

Set Notation & Interval Notation

Recall from module 2 that the *domain* is the set of inputs (x-values) for which a function is defined. There are two types of notation we will use in Math 1 to represent domain.

Set builder notation indicates the *type* of number (eg. Real, Integer, Natural, etc.) and the conditions that the number meets, using inequalities. Discrete sets are defined with this notation. For example:

$$\{x | x \in \mathbb{Z}, -2 \leq x < 7\}$$

Interval notation uses parentheses and brackets instead of inequalities to represent the set of values. *This notation can only be used for continuous intervals!*

Parentheses () indicate an _____ interval that _____ include the endpoints.

Brackets [] indicate a _____ interval that _____ include the endpoints.

Example:	Set Notation	Interval
		
		
		
		
		