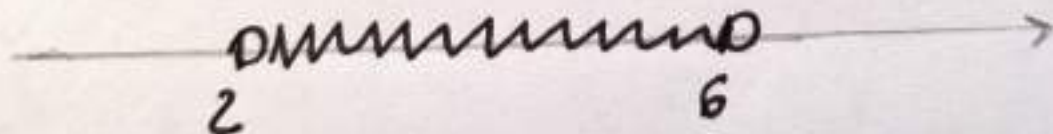


Intervalo Real

- Os intervalos são subconjuntos de $\mathbb{R}$ determinados por desigualdades.
- Os intervalos podem ser finitos, infinitos, abertos e fechados.

a) Intervalo aberto

$$]2, 6[= \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 2 < x < 6 \}$$



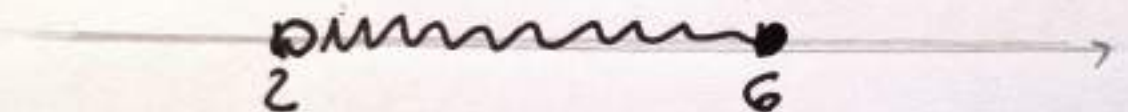
b) Intervalo fechado

$$[2, 6] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 2 \leq x \leq 6\}$$



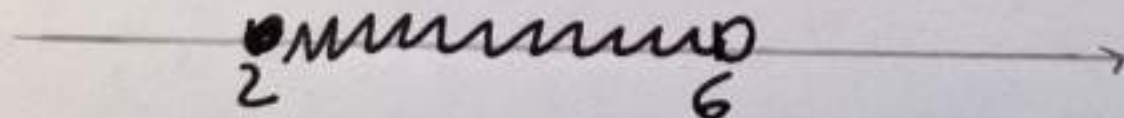
c) Intervalo aberto à esquerda e fechado à direita

$$]2, 6] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 2 < x \leq 6\}$$



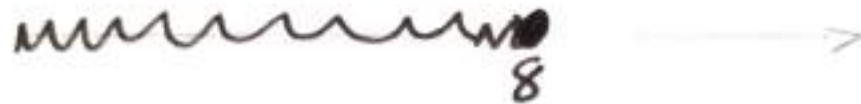
d) Intervalo fechado à esquerda e aberto à direita.

$$[2, 6[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 2 \leq x < 6\}$$

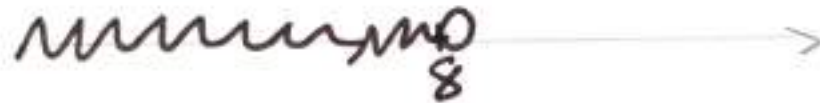


• Exemplos intervalos infinitos

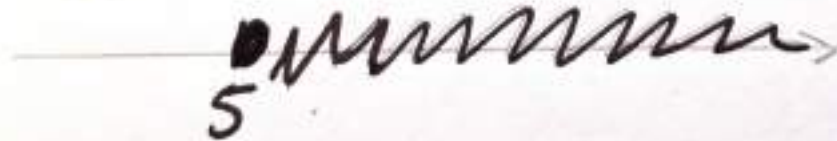
a) $] -\infty, 8] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq 8\}$



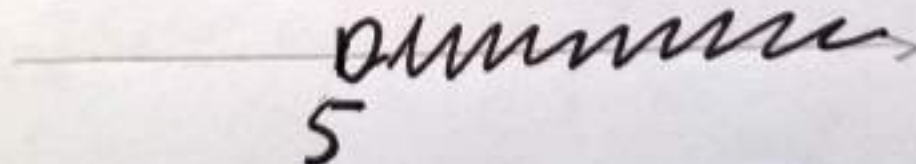
b) $] -\infty, 8[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < 8\}$



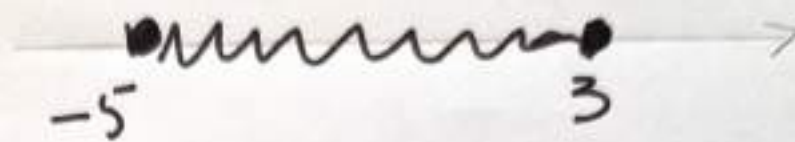
c) $[5, +\infty[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 5\}$

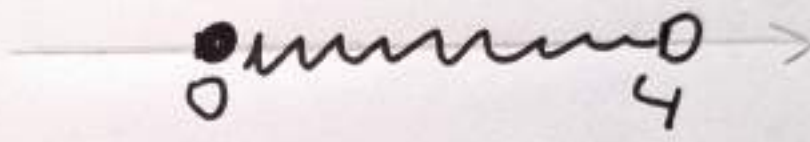


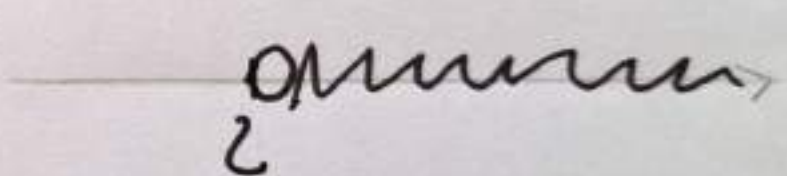
d) $]5, +\infty[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 5\}$



• Represente graficamente cada intervalo:

a) $A = [-5, 3]$ 

b) $B = [0, 4[$ 

c) $C = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 2\}$ 

d) $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 < x \leq 6\}$ 