

[means equal to. So \geq , \leq , $=$ or a solid line or closed circle

2-2

Student Activity

(means not equal to. So $>$, $<$, or an open circle or dotted line. This always goes on ∞ infinity.

Introducing Interval Notation

Instructions: Fill in the missing parts in the chart below.

	Inequality	Interval Notation	Graph
•	Ex. $-3 \leq x < 5$	$[-3, 5)$	
	Ex. $x > 2$	$(2, \infty)$	
	1. $x \leq 3$	$(-\infty, 3]$	
	2. $x < 4$	$(-\infty, 4)$	
•	3. $2 \leq x \leq 6$	$[2, 6]$	
	4. $x \geq 5$	$[5, \infty)$	
	5. $x \leq 1$	$(-\infty, 1]$	
* ✗	6. $x < 1$ or $x \geq 5$	$(-\infty, 1) \cup [5, \infty)$	
•	7. $-5 < x < -1$	$(-5, -1)$	
	8. x is any real #	$(-\infty, \infty)$	
* ✗	9. $x \leq -1$ OR $x > 2$	$(-\infty, -1] \cup (2, \infty)$	
•	10. $1 < x < 4$	$(1, 4)$	
	11. $x > 7$	$(7, \infty)$	
•	12. $-2 \leq x \leq 2$	$[-2, 2]$	

There is no need to write all the numbers on the number line. I know you know how to count. Just give me the numbers required.

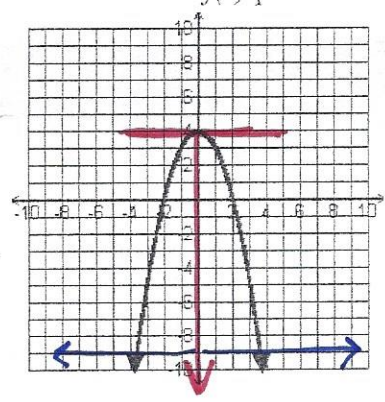
* \cup means union meaning there is a gap in the data.
- union goes with "OR"

• These inequalities are "and" meaning the numbers are between the ends.

Domain - all the x-values

Range - all the y-values

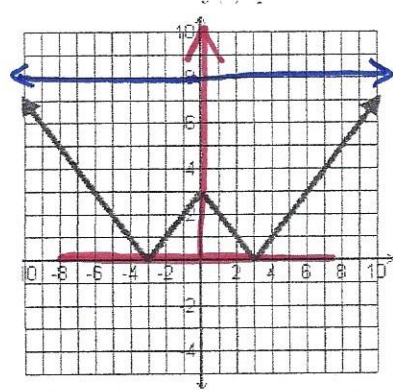
13. Given the graph of $f(x)$ below
State the Domain and Range



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
The quadratic will keep getting wider as the graph grows so it will hit all x-values.

Range: $(-\infty, 4]$
The graph points down to neg ∞ but the highest point, maximum, is at 4.

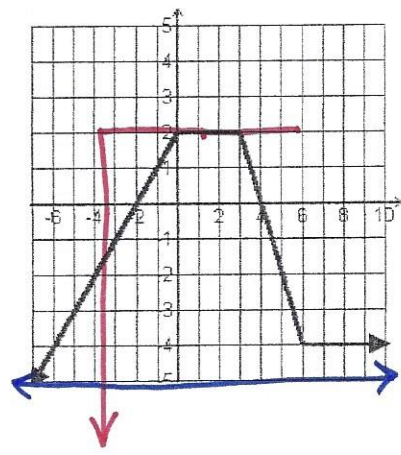
14. Given the graph of $f(x)$ below
State the Domain and Range



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
The arrows point left and right indicating all x-values, or ∞

Range: $[0, \infty)$
The lowest point is at 0 and the graph points up, ∞

15. Given the graph of $f(x)$ below
State the Domain and Range



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
The arrows again point left and right.

Range: $(-\infty, 2]$
The maximum is 2 so that's the highest y-value. Even though the right side stops at -4, the left side keeps going downward through ∞