

 $\frac{4-87}{2} \chi - 3(y+2) = 6$ 











Originally Question 3 was going to be abart solving an absolute value equation  $|x-3| \ge 2x-12$   $|x-5| \ge 2x-7$ then I decided to change it to solving an inequality but I forgot to check out the solution first







then there is a misunderstanding  
about "solutions"  
Proving if 
$$Gn^2 + n \leq 3n^2 + 7n$$
  
 $n=3$  is  $G(s)^2 + 3 \leq 3(s)^2 + 7(s)$   
a solution to  
an inequality  $57 \leq 48$   
false  
 $50 n=3$  is not  
 $n\neq 3$  o









There is no obvious choice for the dependent and independent variable. The decision is arbitrary.







The market has changed, and Otto can now make \$2 for each truck but only \$1 for each car. What is his best choice for the number of cars and the number of trucks to make in this situation? How can you be sure? Explain.

$$(Cars, trucks) \xrightarrow{\text{Profit}} 9 \text{ pr} (ar + 2 \text{ pr} trud)$$

$$(6, 1) \qquad 1(6) + 2(1) = 8$$

$$(7, 0) \qquad 1(7) + 2(0) = 7$$

$$(3, 4) \qquad 1(3) + 2(4) = 11$$

$$(3, 4) \qquad 0 \text{ original}$$

$$(3, 4) \qquad 0 \text{ original}$$











Are there any points in the solution region that represent choices that seem more likely to give Otto the maximum profit? Where are they? Why do you think they show the best choices? Write an equation to represent Otto's total profit (P) if he makes **\$1** on each car and **\$2** on each truck. What if Otto ended up with a profit of only **\$8**? Show how to use the graph of the profit equation when P = 8 to figure out how many cars and trucks he made.

$$P = x + 2y$$



ۅ

(+) Which points do you need to test in the profit equation to get the maximum profit? Is it necessary to try all of the points? Why or why not?

## (g)

What if Otto got greedy and wanted to make a profit of \$14? How could you use a profit line to show Otto that this would be impossible based on his curren pricing?



