

Intervals

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Some authors use different notation, for instance $(a, b]$ or (a, b) in the second case. We will use the above notation, as it is also used by the IB.

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Note that we never include ∞ (or $-\infty$) as it is not a number.

Remember that intervals are just sets of numbers (often infinite), so all the operations on sets can be used. We will practice those operations on the next slides.

Example 1

Let:

$$A =]1, 4] \quad B =] - \infty, 3[$$

Find $A \cup B$, $A \cap B$, $A - B$ oraz $B - A$.

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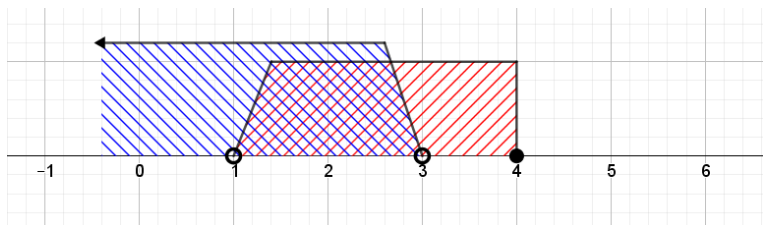
Find $A \cup B$, $A \cap B$, $A - B$ oraz $B - A$.

It is often helpful to mark both sets on a number line:

Example 1

$$A =]1, 4] \quad B =]-\infty, 3[$$

A is marked with red, B with blue.



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- $A - B$ is the difference between A and B , so it is the part coloured **only** in red.

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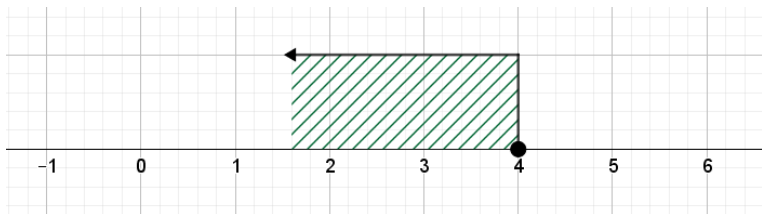
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- $A \cap B$ is the intersection, so it is the part coloured by both colours.
- $A - B$ is the difference between A and B , so it is the part coloured **only** in red.
- $B - A$ is the difference between B and A , so it is the part coloured **only** in blue.

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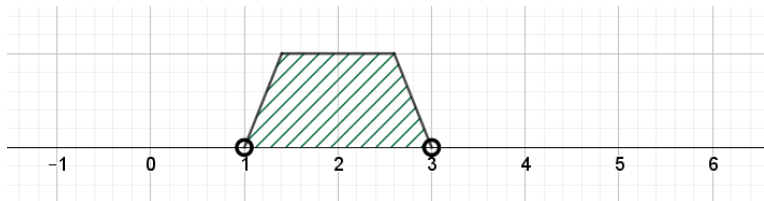


Example 1

$$A \cap B =]1, 3[$$

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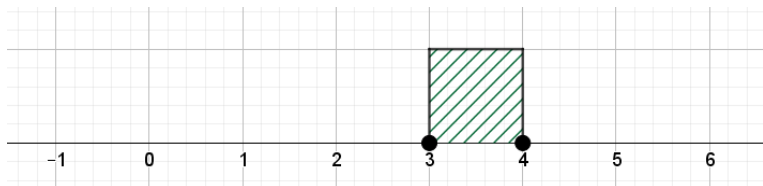


Example 1

$$A - B = [3, 4]$$

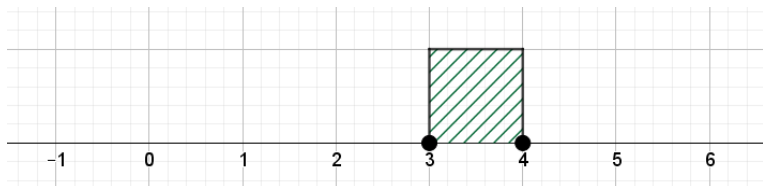
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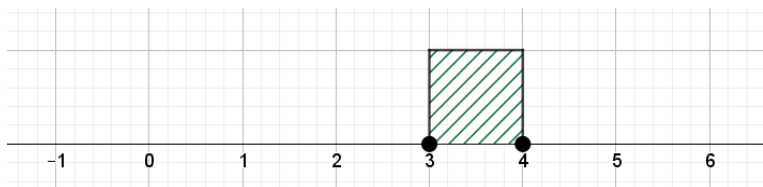
$$A - B = [3, 4]$$



Why is 3 in this set?

Example 1

$$A - B = [3, 4]$$



Why is 3 in this set? 3 belongs to $A - B$, since it belongs to A and doesn't belong to B . $B =] - \infty, 3[$, so 3 is outside of B .

Example 1

$$B - A =] - \infty, 1]$$

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Example 2

Let:

$$A =]0, 5] \quad B = [1, 3[$$

Find $A \cup B$, $A \cap B$, $A - B$ oraz $B - A$.

Example 2

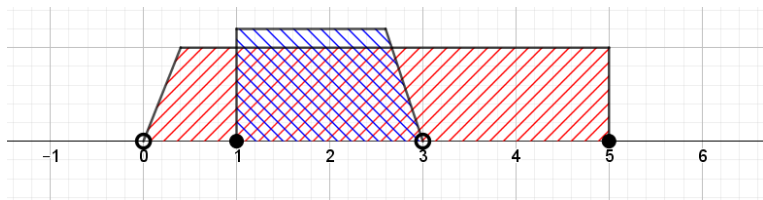
Let:

$$A =]0, 5] \quad B = [1, 3[$$

Find $A \cup B$, $A \cap B$, $A - B$ oraz $B - A$.

Again it is useful to mark the sets on the number line.

Example 2

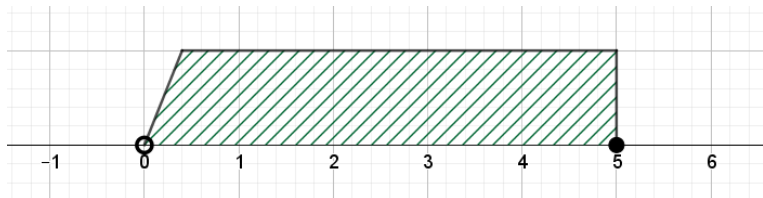


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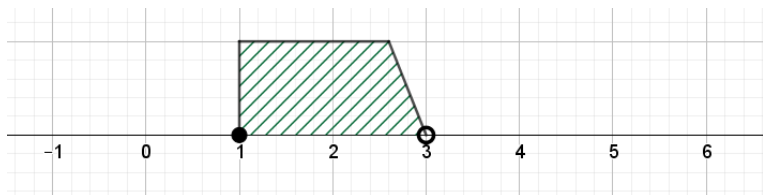


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$$A \cap B = [1, 3[$$

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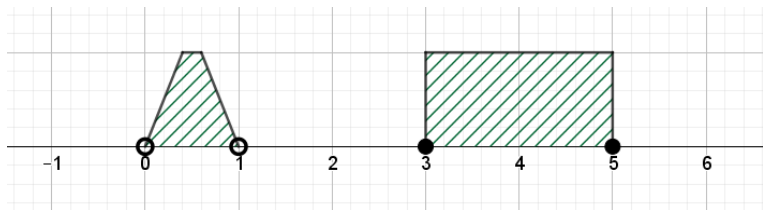


Example 2

$$A - B =]0, 1[\cup]3, 5]$$

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Example 2

$$B - A = \emptyset$$

Example 3

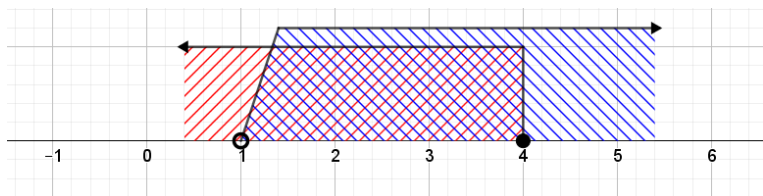
Let:

$$A =] - \infty, 4] \quad B =]1, \infty[$$

Find the sets A' , B' .

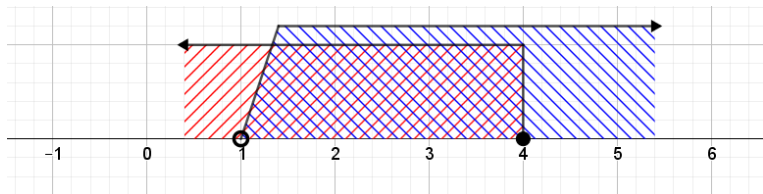
Example 3

We will use red for A and blue for B :



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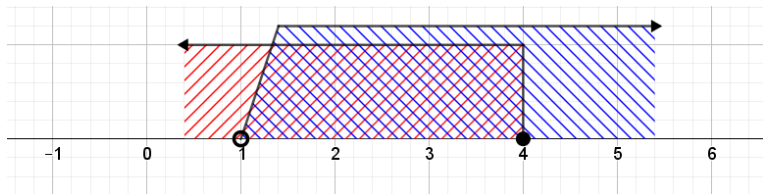
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- A' is the complement of A , so it is the part **not** coloured in red.

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- A' is the complement of A , so it is the part **not** coloured in red.
- B' is the complement of B , so it is the part **not** coloured in blue.

Example 3

$$A' =]4, \infty[$$

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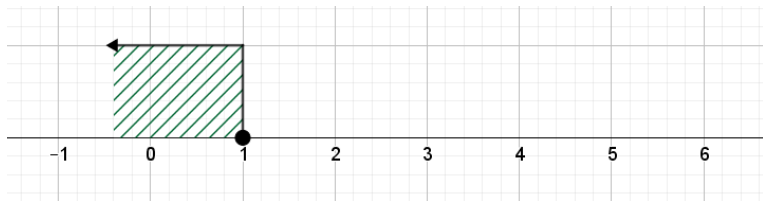


Example 3

$$B' =] - \infty, 1]$$

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If you have any questions, you can email me at T.J.Lechowski@gmail.com.