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Space of continuous and continuously differentiable functions on $\mathbb{R}$

Definition. Space of continuously differentiable functions $\mathcal{C}^k(I, \mathbb{R})$ on intervals $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

Let $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be an interval. Then the $\mathbb{R}$ -algebra of **continuously differentiable functions** is

$$\mathcal{C}^k(I, \mathbb{R}) := \{f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f^{(k)} : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ exists and is continuous}\}$$

Definition. Derivative of functions on $\mathbb{R}$

Let $f : I(\text{interval}) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function and $x \in I$. Then

$$I \setminus \{x\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ t \mapsto \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x}$$

is well-defined. Then $f'(x) \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty, -\infty\}$ is defined to be

$$f'(x) := \lim_{(a,b) \setminus \{x\} \ni t \rightarrow x} \frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x}$$

whenever the right side exists in $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty, -\infty\}$.

The function f is called **differentiable** at p if $f'(p) \in \mathbb{R}$.

Higher derivatives are defined iteratively

$$f^{(0)} := f \\ f^{(n)}(x) := (f^{(n-1)})'(x)$$

whenever they exist.

- [space.R.1.f R.diffable.space.open 1 \$\mathcal{C}^1\(\(a, b\), \mathbb{R}\)\$](#)
- $\mathcal{C}^1([a, b], \mathbb{R})$
- $\mathcal{C}_c^k((a, b), \mathbb{R})$

Current note has 2 direct children and 4 total descendants.

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 - $\mathcal{C}^1([a, b], \mathbb{R})$
 - [Derivative operator on \$\mathcal{C}^1\[a, b\]\$](#)
 - $(\mathcal{C}^1([a, b], \mathbb{R}), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$
 - $\mathcal{C}_c^k((a, b), \mathbb{R})$

And it has 10 siblings.

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