The interval package

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Motivation

In mathematics there are two syntax' when it comes to specifying open and closed intervals.

The first use parantheses to mark an open end

 $[a,b] \qquad (a,b] \qquad [a,b) \qquad (a,b),$

while the other use brackets throughout

[a,b]]a,b] [a,b[]a,b[,

The former poses no problem in T_EX , but the later does, as, e.g., a closing bracket is being used in place of an opening fence, and thus have the wrong category when it comes to spacing:

]-a,b[+c versus]-a,b[+c.

One could use

```
\mathopen{]}-a,b\mathclose{[}+c
```

to solve the problem, but then \left...\right can no longer be used to auto scale the fences.

The \interval command

The following is the result of a discussion on the Danish T_EX Users groups mailing list. Kudos to Martin Heller, for proposing the original version using pgfkeys.

We provide a macro and a way to globally configure it

```
\time{and} (options)] {\langle start \rangle} {\langle end \rangle} \time{and} \\ interval config {\langle options \rangle} \time{and} \\
```

We note that the interval separator symbol is hidden inside the \interval macro and can be changed using an option.

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Configuration options

separator symbol

symbol that separates the start and end of the interval. Default: {,}, note that as comma is the separating character in the options specification, the symbol is enclosed in braces, these are automatically removed.

left open fence

Default:]

left closed fence

Default: [

right open fence Default: [

right closed fence Default:]

soft open fences

This is just a fast way of saying

left open fence=(,
right open fence=)

Usage options

By default $interval{(start)}{(end)}$ will produce a closed interval. Other types are provided via options:

open

an open interval

open left

interval open on the left side

open right

interval open on the right side

scaled

auto scale interval fences

$scaled = \langle scaler \rangle$

scale fences using $\langle scaler \rangle$, i.e. using scaled=\Big

As some might be guessed, the interval package depends on the pgfkeys package to handle its key-value configuration.

Examples

$$\begin{array}{ll} \label{eq:starter} & A \in [a,b] \\ \& \texttt{A} (in (interval [a] \{b\}) \\ \& \texttt{A} (in (interval [open left] \{a\} \{b\}) \\ \& \texttt{A} (in (interval [open right, scaled] \{a\} (frac12b\} = B) \\ \& \texttt{A} (in (interval [scaled = \big] \{a\} \{b\}) \\ &$$

And using soft open fences:

\intorwolconfig/	
(Incervarconing)	
soft open fences,	
<pre>separator symbol=;,</pre>	$A \in [a; b]$
}	
\begin{align*}	$A \in (a; b)$
&A $in\interval{a}{b}$	$A \subset (a; b]$
&A $in\interval[open]{a}{b}$	$\Pi \subset (a, b]$
&A $in\interval[open left]{a}{b}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
&A in interval[open right,	$A \in [a; \frac{-}{2}b] = B$
$scaled]{a}{\frac12b}=B{\$	
&A\in\interval[scaled=\big]{a}{b}	$A \in [a; b]$
\end{align*}	L · J