Chapter 5: Solving and Graphing Linear Inequalities

5.1 Solving Inequalities Using Addition and Subtraction

- Inequality: replaces = with <, <, >, >
- Graph: uses number line to show possible solutions for x
- Open Circle: < or >
- Closed Circle: \leq or \geq

• To Solve: Do all + or – first

- Example: 9 > x + 7
- <u>-7 -7</u> • 2 > x
- Rewrite: x < 2

5.2 Solve Inequalities Using Multiplication and Division

- Note: WARNING... WARNING....
- When you **MULTIPLY** or **DIVIDE** by a **negative**
- Reverse the inequality sign
- Example: -<u>2x</u> < <u>10</u>
- -2 -2
 - x > -5

5.3 Solve Multi-Step Inequalities

- To **Solve** Regular Inequalities:
 - 1. Parenthesis
 - 2. Combine like terms on same side
 - -3. Use + or to combine on different sides
 - -4. Use x or \div (watch -)
 - When you lose your variable: decide if true or false
 - True: All real numbers Ex: 3 < 7
 - False: No Solution Ex: 10 < 5

5.4 Solve Compound Inequalities

• **Compound Inequalities**: two separate inequalities joined by *AND* or *OR*.



5.5 Absolute Value (=)

- Absolute Value is distance sooo... Always Positive
- To Solve: 2 answers for x
- Solve |2x + 1| = 5
- 2x + 1 = 5 and 2x + 1 = -5
- But if: 3|2x 4| + 5 = 11 Simplify first

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$$3|2x - 4| = 6$$

• $|2x - 4| = 2$ Then Solve

5.6 Absolute Value (<,<,>,>)

- >, <u>></u> OR
- Ex. |2x 5| > 7 To Solve....
- 2x 5 > 7 OR 2x 5 < -7

- <, ≤ AND
- Ex. |2x 5| < 7 To Solve.....
- -7 < 2x 5 < 7

5.7 Graphing

- Form 1: y < 2x + 5 Slope Form
- Graph: m = 2 b = 5
 start with 5 on y axis, use slope 2
- Shade: > above line < below line
- Form 2: 2x + 3y < 6 Standard (Intercept) Form
- Graph: x = 3 y = 2 on axis'
- Shade: test a point (0,0) Yes-shade point
 No-other side

- To test a point to see if it's a solution......
- Plug in.
- Works (true) yes
- Doesn't (false) no