## Algebra I

## Lesson 3.1 - Graphing and Writing Inequalities

## Mrs. Snow, Instructor

The school speed zone on McNeil is 35 mph . That means a speed greater than 35 mph is illegal. Speeding between 1 and 5 mph over the limit will cost $\$ 204!!$ A speed limit is an inequality; less than the limit you are OK greater than the limit, better have $\$ 204$ !

## Vocabulary:

Inequality - a statement that two quantities are not equal. The quantities are compared by using inequality signs
Solution to an inequality - any value that makes the inequality true



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- \(\leq--1 \leq B \quad A\) is less than \(O R\) will be equal to B ; \(A\) is smaller than \(O R\) equal to B
- - \(\geq--1-A>B \quad A\) is greater than B ; \(A\) is bigger than B
-
i- \(\geqq\) - - \(-\frac{A}{2} \geqq B-A^{A}\) is greater than OR will be equal to \(B ; A\) is bigger than OR equal to \(B\)
- \(\neq-A \neq B \quad A\) is not equal to \(B\)
- Think of the symbol being the tip of an arrow pointing to the smaller object.
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When we put a variable in an inequality we can solve for the variable in much the same was as if the symbol were an equal sign. There will be a new rule for when we clear out a coefficient.

When graphing a solution set to an inequality on a number line, the end point is a:
$>$ circle $\bigcirc$ this means that the number value is not a solution; used for $<$ or $>$ problems.
$>$ dot - this means that the number value is a solution; used for $\leq$ or $\geq$ problems.

Solve for the variable and show the solution set on a line graph:

| $x<5$ | $g \geq-4$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $h \leq 3$ | $y>-2$ |
| $4-x \geq 12$ | $3+x<9$ |
| $h+5>11$ | $j-8 \leq 2$ |


| Simplify: <br> $4-(-7)$ | $-8+5$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| $y+9 y$ |  |  |

