Domain - all possible x values

Range- all possible x values

Interval notation is a method of writing down a set of numbers. Usually, this is used to describe a certain span or group of spans of numbers along a axis, such as an x-axis.

For example, consider the set of numbers that are all greater than 5. If we were to write an inequality for this set, letting x be any number in the group, we would say:

x > 5

This same set could be described in another type of notation called interval notation. In that notation the group of numbers would be written as:

$$(5,+\infty)$$

Now consider the group of numbers that are equal to 5 or greater than 5. That group would be described by this inequality:

$$x \ge 5$$

In interval notation this set of numbers would look like this:

Now, what about numbers greater than 5 but less than 7? Expressed as an inequality this group would look like this:
This same group of numbers expressed with interval notation would look like this:

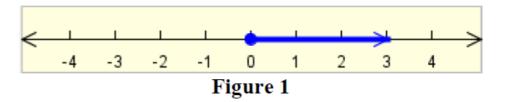
Here is an inequality showing a group of numbers equal to or greater than
5 and less than 7: Here is this group of numbers expressed with interval notation

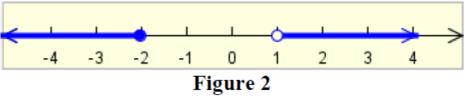
To use interval notation:

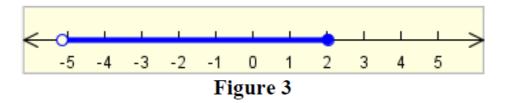
Use the open parentheses () if the value is not included in the graph. Use the brackets [] if the value is part of the graph.

If the graph goes on forever to the left, the domain will start with $(-\infty)$ If the graph travels downward forever, the range will start with $(-\infty)$. Similarly, if the graph goes on forever at the right or up, end with ∞

Whenever there is a break in the graph, write the interval up to the point. Then write another interval for the section of the graph after that part.







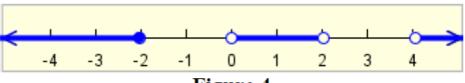


Figure 4

