

Intervals

<u>INEQUALITIES</u>
$<$ <i>Less than</i>
\leq <i>Less than or Equal to</i>
$>$ <i>Greater than</i>
\geq <i>Greater than or Equal to</i>

The terms “less than or equal to” and “greater than or equal to” allow for the number to be included.

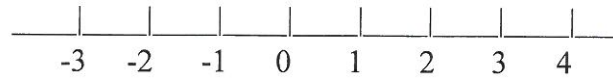
$x < 3$	x is less than 3 Includes all numbers less than 3 3 is excluded
$x \leq 3$	x is less than or equal to 3 Includes all numbers less than 3 3 is included
$x > 5$	x is greater than 5 Includes all numbers greater than 5 5 is excluded
$x \geq 5$	x is greater than or equal to 5 Includes all numbers greater than 5 5 is included

$x > 3$ $x \leq 5$	
The two statements above can be combined to make one statement	
$3 < x \leq 5$	Includes all numbers between 3 and 5 3 is not included 5 is included

Number Line

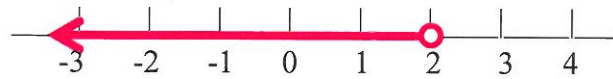
Included/Excluded

●	= included
○	= excluded

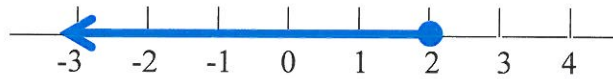


Examples:

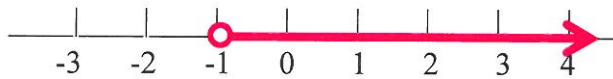
$x < 2$



$x \leq 2$



$x > -1$



$x \geq -1$



$-1 < x \leq 2$



Brackets

We use square brackets. Infinity, positive or negative, cannot be included in the interval.

Included = the bracket hugs the number

Excluded = the bracket turns its back to the number

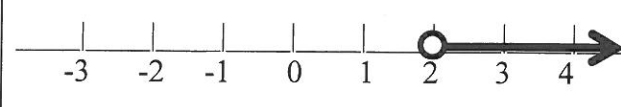
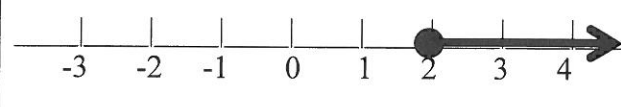

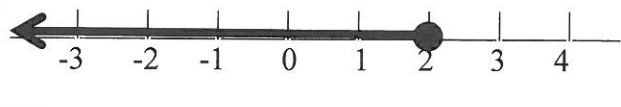
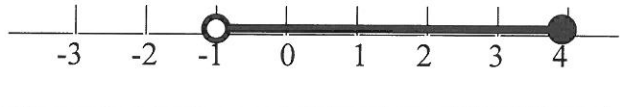
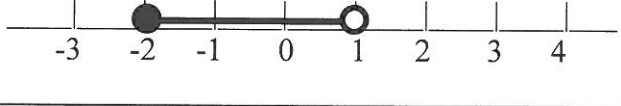
$[a,b]$ $]a,b[$

$[a,b[$ $]a,b]$

Examples:

$x > 3$	$]3, +\infty[$
$x < 3$	$] -\infty, 3[$
$x \geq 3$	$[3, +\infty[$
$x \leq 3$	$] -\infty, 3]$
$-2 \leq x < 1$	$[-2, 1[$

Examples: intervals being expressed using different notation.

$x > 2$		$]2, +\infty[$
$x \geq 2$		$[2, +\infty[$
$x < 2$		$] - \infty, 2[$
$x \leq 2$		$] - \infty, 2]$
$-1 < x \leq 4$		$] - 1, 4]$
$-2 \leq x < 1$		$[-2, 1]$