Basic Set Theory and Interval Notation

Sets

A set is a well-defined collection of things called *elements*. By "well-defined", we mean that we will know whether or not an element belongs in the set.

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The empty set is a set with no elements (symbol is \emptyset). This is notation used for "No Solution" answers.

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1 Write a set using interval notation

2 Finding intersections and unions of intervals

Interval Notation

Interval Notation	Set-Builder Notation	Graph
(4, 9)	${x \mid 4 < x < 9}$	
[4, 9]	$\{x \mid 4 \le x \le 9\}$	4 9
[4, 9)	$\{x \mid 4 \le x < 9\}$	← 4 9
(4, 9]	${x \mid 4 < x \le 9}$	←

Interval Notation

Interval Notation	Set-Builder Notation	Graph
(4, ∞)	$\{x \mid x > 4\}$	←
[4, ∞)	$\{x\mid x\geq 4\}$	4
$(-\infty, 9)$	${x \mid x < 9}$	←
$(-\infty, 9]$	$\{x \mid x \leq 9\}$	← 9

Interval Notation

Interval Notation	Set-Builder Notation	Graph
$(-\infty, \infty)$	\mathbb{R}	←
Ø	{}	←

Express each interval in set-builder notation and graph:

(a)
$$(-1, 4]$$

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(a)
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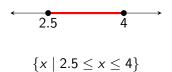
$${x \mid -1 < x \le 4}$$

(b) [2.5, 4]

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(b) [2.5, 4]

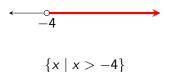


(c)
$$(-4, \infty)$$

(c)
$$(-4, \infty)$$



(c)
$$(-4, \infty)$$



(d) $(-\infty, 5]$

(d)
$$(-\infty, 5]$$



(d)
$$(-\infty, 5]$$

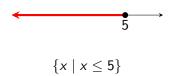


Table of Contents

Write a set using interval notation

Finding intersections and unions of intervals

The intersection of two sets is the set of elements that both sets have in common.

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Intersections are common when the variable is between two values.

The union of two sets is set of elements in either set (or both).

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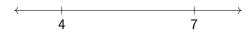
The union of sets A and B is denoted

$$A \cup B$$

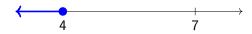
Unions are common when the intervals do not overlap (although they can).

(a)
$$x \le 4 \text{ or } x > 7$$

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$$x \le 4 \text{ or } x > 7$$



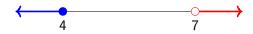
(a)
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 or $x > 7$



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$$x \le 4 \text{ or } x > 7$$



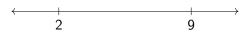
(a)
$$x \le 4 \text{ or } x > 7$$



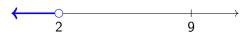
$$(-\infty,4]\cup(7,\infty)$$

(b)
$$x < 2$$
 or $x \ge 9$

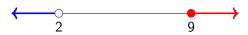
(b) $x < 2 \text{ or } x \ge 9$



(b) x < 2 or $x \ge 9$



(b) x < 2 or $x \ge 9$



(b)
$$x < 2 \text{ or } x \ge 9$$



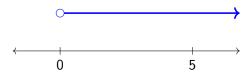
$$(-\infty,2)\cup[9,\infty)$$

(c)
$$0 < x \le 5$$

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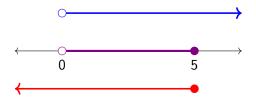
(c) $0 < x \le 5$



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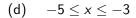


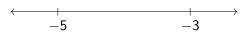
(c)
$$0 < x \le 5$$



(0, 5]

(d)
$$-5 \le x \le -3$$

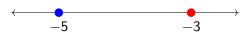




(d)
$$-5 \le x \le -3$$



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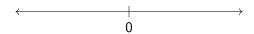
(d)
$$-5 \le x \le -3$$



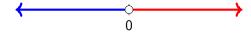
$$[-5,\,-3]$$

(a)
$$\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$$

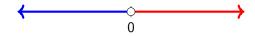
(a)
$$\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$$



(a)
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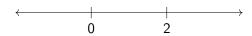
(a)
$$\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$$



$$(-\infty,0)\cup(0,\infty)$$

(b)
$$\{x \mid x \neq 0, 2\}$$

(b)
$$\{x \mid x \neq 0, 2\}$$



(b)
$$\{x \mid x \neq 0, 2\}$$



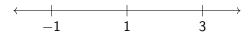
(b)
$$\{x \mid x \neq 0, 2\}$$



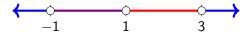
$$(-\infty,0)\cup(0,2)\cup(2,\infty)$$

(c)
$$\{x \mid x \neq -1, 1, 3\}$$

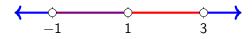
(c)
$$\{x \mid x \neq -1, 1, 3\}$$



(c)
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(c)
$$\{x \mid x \neq -1, 1, 3\}$$



$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$$