Name

Algebra 2 Lesson 1-4 Solving Inequalities

An **inequality** is a statement where one side will be bigger or smaller than the other side. The less than (<), greater than (>), less than or equal to (\leq), and greater than or equal to (\geq) signs are used for these equations. See examples:

3n+2 < 6 $2y \ge 0$ 5x+3 < 2x+1

Inequalities are solved the same way as linear equations (lesson 1-3), with the following conditions:

- If you divide both sides of the inequality by a negative, reverse the direction of the arrow (change < to > or > to <).
- 2. Keep the variable to the left
- 3. Write the final answer with a positive variable

Note: sometimes you will solve the inequality and find that there are no solutions or that all real numbers *a.k.a. identity solution* are solutions. These will be apparent as the variable will disappear and you will be either left with a true statement like 5< 8 (solution is all real numbers) or 0>-6 (no solution).

And and or

To solve a pair of inequalities containing **and**, find all values of the variable that make both inequalities true. To solve a pair of inequalities containing **or**, find all values of the variable that make *at least one* of the inequalities true.

Examples: Solve and show answer on number line:

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| Problem set 1-4 Solving Inequalities | |
| | |
| 2. 3x+8<-10 | |
| 3. 18+3x≥4(x-6) | |
| 4. 3(x-5)+4<4(2x+3)=1 | The sum of any triangle's interior angles is 180°. One angle is twice the middle angle x, and the third angle is 20° less than the middle angle. Find the measure of each angel. |
| < → 5. 6x≥-24 and 9x<54 | |
| 4 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + | 9. Rosa earns \$8.50 an hour as a cashier. She wants to earn <u>more than</u> \$550. How man regular hours must she work to reach her goal? |
| <+++++++++→ | Finish the sentence. The Main difference between an identity solution and no solution of a linear equation is |