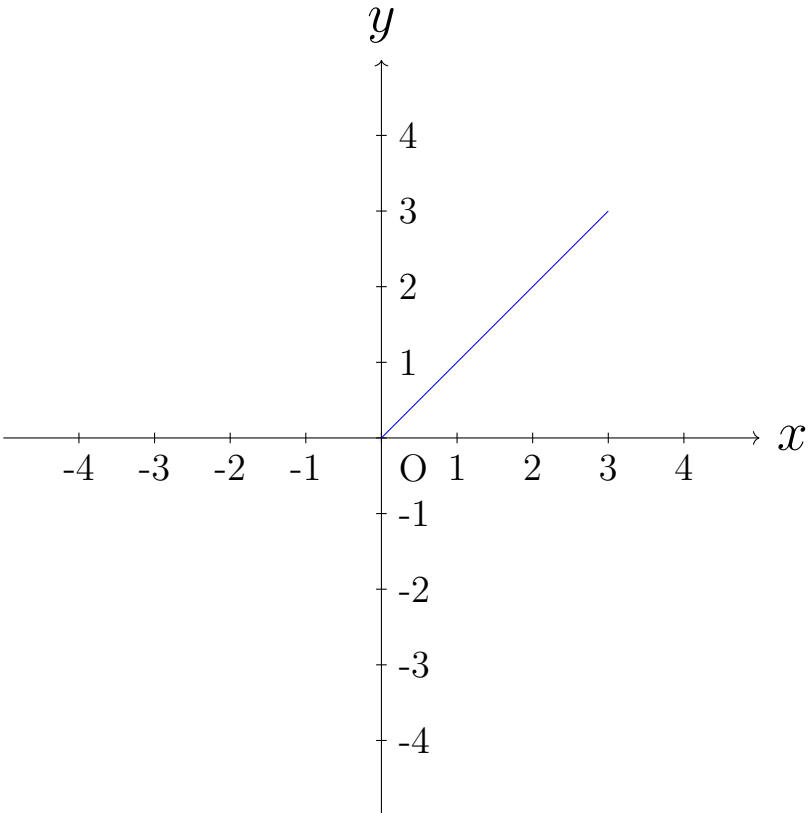
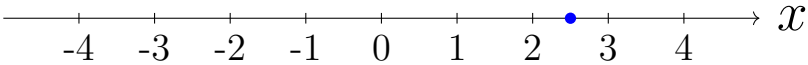
$$C := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x - 1.75\}$$

Examples.

1. \mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers. $2, \pi$ etc $\in \mathbb{R}$
2. $(\alpha, \beta) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x < \beta\}$
3. $(\alpha, \beta] := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x \leq \beta\}$
4. $[\alpha, \beta) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha \leq x < \beta\}$
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6. $(\alpha, \infty) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha < x\}$
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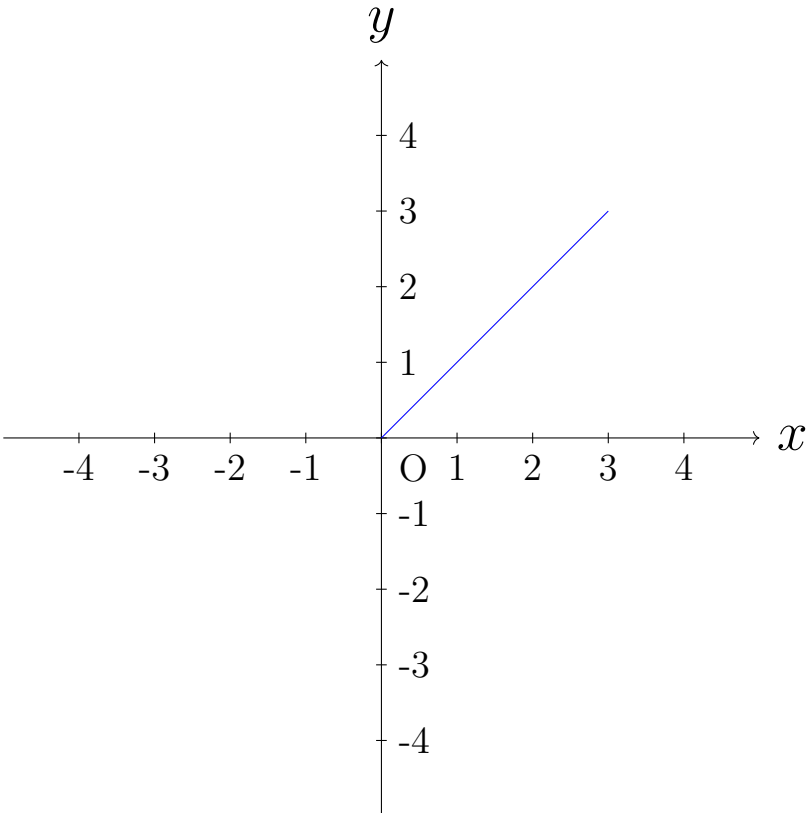
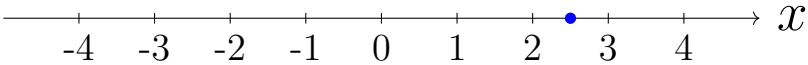
Notation: Sets

{???



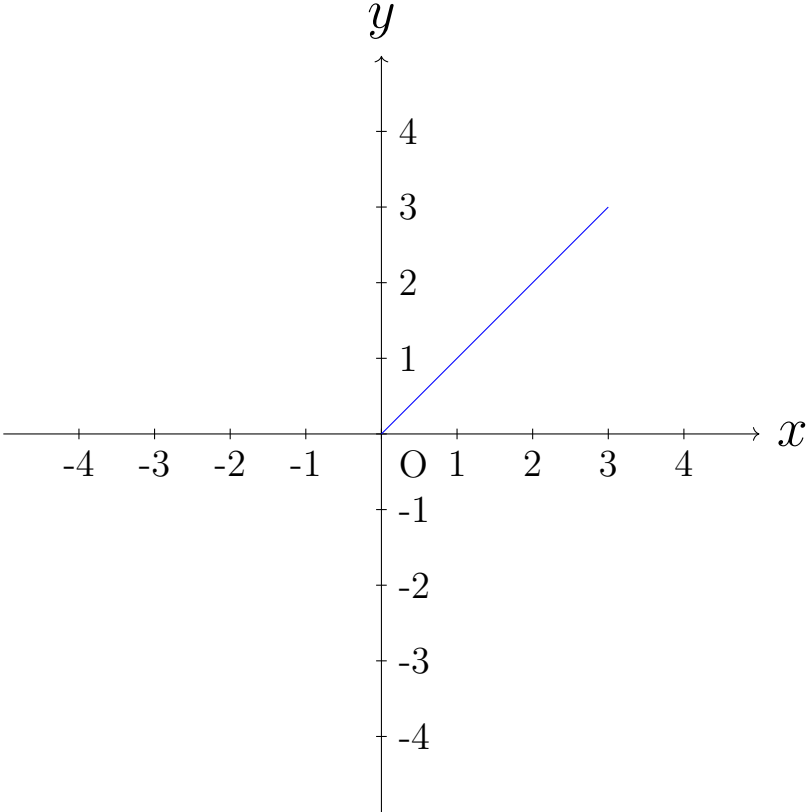
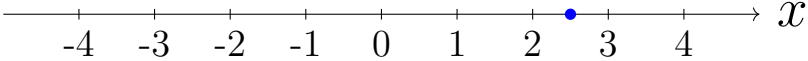
Notation: Sets

$$\{(x, y)\}$$



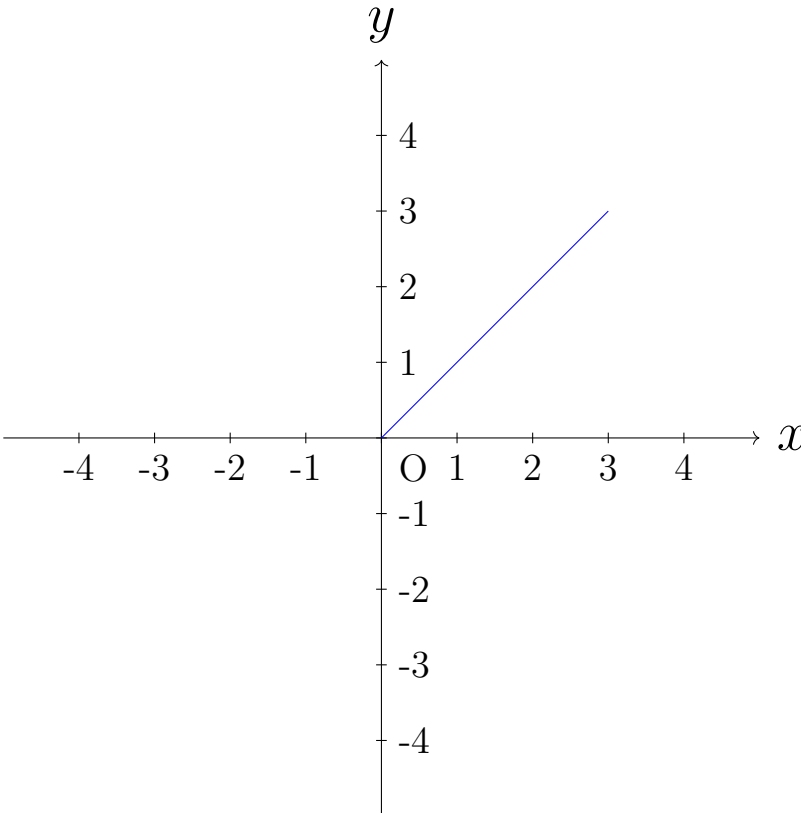
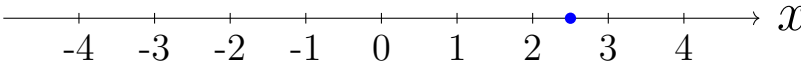
Notation: Sets

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$$



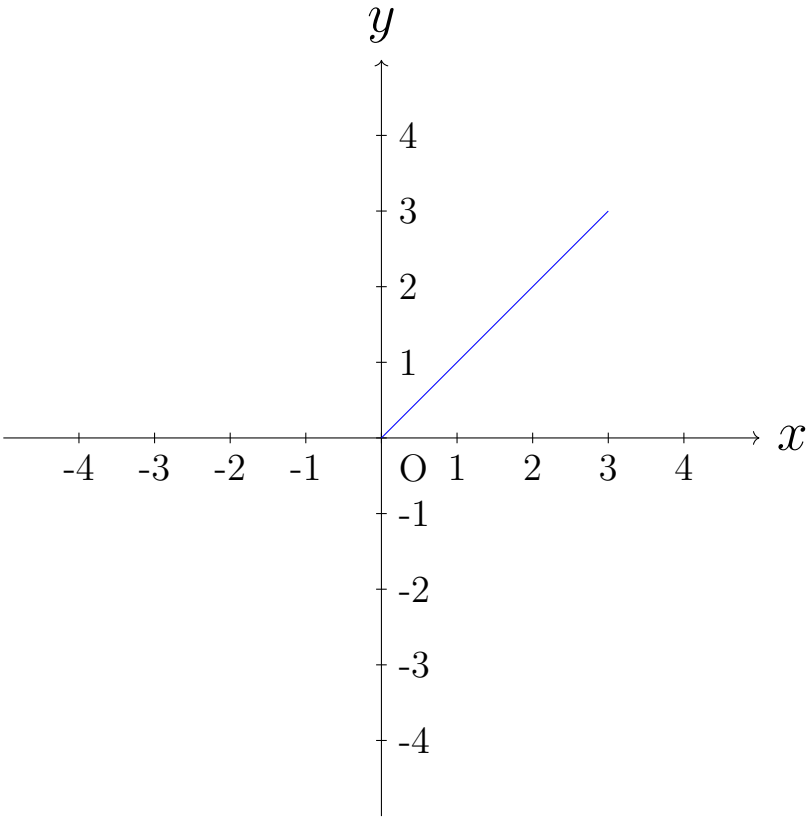
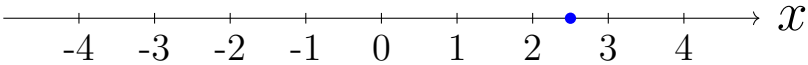
Notation: Sets

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \}$$



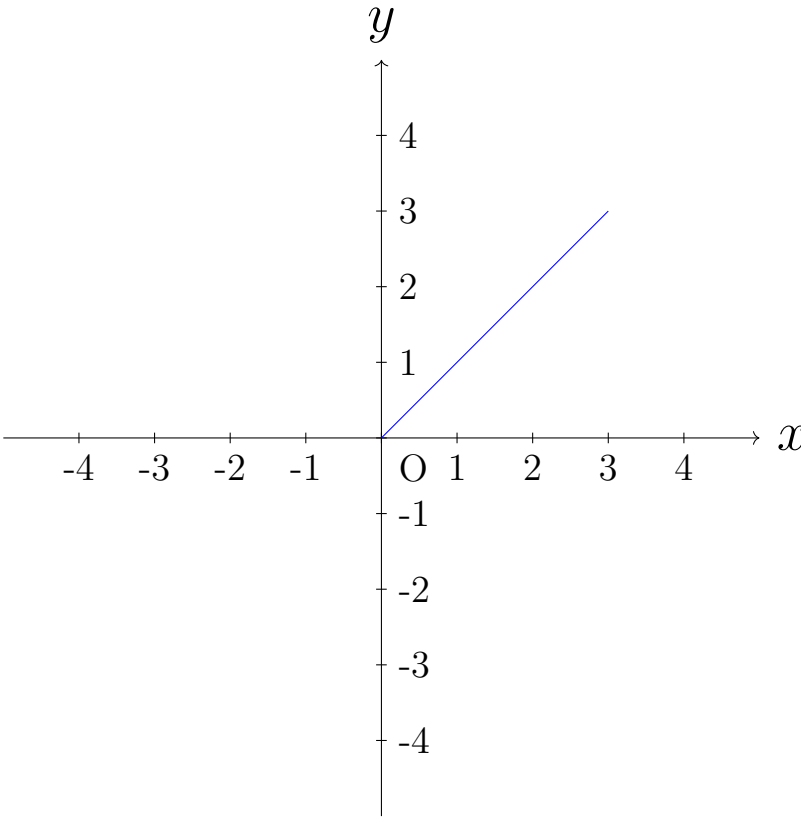
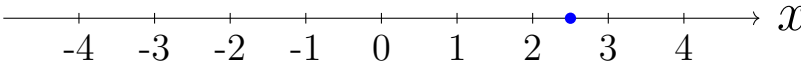
Notation: Sets

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x\}$$



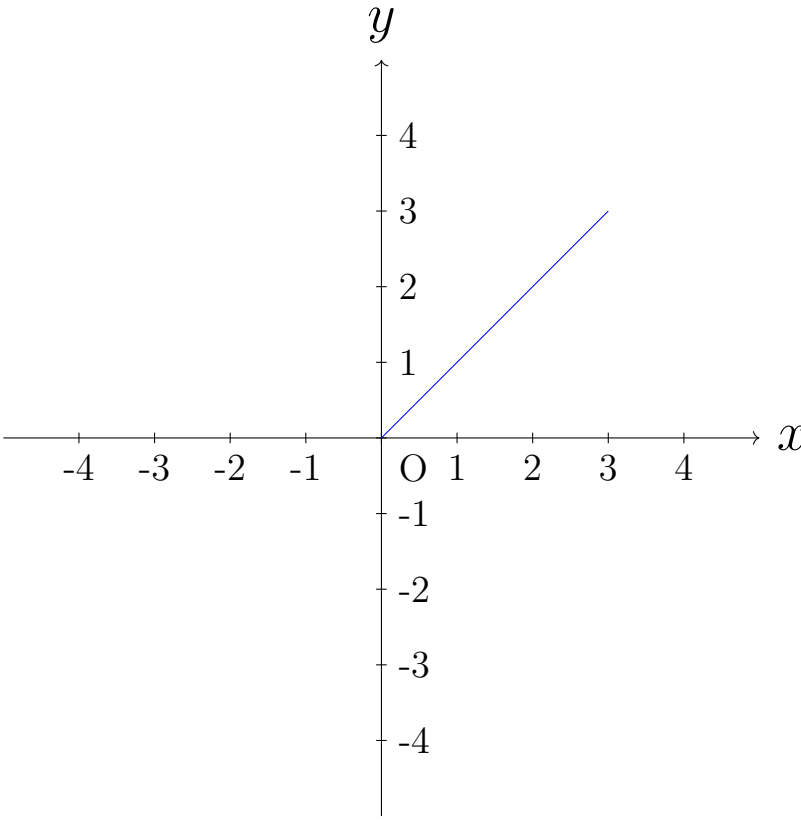
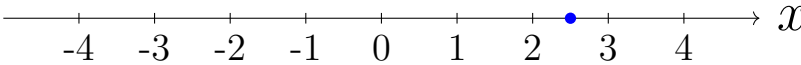
Notation: Sets

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x, 0 < x\}$$



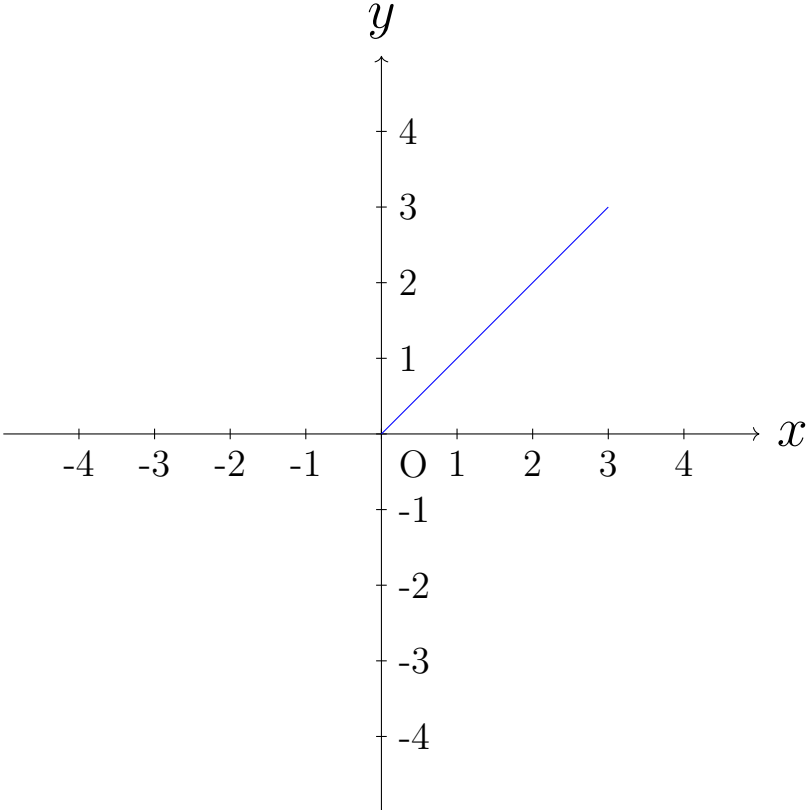
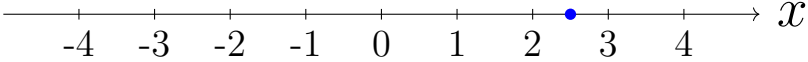
Notation: Sets

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x, 0 < x < 3\}$$



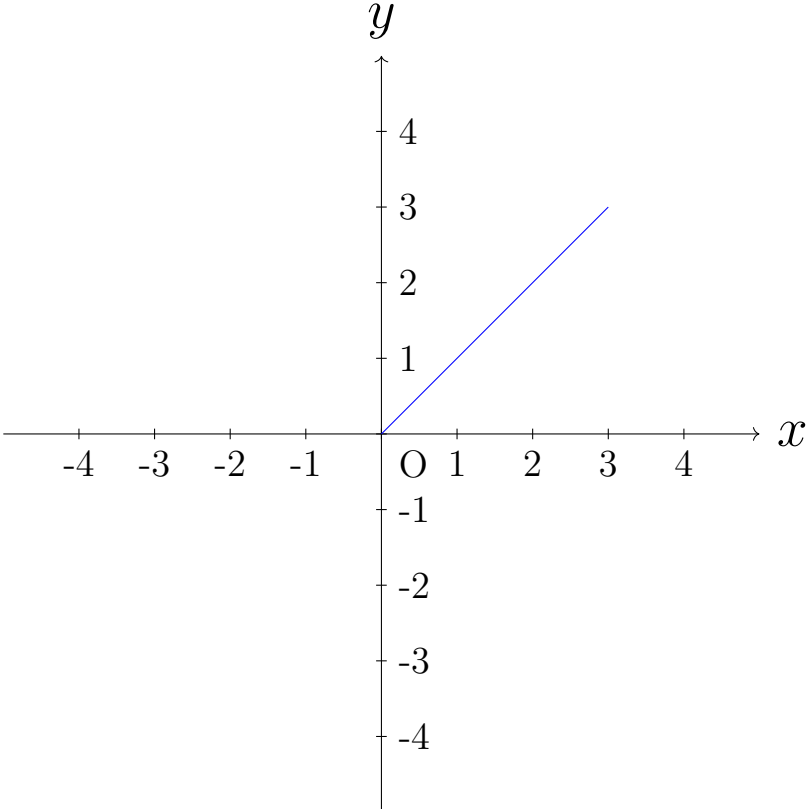
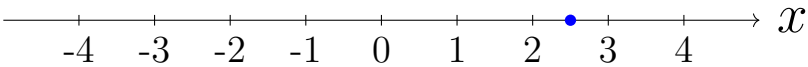
Notation: Sets

$$L := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x, 0 < x < 3\}$$



Notation: Sets

$$L := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = x, x \in (0, 3)\}$$



Notation: Functions

Notation: Functions

\mathbb{R}

Notation: Functions

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

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$$\mathbb{R}^2$$

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$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f((x, y)) = x - y$$

Notation: Functions

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$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

$$\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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$$g(1) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

$$\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

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

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$g(1) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

$$\gamma : [0, 2\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

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

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

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$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

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Definition. A “parametrized plane curve”

Notation: Functions

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$$g(1) = 3$$

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$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

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

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

Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function,
 γ

Notation: Functions

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$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

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

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

Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function,
 $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta)$

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$g(1) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

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

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Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function,
 $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Notation: Functions

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$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

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

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

Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function,
 $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Explicitly,

$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t))$, for planes

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

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Set of points on the curve:

Notation: Functions

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Set of points on the curve:

Image γ

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$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

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 $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

$$\text{Image } \gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$$

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$g(1) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

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

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

Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function,
 $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

$$\text{Image } \gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) = \gamma(t), \}$$

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

$$\text{Image } \gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) = \gamma(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Notation: Functions

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Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

$$\text{Image } \gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) = \gamma(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Examples.

1. $L := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4y = 7x + 3\}$

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$g(1) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

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

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

Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function,
 $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

$$\text{Image } \gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) = \gamma(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Examples.

1. $L := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4y = 7x + 3\}$

γ

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$g(1) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

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

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

Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function,
 $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

$$\text{Image } \gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) = \gamma(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Examples.

1. $L := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4y = 7x + 3\}$

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

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$g(1) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

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Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

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Examples.

1. $L := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4y = 7x + 3\}$

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

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

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$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function,
 $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

$$\text{Image } \gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) = \gamma(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Examples.

1. $L := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4y = 7x + 3\}$

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

$$\gamma(t) = \left(t, \frac{7t+3}{4}\right)$$

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$g(1) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

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

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

Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function, $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

$$\text{Image } \gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) = \gamma(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Examples.

1. $L := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4y = 7x + 3\}$

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

$$\gamma(t) = (t, \frac{7t+3}{4}) \in P$$

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function, $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

$$\text{Image } \gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) = \gamma(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Examples.

1. $L := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4y = 7x + 3\}$

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

$$\gamma(t) = (t, \frac{7t+3}{4}) \in P$$

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

Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$g(1) = 3$$

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$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x - y$$

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

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

Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function, $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

$$\text{Image } \gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x, y) = \gamma(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Examples.

1. $L := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4y = 7x + 3\}$

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

$$\gamma(t) = (t, \frac{7t+3}{4}) \in P$$

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Notation: Functions

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - 1.75$$

$$g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$g(1) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

Definition. A “parametrized plane curve” is a function,
 $\gamma : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

Explicitly,

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t)), \text{ for planes}$$

Set of points on the curve:

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