

Množiny a intervaly

1. Určete dané množiny výčtem nebo intervalem:

- a) $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}; -1 < x < 3\} = \{0; 1; 2\}$
- b) $B = \{b \in \mathbb{N}; b \leq 0\} = \emptyset$
- c) $C = \{c \in \mathbb{R}; c \leq 0\} = (-\infty; 0]$
- d) $D = \{d \in \mathbb{R}; |d| > 2\} = (-\infty; -2) \cup (2; \infty)$
- e) $E = \{e \in \mathbb{R}; |e - 4| \leq 0\} = \{4\}$
- f) $F = \{f \in \mathbb{R}; |f - 4| \geq 0\} = \mathbb{R}$
- g) $G = \{g \in \mathbb{Z}; |g| < 3\} = \{-2; -1; 0; 1; 2\}$
- h) $H = \{h \in \mathbb{R}; |h + 2| \leq 4\} = \langle -6; 2 \rangle$
- i) $I = \{i \in \mathbb{R}; -5 < i \leq 0\} = (-5; 0]$
- j) $J = \{j \in \mathbb{R}; |j| < 0\} = \emptyset$
- k) $K = \{k \in \mathbb{R}; |k| > 0\} = (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; \infty)$
- l) $L = \{l \in \mathbb{Z}; -4 \leq l < -3\} = \{-4\}$
- m) $M = \{m \in \mathbb{R}; -4 \leq m < -3\} = \langle -4; -3 \rangle$
- n) $N = \{n \in \mathbb{R}; -4 \leq n\} = \langle -4; \infty \rangle$
- o) $O = \{o \in \mathbb{R}; o > 3\} = (3; \infty)$
- p) $P = \{p \in \mathbb{N}; -4 \leq p < 3\} = \emptyset$
- q) $Q = \{q \in \mathbb{R}; |q + 1| \geq -1\} = \mathbb{R}$
- r) $R = \{r \in \mathbb{R}; |r - 3| < -2\} = \emptyset$

2. Určete:

- a) $C \cap B = \emptyset$
- b) $C \cap A = \{0\}$
- c) $N \cap O = (3; \infty)$
- d) $Q \cap I = (-5; 0]$
- e) $A \cap O = \emptyset$
- f) $C \cup D = (-\infty; 0] \cup (2; \infty)$
- g) $H \cup J = \langle -6; 2 \rangle$
- h) $P \cup G = \{-2; -1; 0; 1; 2\}$
- i) $E \cup D = (-\infty; -2) \cup (2; \infty)$
- j) $C \cup I = (-\infty; 0]$

3. Určete sjednocení a průniky následujících intervalů:

- a) $(-2; 3) \cap (3; \infty) = \emptyset$
- b) $\langle -2; 3 \rangle \cap (3; \infty) = \emptyset$
- c) $\langle -2; 3 \rangle \cap \langle 3; \infty \rangle = \{3\}$
- d) $\langle 3; 5 \rangle \cup (5; 8) = \langle 3; 8 \rangle$
- e) $\langle 3; 5 \rangle \cup (5; 8) = \langle 3; 8 \rangle$
- f) $\langle 3; 5 \rangle \cup \langle 5; 8 \rangle = \langle 3; 8 \rangle$
- g) $(-\infty; 2) \cap (-2; 1) = (-2; 1)$
- h) $(-\infty; -4) \cup (-2; 1) = (-\infty; -4) \cup (-2; 1)$
- i) $(-\infty; 2) \cap \langle 3; 7 \rangle = \emptyset$
- j) $(-\infty; 2) \cap (-2; \infty) = (-2; 2)$
- k) $(-\infty; -2) \cup (-2; 1) = (-\infty; 1)$
- l) $(-3; 2) \cup (-2; 4) = (-3; 4)$