

## Section 1.5 Solving Inequalities

Make sure you use \_\_\_\_\_ when writing out your solutions dealing w/inequalities

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is denoted by  $[a, b]$ , or  $a \leq x \leq b$

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is denoted by  $(a, b)$ , or  $a < x < b$

The \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ intervals are  $(a, b]$  for  $a < x \leq b$  and  $[a, b)$  for  $a \leq x < b$

$[a, \infty)$	consists of all real numbers $x$ for which $x \geq a$
$(a, \infty)$	consists of all real numbers $x$ for which $x > a$
$(-\infty, a]$	consists of all real numbers $x$ for which $x \leq a$
$(-\infty, a)$	consists of all real numbers $x$ for which $x < a$
$(-\infty, \infty)$	consists of all real numbers $x$

Interval	Inequality	Graph
The open interval $(a, b)$	$a < x < b$	
The closed interval $[a, b]$	$a \leq x \leq b$	
The half-open interval $[a, b)$	$a \leq x < b$	
The half-open interval $(a, b]$	$a < x \leq b$	
The interval $[a, \infty)$	$x \geq a$	
The interval $(a, \infty)$	$x > a$	
The interval $(-\infty, a]$	$x \leq a$	
The interval $(-\infty, a)$	$x < a$	
The interval $(-\infty, \infty)$	All real numbers	

## Properties of Inequalities

**Nonnegative Property:** for any real number  $a$ ,  $a^2 \geq 0$

**Addition Property:** for any real number  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$

$$\text{If } a < b, \text{ then } a + c < b + c$$

$$\text{If } a > b, \text{ then } a + c > b + c$$

### Multiplying an Inequality by a Positive Number

Express as an inequality the result of multiplying each side of the inequality by:  $3 < 5$  by 2 then  $3 < 5$  by  $-2$ .

## Reciprocal Property for Inequalities:

If  $a > 0$ , then  $\frac{1}{a} > 0$  if  $\frac{1}{a} > 0$ , then  $a > 0$

If  $a < 0$ , then  $\frac{1}{a} < 0$  if  $\frac{1}{a} < 0$ , then  $a < 0$

## Solving Inequalities

**Procedures** that leave the inequality symbol unchanged:

1. Simplify \_\_\_\_\_ sides of the inequality by combining \_\_\_\_\_ and eliminating the \_\_\_\_\_

Example: Replace  $(x + 2) + 6 > 2x + 5(x + 1)$

by

2. \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ the same expression on \_\_\_\_\_ of the inequality

Example: Replace  $3x - 5 < 4$

by

3. \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ both sides of the inequality by the \_\_\_\_\_ **positive** expression

Example: Replace  $4x > 16$

By

**Procedures** that **change** the inequality symbol:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the two sides of the inequality

Example: Replace  $3 < x$  by

2. \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ both sides by the \_\_\_\_\_ **negative** expression

Example: Replace  $-2 > 6$ , by

Solve the inequality:  $4x + 3 < 2x - 1$  and graph

### Solving a Combined Inequality

Solve the inequality:  $1 \leq \frac{5-2x}{3} \leq 3$  and graph

### Using the Reciprocal Property to Solve an Inequality

Solve the inequality:  $(3x+6)^{-1} > 0$  and graph

### Creating Equivalent Inequalities

If  $-3 < x < 2$ , find  $a$  and  $b$  so that  $a < 3x + 2 < b$ .

In electricity, Ohm's law states that  $E = IR$ , where  $E$  is the voltage (in volts).  $I$  is the current (in amperes), and  $R$  is the resistance (in ohms). An air-conditioning unit is rated at a resistance of 10 ohms. If the voltage varies from 110 to 120 volts, inclusive, what corresponding range of current will the air conditioner draw?