Calculus is math of continuity considering uncountable objects: water, air, etc. Calculus studies unknown functions based of their rates of instantaneous change. You must decide why you need calculus or why there is no need in calculus for you.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calculus

Numbers:

Number is the most fundamental notion in math. Numbers are used to compare and to count. There natural numbers (N), integers(Z), rational numbers (Q) and irrational numbers (I). Rational numbers contain all natural numbers and all integers. Real numbers (R) are Q + I. Complex numbers (C) contain imaginary one (i) which is the square root of -1. c = a+ib, where a and b are real numbers (R). Prime numbers are the building blocks in number theory just like chemical elements in periodic system of elements.

We usually use decimal numeral system to represent a number: we use powers of 10. Depending on the numeral system, rational numbers (Q) can be finite or recurring, which means that there is a pattern in the digits. For example, we often talk about the recurring decimal, which occurs if after cancelling all common factors, in denominator of a quotient there is at least one prime number which is not 2 and not 5. 10 = 2 times 5. That is how you can determine whether 1/s is a finite decimal or a recurring decimal. Here s is your student number.

To convert fraction into decimal, divide numerator by denominator, identify the recurring digits, in necessary. To convert a recurring decimal to fraction, write the number made by the recurring digits in the numerator and denominator must be the number made by the same number of digits 9 as the number of digits in the numerator.

Irrational numbers (I) are chaotic, which means that we cannot find any pattern in digits of an irrational number. This is used in information security and cryptography for passwords and keys. The most common irrational numbers are pi = 3.14…, e = 2.71…, and roots of integers (surds). There are more irrational numbers than rational, natural, and integers put together because they are countable and irrational numbers are uncountable (continuous). This is what calculus is all about, it is about continuity.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Number\_theory

Functions:

Function (f) is a relation of two number sets, usually, in calculus, the sets of two real numbers. One set is called domain (independent variable x) and the other set is called range (dependent variable y). y = f(x). Mod function is even more important in information security and cryptography than irrational numbers. You often must calculate mod of your student number s.

Algebraic functions are polynomials in power of x, for example, 6x2 – 8x + 3x4. Algebraic functions are, usually, easy to deal with. Transcendental functions are sin, cos tan, Log, etc. Later, we will try to express (bad) transcendental functions through (good) algebraic functions, using series.

Composite function is function of another function f(g(x)). f(f(x)) is recursion, function calls itself, it is used in computer programming and computer science a lot. Inverse function f-1(x) undoes what the function f(x) does. Fractal is a complex valued recursive function used in computer graphics, cryptography, science, etc.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algebraic\_function

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcendental\_function

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fractal

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real\_analysis