Friday, September 24, 2021

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MATH1510 TUT
Nick Huang
                         Set, Absolute Value and Distance
                                                                            Sep.24 2021
Questions

    Translate the following English sentences using set notation.

     (a) The set of all positive real numbers
          TXER | x > 0 } or Tx | xGR and x>0}
     (b) The set of all real numbers greater or equal to 2 and less than 10
          1xER | 2 < x < 10 } = [2,10)
     (c) The set of all even numbers of the form x = 2k for
         IX | X = 2k for some kgz}
                                                                          Distance between 2 points
                                                                          a and b in R is given by
     (d) The set of all real numbers that are less than 5 units away from 1
     (e) The set of all real numbers that are greater or equal to 6 units away from 2
           [ XOR | 1X-21 76 ]
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           Write the descriptions of the following sets in English.
               (a) \{x \in \mathbb{R} | x \leq -3\}
                    The set of all real numbers that are less than or equal to -3.
               (b) \{x \in \mathbb{R} | |x-3| \cdot
                    The set of all real numbers that are less than 2 units away from 3.
               (c) \{x \in \mathbb{R} | x = 2k + 1 \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{Z} \}
                    The set of all real numbers that are of the form 2kt 1 for some integer k.
                     In fact, this is the set of all odd numbers.
               (d) \{x \in \mathbb{R} | 3-x|=2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x-3|=2\}
                      The set of all real numbers that are 2 units away from
                        In fact, this is the set that contains
                        the numbers 1 and 5.
                                                                                  lunt lunt
           3. Perform the set operation and graph the set.
               (a) A = \mathbb{Z}, B = [1, 6]. Find A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}
The set of all inter
                             the set of all real numbers
                             that are greater or equal
                              to 1 and less than or equal
                 ANB= {x | xez and xer and 1 < x < 6 }
                        = {1,2,3,4,5,6}
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           that are less than O
(b) A = (-\infty, 0), B = [-2, 4]. Find A \cup B = \{ \times \mid \times \in A \text{ or } \times \in B \}
                                                            It's along if xGA
                                                             and xe's at the
                                                               os at least one of
      AUB= (-10, 4]
                                                               the conditions is
(c) A = (-2,0), B = [0,4]. Find A \cap B = \{X \mid X \in A \text{ and } X \in B\}^{(n)}.
                                                               with no elements in it.
                                                                     Example, Equave bracket and charlar bracket
(d) A = (-4,0), B = [-2,5]. Find A \cap B
                                                                        2[-2,0)= {xer | -2 & x < 0 }
                                                                                            Always use chanlar tractet
         ANB = [-2,0)
                                                                                            Example: (-10,2)
(e) A = \mathbb{Z}, B = (1, 5], C = \{1, 2, 3\}. Find C \cup (A \cap B)
                                                                                                        [4,+00)
      ANB = {x | x & A and x & B} = {x & Z | 1 < x & S} = {2,3,4,5}
       CU (ANB) = {1,2,3,4,5} = {1,2,3,4,5}
                                                                  Only cousider the
(f) A = \emptyset, B = [0, 2]. Find A \cup B and A \cap B.
                                                                    clements once even
                                                                     tt appears in both
                                                                     sets.
       AUB = {x|xGA or xeB}
               = \{x \mid x \in C_{0}\} = \{x \mid x \in C_{0}\}
       AMB = IX | XGA and KOB ]
              = \{x \mid x \in \phi \text{ and } x \in [0, z]\} = \phi = A
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both conditions