

See 7.1

Inequality axioms, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

- If $a < b$ then $a + c < b + c$
- If $a < b$ then $\frac{a}{c} < \frac{b}{c}$ and $ac < bc$ as long as $c > 0$ (i.e. c is positive)
- If $c < 0$ (negative), then $a < b \rightarrow ac > bc$ and $a < b \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} > \frac{b}{c}$.

switches for $c < 0$ as a multiplier

Ex) $a = 3, b = 6, c = 1 > 0$

$c > 0$

$$3 < 6, \quad 3 + 1 < 6 + 1, \quad 3 - 1 < 6 - 1$$

$$4 < 7, \quad 2 < 5$$

$$\frac{3}{1} < \frac{6}{1}, \quad \frac{3 \cdot 1}{3} < \frac{6 \cdot 1}{6}$$

$$3 < 6$$

Ex $a = 3, b = 6, c = -1 < 0$

$c < 0$

$$3 < 6, \quad 3 + (-1) < 6 + (-1), \quad 3 - (-1) < 6 - (-1)$$

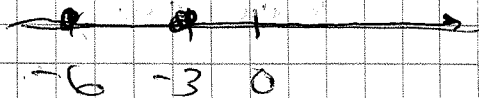
$$2 < 5, \quad 4 < 7$$

$$3 < 6 \rightarrow 3(-1) > 6(-1)$$

$$-3 > -6$$

$$3 < 6 \rightarrow \frac{3}{-1} > \frac{6}{-1}$$

$$-6 < -3$$



$$\text{Answer: } -3 > -6$$

yes, indeed

From Symmetry go to

Transitive property $a < b, b < c \rightarrow a < c$

$$a \square b, \quad b \square c,$$

$$\Rightarrow a \square c$$

where \square is $=, >, <$

What about \geq, \leq for everything

about above?

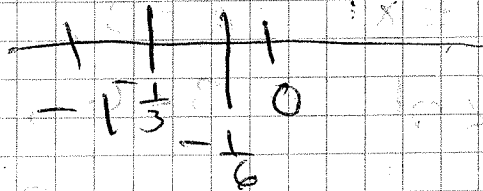
"generic"
 Inequality \leq, \geq less (greater) than or equal to
 Strict inequality $<, >$
 (Sometimes you'll see $\frac{\leq}{\neq}, \frac{\geq}{\neq}$)

Finally, if $a < b$, and a, b both > 0
or both < 0

then $\frac{1}{a} > \frac{1}{b}$

Ex $a = 3, b = 6, a < b$
 $3 < 6 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{6}$
 $3 < 6$
 both positive

Ex $a = -6, b = -3, -6 < -3$
 $\frac{1}{-6} > \frac{1}{-3}$
 both negative



"Sets" \equiv intervals

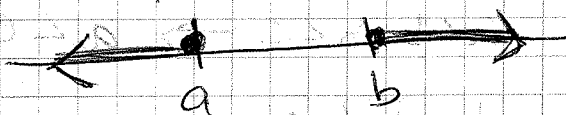
Review \cup

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Union of sets

Intersection of sets

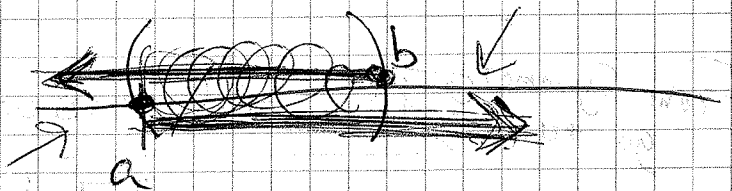
Imagine a solution exists:



$x \leq a$ or $x \geq b$
 $(-\infty, a] \cup [b, \infty)$

unconnected sets
 "disjoint"

"An element x is either in set A or it's in set B"



$x \leq b$ and $x \geq a$
 $(-\infty, b] \cap [a, \infty)$

intersection
 $[a, b]$

"An element x is in both set A + B"