

6.0.2: Linear Inequalities in 1 Variable

Inequality: a statement using $<, >, \leq, \geq$

It can be written in the form: symbols, # line, interval notation

Boundary Point: separates values that are part of the solution from the values that are not

Open circle: for $>, <$ $()$  # line
symbols interval notation

Closed circle: for \geq, \leq $[]$ 

Example 1: Solve each inequality.


a) $x - 3 \geq 2$
 $+3 \quad +3$
 $x \geq 5$

b) $-5 > \frac{x}{3} - 3$
 $+3 \quad +3$
 $-15 > x \quad \text{OR} \quad x < -15$

c) $-2x < 8$
 $\frac{-2x}{-2} < \frac{8}{-2}$
 $x > -4$

$-2x < 8$
 $0 < 8 + 2x$
 $-8 < 2x$
 $-4 < x$

When multiplying or dividing by a negative sign you flip the inequality.

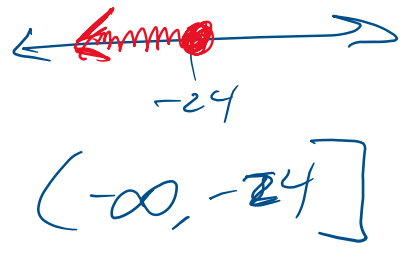
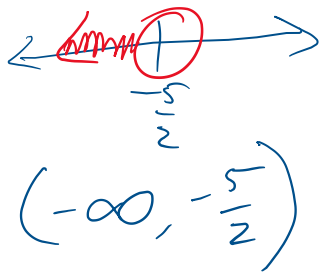
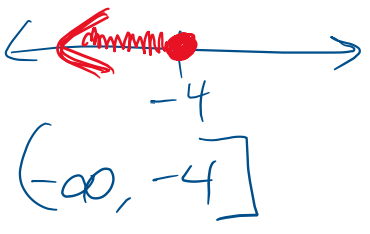


Example 2: Solve. State your answer in 3 different ways.

a) $x - 1.6 \leq -5.6$
 $+1.6 \quad +1.6$
 $x \leq -4$

b) $-10 > 4x$
 $\frac{-10}{4} > \frac{4x}{4}$
 $-\frac{5}{2} > x$

c) $\frac{x}{-8} \geq 3$
 $\cdot -8 \quad \cdot -8$
 $x \leq -24$



Example 3: Solve and graph, verifying your answers

1. Solve $-2x > 12$

$$x < -6$$



3. Verify

a. Check a point inside shading (-7) sub in to original inequality

$$\begin{aligned} -2(-7) &> 12 \\ 14 &> 12 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

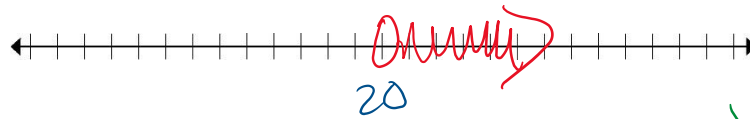
b. Check a point outside shading

$$\begin{aligned} -2(0) &> 12 \\ 0 &> 12 \quad \times \end{aligned}$$

Example 4: Solve:

a) $\frac{x}{4} + 3 > 8$
 $-3 \quad -3$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \cdot \frac{x}{4} &> 5 - 4 \\ x &> 20 \end{aligned}$$

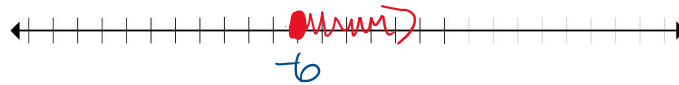


Choose 0 (outs. de solutions)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{0}{4} + 3 &> 8 \\ 3 &> 8 \quad \times \quad 0 \text{ is not a solution} \end{aligned}$$

b) $-3x - 10 \leq 5x + 38$
 $+3x \quad +3x$

$$\begin{aligned} -10 &\leq 8x + 38 \\ -38 &\quad -38 \\ \underline{-48} &\leq \underline{8x} \\ \frac{8}{8} &\quad \frac{8}{8} \\ -6 &\leq x \end{aligned}$$



Choose (-10)

$$\begin{aligned} -3(-10) - 10 &\leq 5(-10) + 38 \\ 30 - 10 &\leq -50 + 38 \\ \underline{20} &\leq \underline{-12} \end{aligned}$$

not true
 -10 is not a solution

Example 5: Solve a problem using inequalities

Sarah has offers for a position as a salesperson at two local electronic stores. Store A will pay a flat rate of \$80 per day plus 3% of sales. Store B will pay a flat rate of \$65 per day plus 5% of sales. What do Sarah's sales need to be for store B to be the better offer?

- a) Write an inequality to model the problem. Are there any restrictions on the variable? Explain.

s is amount of sales

$$80 + 0.03s < 65 + 0.05s$$

$$s \geq 0$$

Can't have negative sales

- b) Solve the inequality and interpret the solution

$$80 + 0.03s < 65 + 0.05s$$

$$80 < 65 + 0.02s$$

$$\frac{15}{0.02} < \frac{0.02s}{0.02}$$

$$\$750 < s$$

Sarah must sell \$750/day to make more at store B



Example 6: Model and solve a problem

A game store is offering games on sale for \$39.50, including tax. Sean set his spending limit to \$150. How many games can Sean buy and stay within his limit.

- a) Write an inequality to model the problem. Are there any restrictions on the variable? Explain.

g: # of games

$$39.50g \leq 150$$

$$g \geq 0, g \text{ is a whole number}$$

$$g \in \mathbb{W}$$

- b) Solve the inequality and interpret the solution

$$\frac{39.50g}{39.50} \leq \frac{150}{39.50}$$

$$g \leq 3.8$$

Sean can buy 3 games at most.

