

10.5 Linear Inequalities

- * A solution of an inequality is an ordered pair that makes the inequality true.
- * A linear inequality in two variables has an infinite number of solutions. (represented on the coordinate plane as the set of all points on one side of a boundary line.)

Review Linear Equations

- * What type of line will this equation form when graphed?

(A) $y = 2x + 4$ (diagonal line)

(B) $y = 7$ (horizontal line)

(C) $x = -3$ (Vertical line)

* Review Problem 1 "Identifying Solutions of a Linear Inequality" on pg. 394

* Got it # 1a) $y \leq \frac{2}{3}x + 4$

$$6 \leq \frac{2}{3}(3) + 4$$

$$6 \leq 2 + 4$$

$$6 \leq 6 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{TRUE}$$

1b) No, it could be on the line $y = x + 10$

* When $y = -2x + 5$ is graphed on a coordinate plane, the equation separates the coordinate plane into 3 sets:

- 1) points on the line (boundary line)
- 2) points above the line (half plane)
- 3) points ~~above~~ below the line (half plane)

* To graph inequalities on a coordinate plane:

- 1) Rewrite the inequality into slope-intercept form
- 2) graph your boundary line

$\leq$ or $\geq$ solid line

$<$ or $>$ dashed line

- 3) Test a point on one side of your boundary line

- 4) shade the half-plane that makes the inequality true

* if y is solved for then $<$ or $\leq$ shade below the boundary line, $>$ or $\geq$ shade above it

* The boundary line is the "boundary" between true & false values of the inequality

* Review Problem 2 "Graphing an Inequality in Two Variables" on pg. 395

Got it #2

* $y \leq \frac{1}{2}x + 1$

Solid Line

* Test (0,0)

$$y \leq \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{2}(0) + 1$$

$$0 \leq 1$$

TRUE

* Test (1,3)

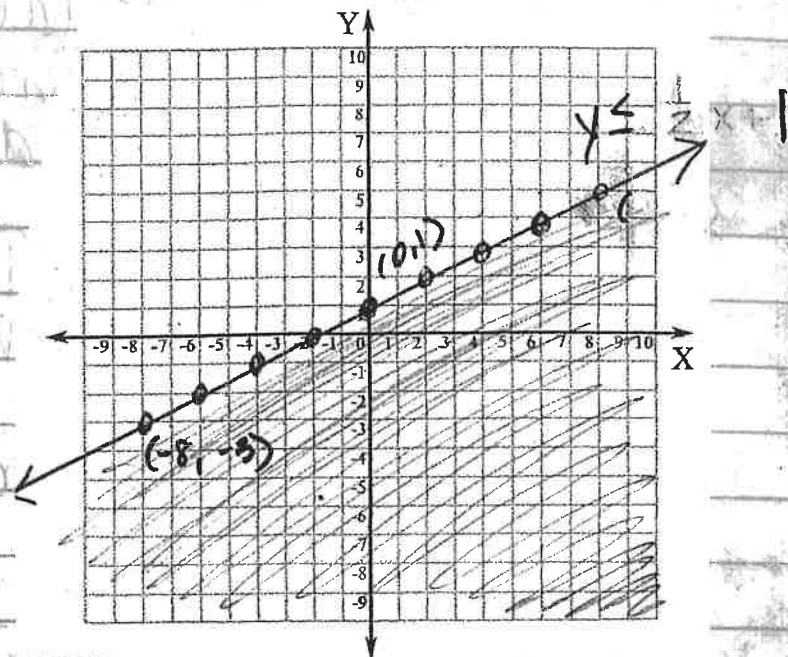
$$y \leq \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

$$3 \leq \frac{1}{2}(1) + 1$$

$$3 \leq 1\frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$3 \leq 2\frac{1}{2}$$

False



* Review Problem 3 "Graphing a Linear Inequality in One Variable" on pg. 395

* Review Problem 4 "Rewriting to Graph an Inequality" on pg. 396

Got it? 4) $12 \geq 2p + 4c$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4c \\ 12 - 4c \geq 2p \end{array}$$

$$\frac{12 - 4c}{2} \geq p$$

$$6 - 2c \geq p$$

$$p \leq 2c + 6$$

$$12 \geq 2p + 4c$$

$$-2p - 2p$$

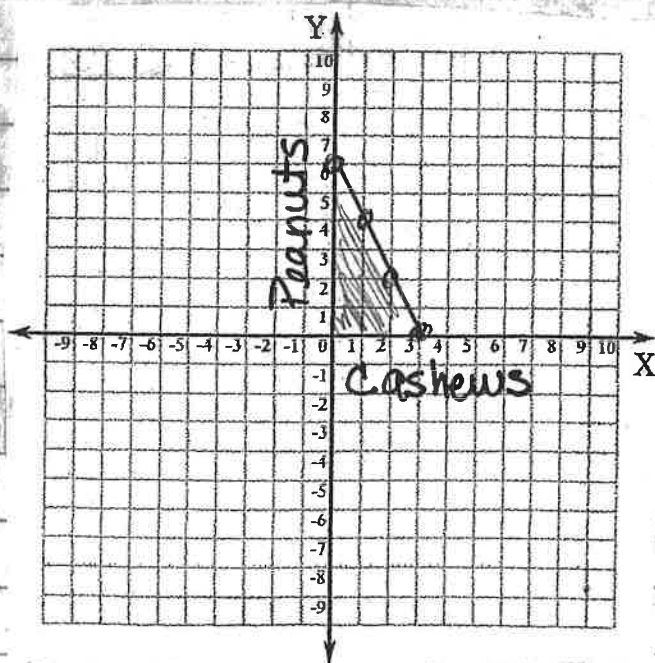
$$\frac{12 - 2p \geq 4c}{4}$$

$$3 - \frac{1}{2}p \geq c$$

Possible answers: 3 lbs. of cashews &
0 lbs. of peanuts

0 lbs. of cashews &
6 lbs. of peanuts

2 lb. of each



* Review Problem 5 "Writing an Inequality
From a graph" on pg. 397

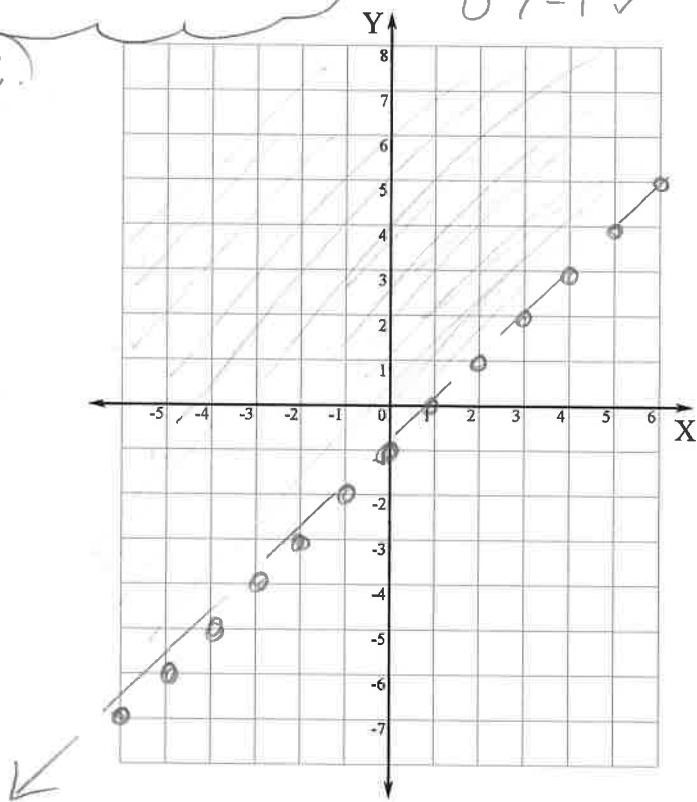
* Got it? #5 $y > \frac{1}{3}x - 2$

4 additional
examples



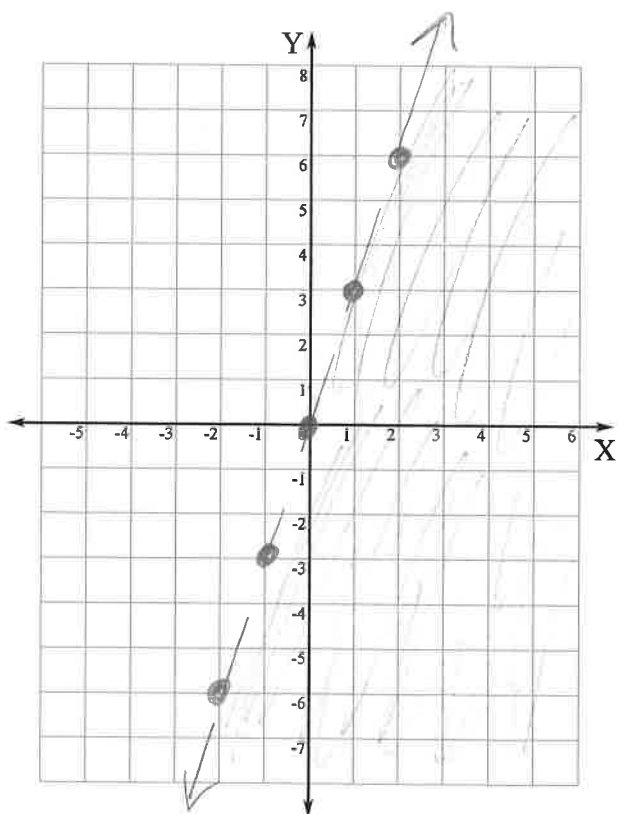
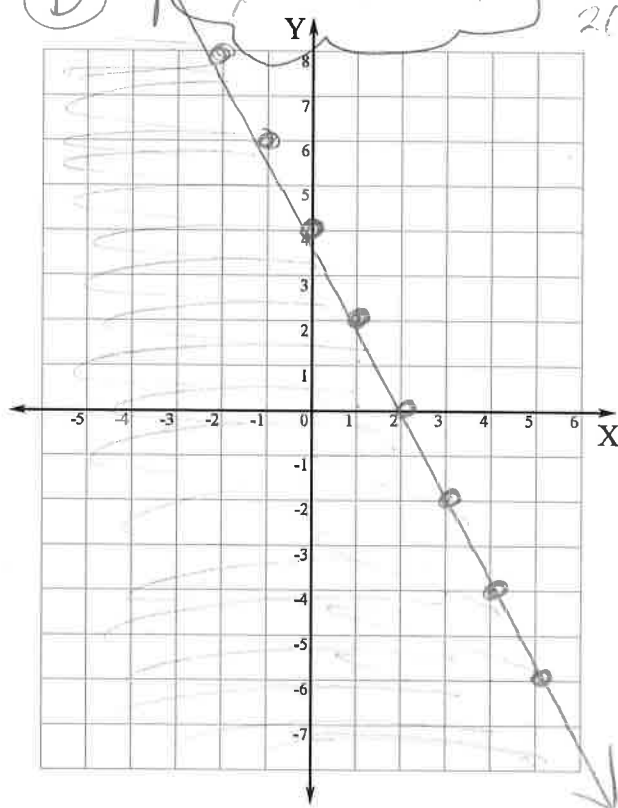
$y > x - 1$
Dotted line
C.

Test (0,0)
 $0 > 0 - 1$
 $0 > -1$ ✓



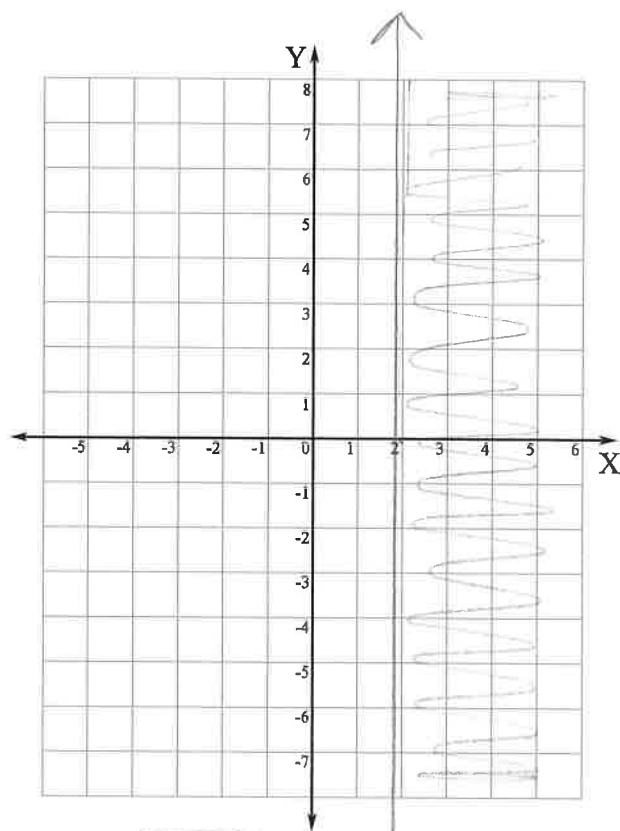
$2x + y \leq 4$
 $-2x$
 $y \leq -2x + 4$
D

TEST
(0,0)
 $2(0) + 0 \leq 4$
 $0 \leq 4$
✓



E
 $y - 3x < 0$
 $+3x +3x$
 $y < 3x$

Test (1,1)
 $1 - 3(1) < 0$
 $1 - 3 < 0$
 $-2 < 0$ ✓



F
 $x \geq 2$
 $0 \geq 2$
No

TEST (0,0)
TheMathWorksheetSite.com

6.5 pg. 397 #5, 6-28 even #32-34 all 37, 38 & 41

6) below $< \text{or } \leq$ is below (less)
 $> \text{or } \geq$ above (greater)

5) Same $\Rightarrow$ answers are ordered pairs

different $\Rightarrow$ linear equation is a line
 linear inequality is a region of the coordinate plane

8) $y \leq -2x + 1$
 $2 \leq -2(2) + 1$
 $2 \leq -4 + 1$
 $2 \leq -3$

False

10) $y \geq 3x - 2$
 $0 \geq 3(0) - 2$
 $0 \geq -2$

TRUE

12) $y \geq -\frac{2}{3}x + 4$
 $0 \geq -\frac{2}{3}(0) + 4$
 $0 \geq 4$

False

14) -28) See graph paper

32) $y \geq -3x + 3$

33) $y > \frac{3}{2}x - 3$

34) $x < 3$

36) a) $10x + 8y \geq 800$

Rewrite

$$\frac{8y \geq -10x + 800}{8}$$

$$y \geq -\frac{5}{4}x + 100$$

* See graph - easier way to graph
 (rewrite to slope-intercept & find 2 intercepts)

$x = \text{cups}$
 $y = \text{milk}$

x	y
0	100
80	0



⑥ $10x + 8y \geq 800$

$10(x) + 8(60) \geq 800$

$10x + 480 \geq 800$

$10x \geq 320$

$x \geq 32$

~~(32, 60)~~

* Yes, the student can earn @ least \$800 each month.

* The graph proves this b/c (60, 96) is part of the shaded region.

37) * Other side should be shaded

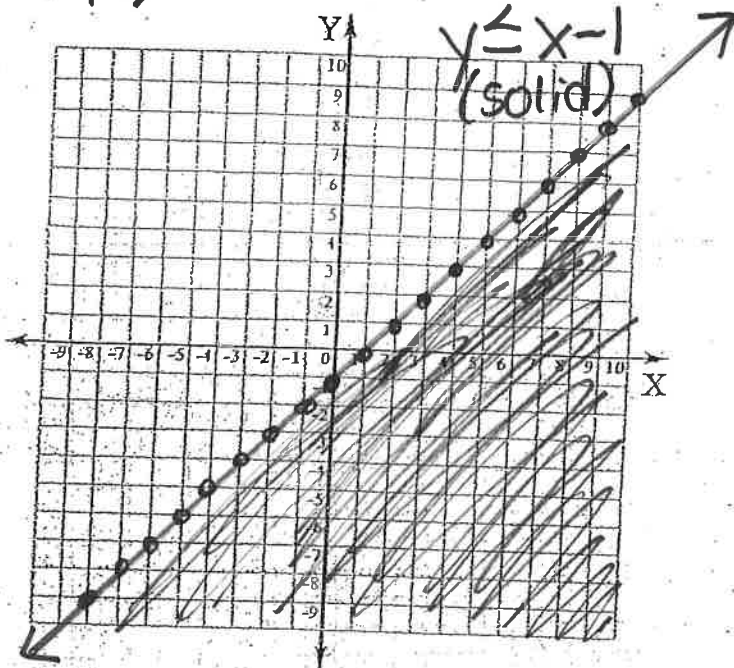
38) Not if the boundary line falls on (0,0)

41) $y > mx + b$

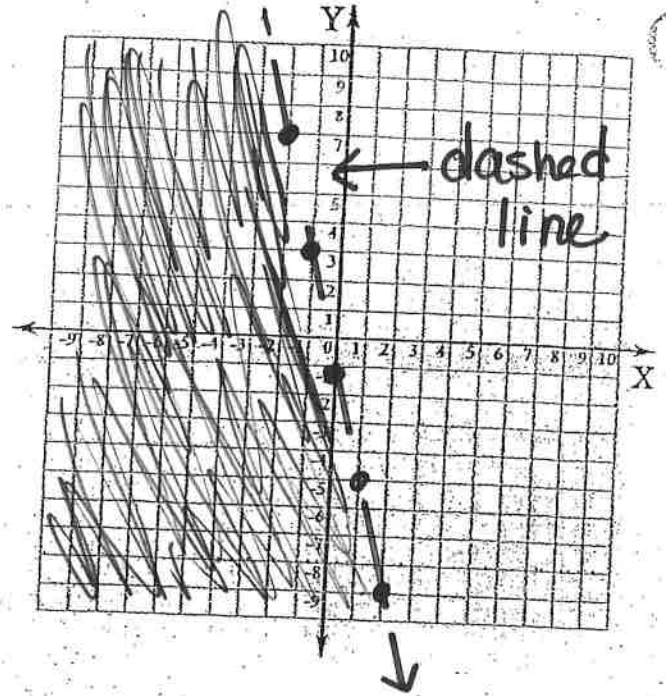
Negative

= see graph

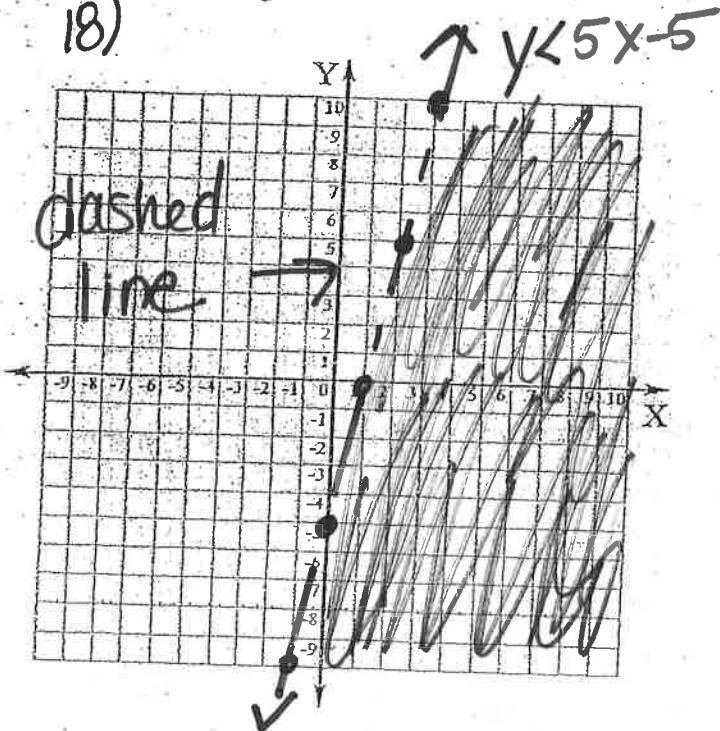
14)



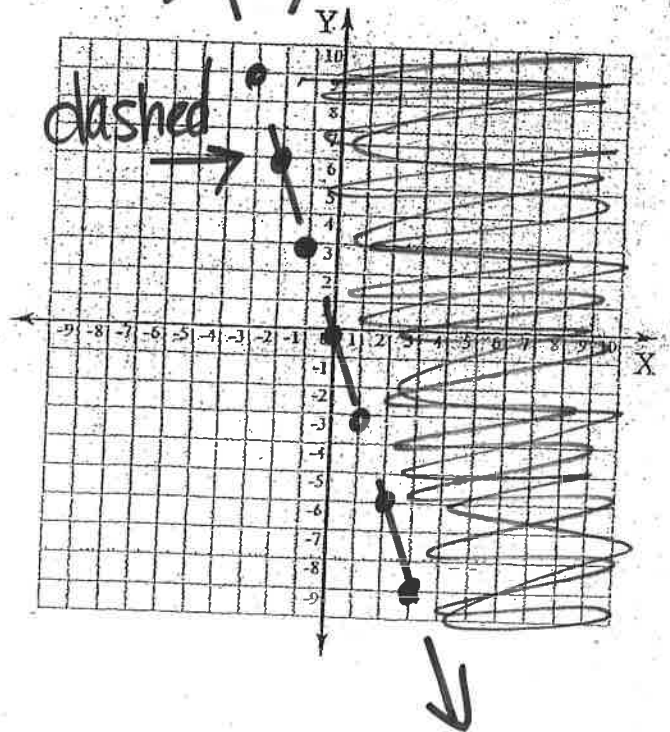
16) $y < -4x - 1$



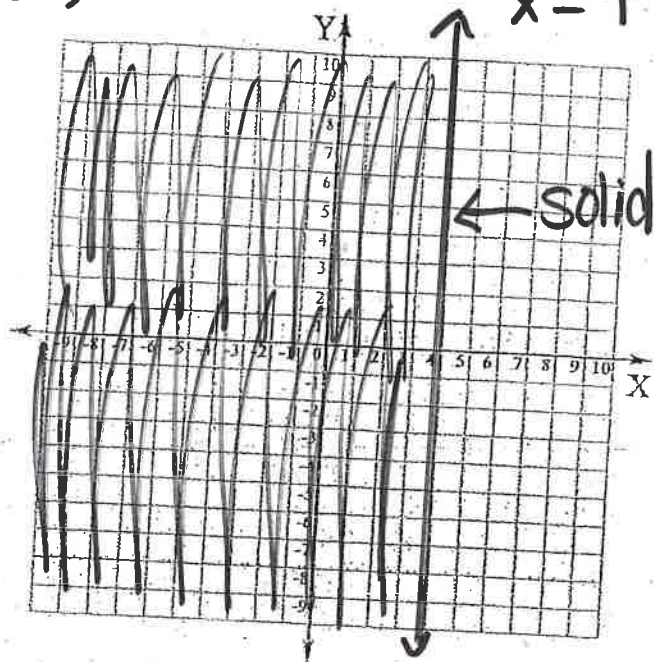
18)



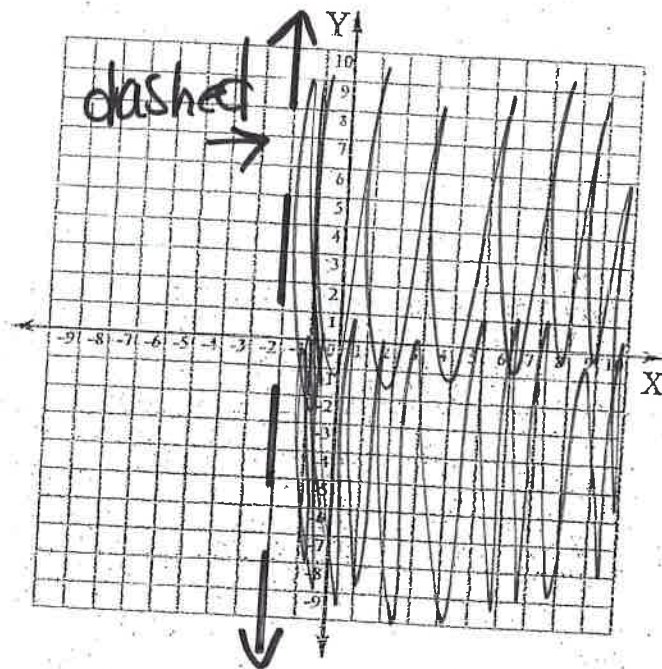
20) $y > -3x$



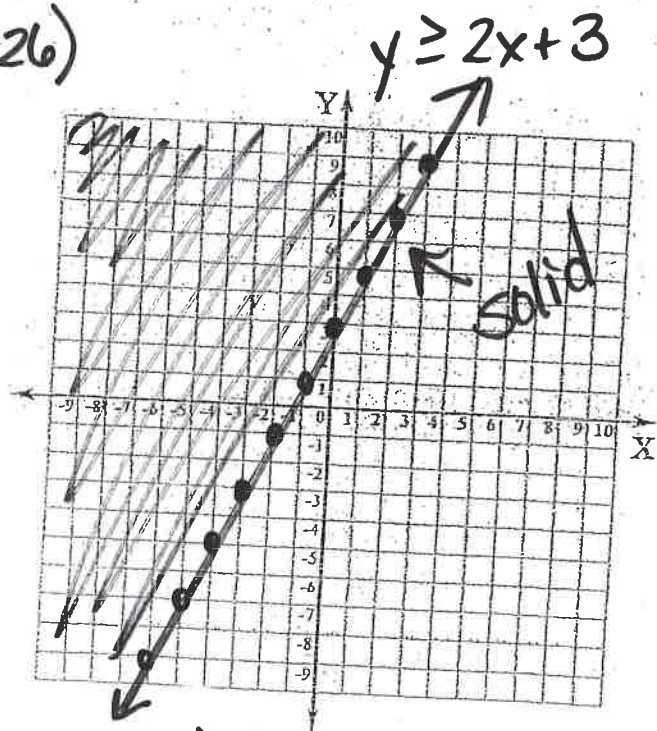
22)



24) $x > -2$

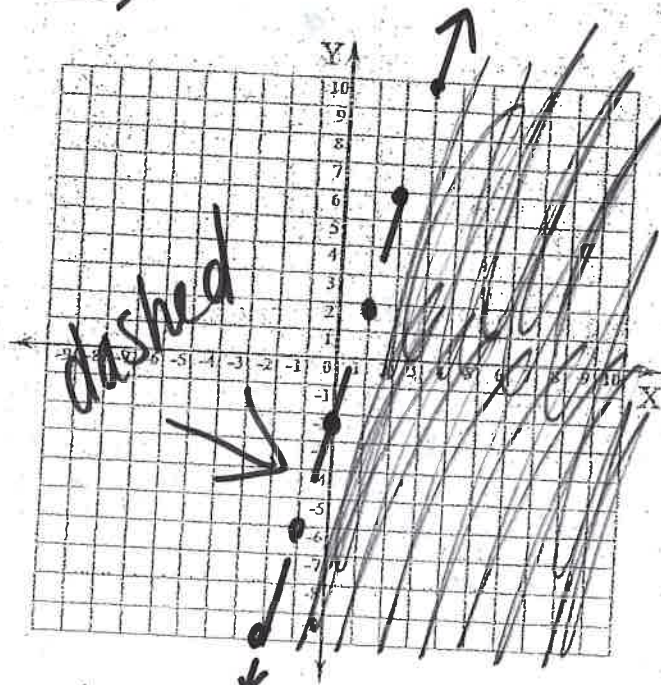


26)



$$\begin{array}{rcl} -2x + y & \geq & 3 \\ +2x & & +2x \\ \hline y & \geq & 2x + 3 \end{array}$$

28)



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4x - y & > & 2 \\ -4x & & -4x \\ \hline -y & > & -4x + 2 \\ -1(-y & > & -4x + 2) \\ y & < & 4x + -2 \end{array}$$

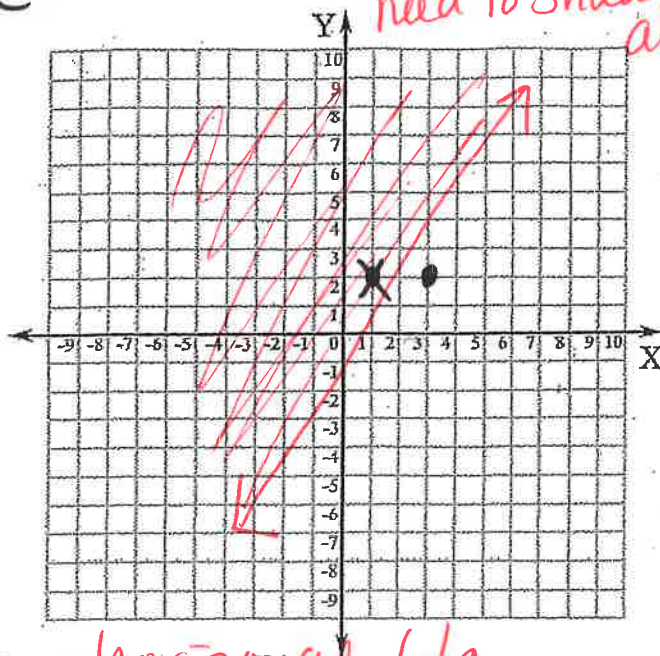
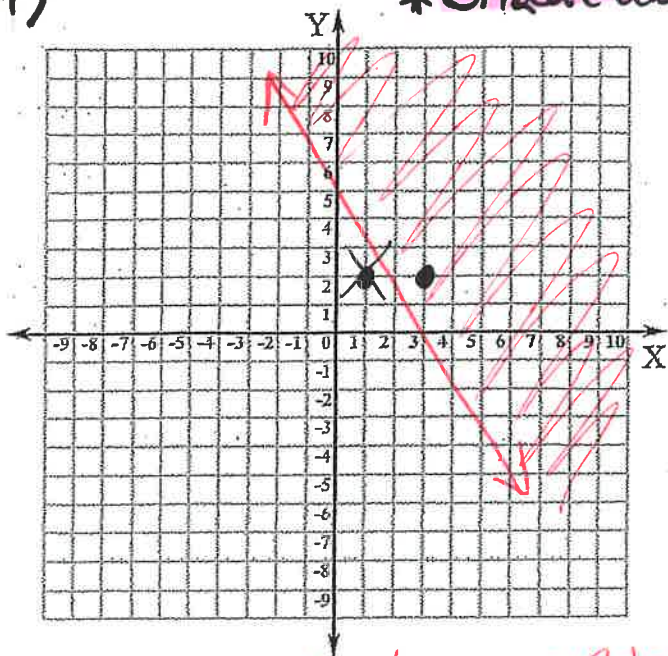
FLIP
**

41)

$$y > mx + b$$

* shade above

* cannot be a positive line b/c you need to shade above



* cannot be vertical or horizontal b/c the equation has both x & y.

