

Pick Up the
Warm Up

HW
Tally 

①

Write the inequality that
represents each graph



$$x < 5$$



$$x \geq -2$$



$$-3 < x < 5$$



$$x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq 3$$

Single Variable Inequality

answer can be
displayed on a
number line

Method 1

Method 2

Solve directly
(if possible)

A) find boundary points
B) TEST a point or two

Solve the inequality using either method or solve using both methods if you want the practice).

Boundary Point Method

$$\frac{1}{2x} > \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5x}$$

$$\frac{1(5x)}{2x} = \frac{1(5x)}{2} - \frac{2(2)}{5x}$$

$$5 = 5x - 4$$

$$9 = 5x$$

$$x = \frac{9}{5} \text{ or } (1.8)$$



$$\text{test } x=1 \quad \frac{1}{2(1)} > \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5(1)}$$

$$x \leq 1.8 \quad \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1(5)}{2(5)} - \frac{2(2)}{5(2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{5-4}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{10} \checkmark$$

Direct (if possible)

$$\frac{1(5x)}{2x} > \frac{1(5x)}{2} - \frac{2(2)}{5x}$$

$$5 > 5x - 4$$

$$9 > 5x$$

$$\frac{9}{5} > x$$

$$1.8 > x$$

1

Boundary Point Method

$$\frac{1}{2x} \underset{-}{>} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5x}$$

Direct (if possible)

$$\frac{1}{2x} \underset{-}{>} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5x}$$

③ $|x-3| \leq 2x-12$ by boundary point method.

$|x-3| = 2x-12$

$x-3 = 2x-12$ $x-3 = -2x+12$
 $-3 = x-12$ $3x-3 = 12$
 $+12$ $+12x$
 $9 = x$ $3x = 15$
 \uparrow $x = 5$

test

$x=3$ $|3-3| \leq 2(3)-12$
 $0 \leq -6$ $\ddot{}$

$x=6$ $|6-3| \leq 2(6)-12$
 $3 \leq 0$ $\ddot{}$

$x=10$ $|10-3| \leq 2(10)-12$
 $7 \leq 8$ $\ddot{}$

$x \geq 9$

④ Solve $(x-4)^3 + 6 \leq x-4$

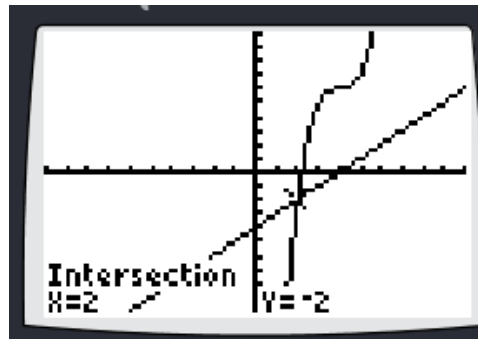
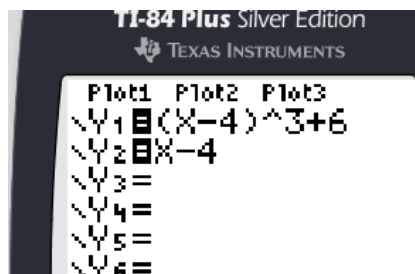
is so complex we won't be able to use either method. So we'll have to be happy with an approximate answer.

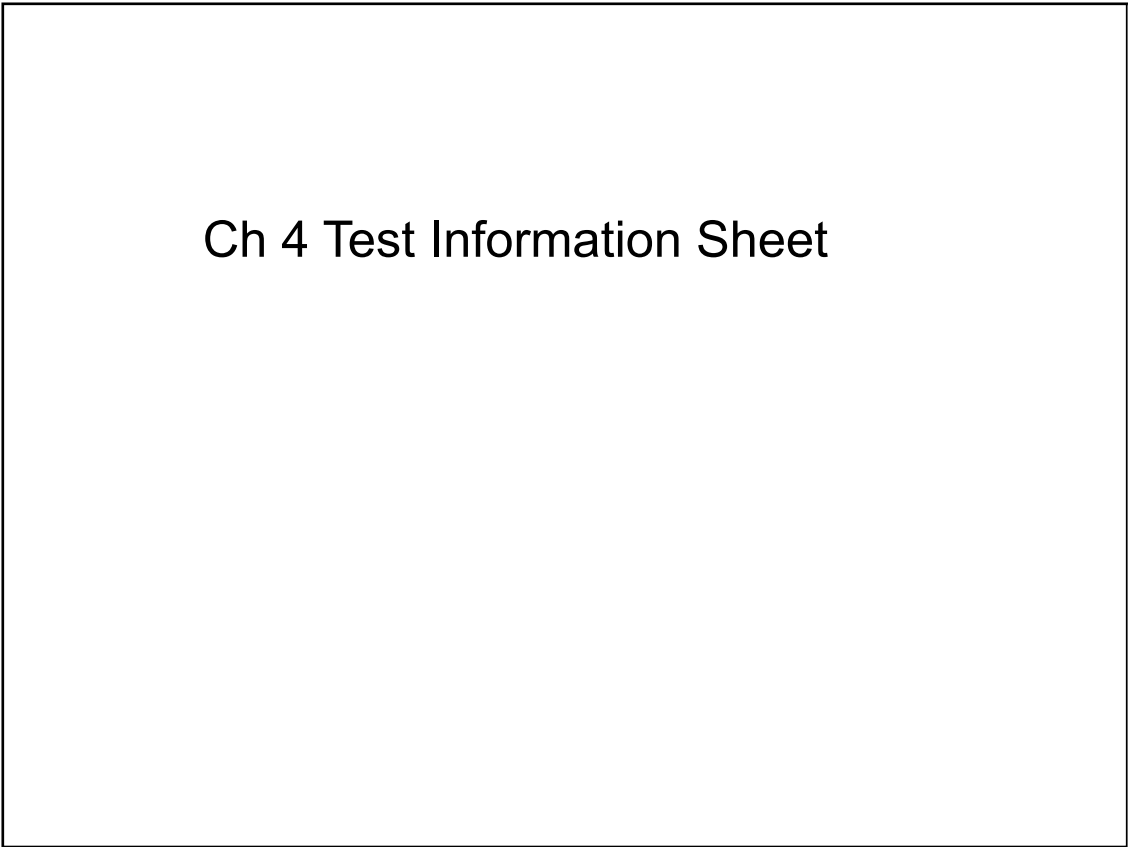
Strategy: Break the L and R side into a system and analyze the graph.

$(x-4)^3 + 6 = x-4$

$$(x-4)^3 + 6 \leq x-4$$

1. Graph to find the intersections of the Left and Right Functions
2. Find the boundary point(s), mark on a number line.
3. Test a point. Decide which area to shade.





Check the HW

from both assignments

completing the square
to solve the equation



#70

70

$$\underline{x^2 + 12x} \quad +15 \quad = \quad -75$$

$$-15 \quad -15$$

Solve by
completing
the
square

$$\underline{x^2 + 12x + 36} = 60 + 36$$

$$(x+6)^2 = 96$$

$$\sqrt{\quad} \quad \sqrt{\quad}$$

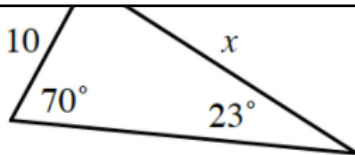
$$x+6 = \pm \sqrt{96}$$

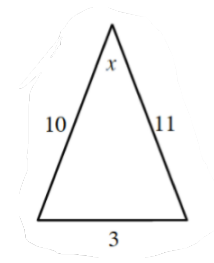
$$x =$$

$$\left(\frac{12}{2}\right)^2$$

$$2x + y = 12$$

$$xy = 16$$





QUESTIONS
ON HW

67

a $5 - (y - 3) = 3x$ b $4(x + y) = -2$

(67) a) $5 - (y - 3) = 3x$

-5 -5

$-(y - 3) = 3x - 5$

$-y + 3 = 3x - 5$

$-y = 3x - 8$
multiply all terms by (-1)

$y = -3x + 8$

b) $4(x + y) = -2$

$y = -x - \frac{1}{2}$

G8A

$$(y-3)^2 = 2y-10$$

$$(y-3)(y-3) = 2y-10$$

$$y^2 - 3y - 3y + 9 = 2y - 10$$

$$y^2 - 6y + 9 = 2y - 10$$

$$y^2 - 8y + 19 = 0$$

so now try the Quadratic Formula

$$a=1 \quad b=-8 \quad c=19$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-8 \quad c=19$$

$$X = \frac{-(\quad) \pm \sqrt{(\quad)^2 - 4(\quad)(\quad)}}{2(\quad)}$$

64d

$$\frac{2m^2 + 7m - 15}{m^2 - 16} \cdot \frac{m^2 - 6m + 8}{2m^2 - 7m + 6}$$

$$\frac{(m+5)(2m-3)}{(m+4)(m-4)} \cdot \frac{(m-2)(m-4)}{(m-2)(2m-3)}$$

65a $3x + 2 \geq x - 6$

Bound. Pts

$$3x + 2 = x - 6$$

$$2x + 2 = -6$$

$$2x = -8$$

$$x = -4$$

$x \geq -4$



test $x = 0$

$$3(0) + 2 \geq (0) - 6$$

$$-4 \geq -6$$

true

$$65b \quad 2x^2 - 5x < 12$$

$$2x^2 - 5x = 12$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 12 = 0$$

$$(2x+3)(x-4) = 0$$

↓

$$2x+3=0$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = 4$$



$$2(0)^2 - 5(0) < 12$$

$$0 < 12$$

true

$$66a \quad |2x+3| < 5$$

$$2x+3 < 5 \quad 2x+3 > -5$$

find boundary points
by solving
 $|2x+3| = 5$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x+3=5 \\ \vdots \\ x=1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x+3=-5 \\ \vdots \\ x=-4 \end{array}$$



TEST $x = -2$

$$\begin{array}{l} |2(-2)+3| < 5 \\ |-4+3| < 5 \\ |-1| < 5 \\ 1 < 5 \text{ true} \end{array}$$

B.B.

Aim : Solve/graph

Two Variable
Inequalities
and systems

Is $x = -4$ solution to....

$$y \geq 2x^2 + 5x - 3$$

Whaaaaa + ?

True

In that case is $(-3, 0)$ a solution ?
to....

$$y \geq 2x^2 + 5x - 3$$

$$0 \geq 2(-3)^2 + 5(-3) - 3$$

$$0 \geq 18 - 15 - 3$$

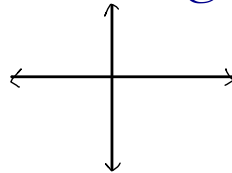
$$0 \geq 0$$



True

but there a few more
an infinite number to
be exact

we'll show them graphically



To solve a 2-variable inequality:

1. Change to an equation.
2. Solve for y (if possible)
3. Graph the boundary function.
4. Then test a point, above or below,
5. Then shade the appropriate side.

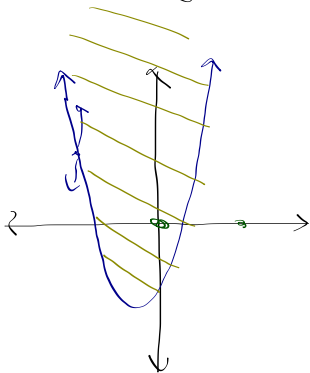
Plan: we'll do a few
schematically

Then on grid paper

(A) Solve

$$y \geq 2x^2 + 5x - 3$$

$$y = 2x^2 + 5x - 3 \leftarrow \text{boundary curve}$$



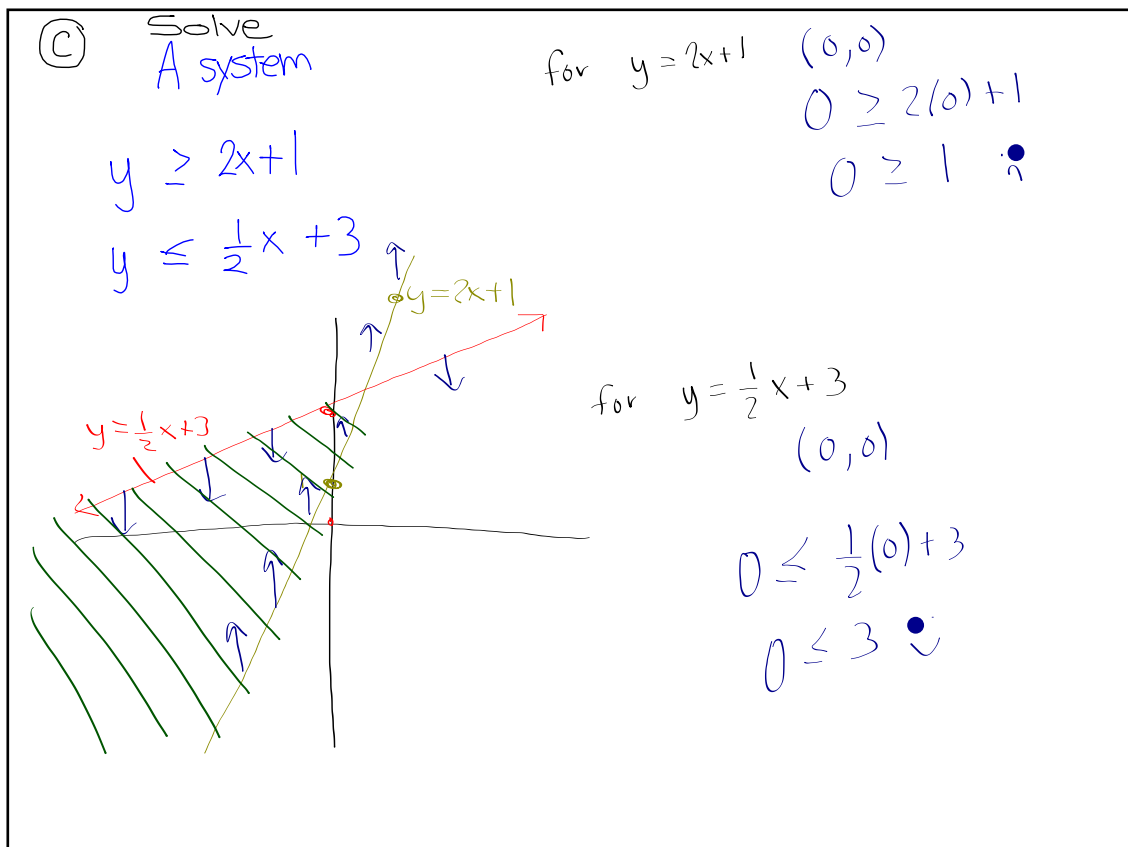
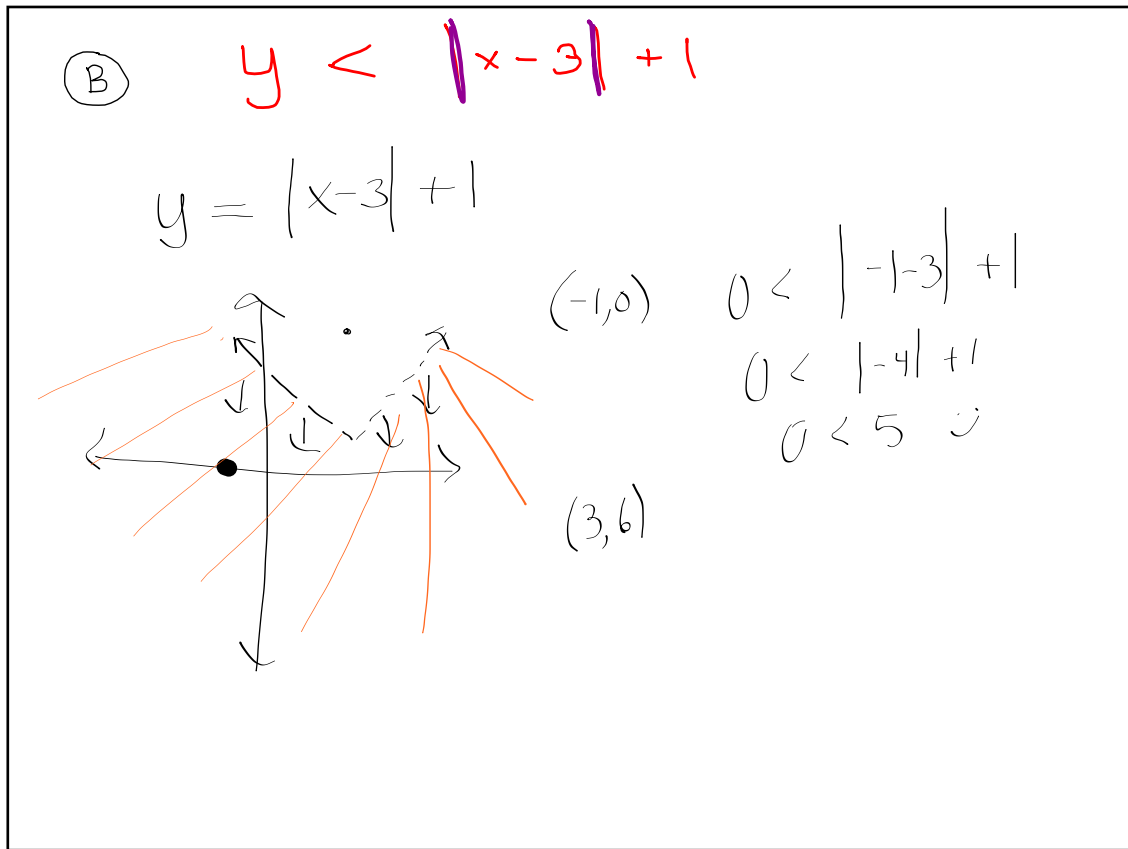
$$\text{test } (0,0) \quad 0 \geq 2(0)^2 + 5(0) - 3$$

$$0 \geq -3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{test } (5,0) \quad 0 \geq 2(5)^2 + 5(5) - 3$$

$$0 \geq 50 + 25 - 3$$

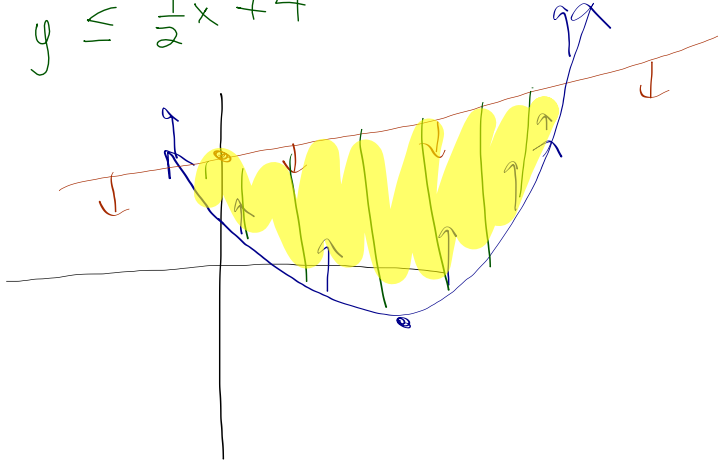
$$0 \geq 72 \quad \bullet$$



① With the help
of GDC

$$y \geq 0.2(x-5)^2 - 2$$

$$y \leq \frac{1}{2}x + 4$$



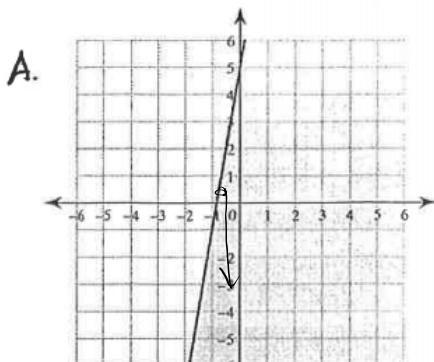
B.B.

NOW ON
GRAPH PAPER

Pick Up the
Classwork

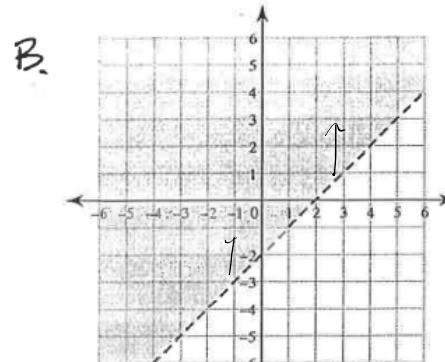
NOW the reverse

Determine the 2-variable Inequalities

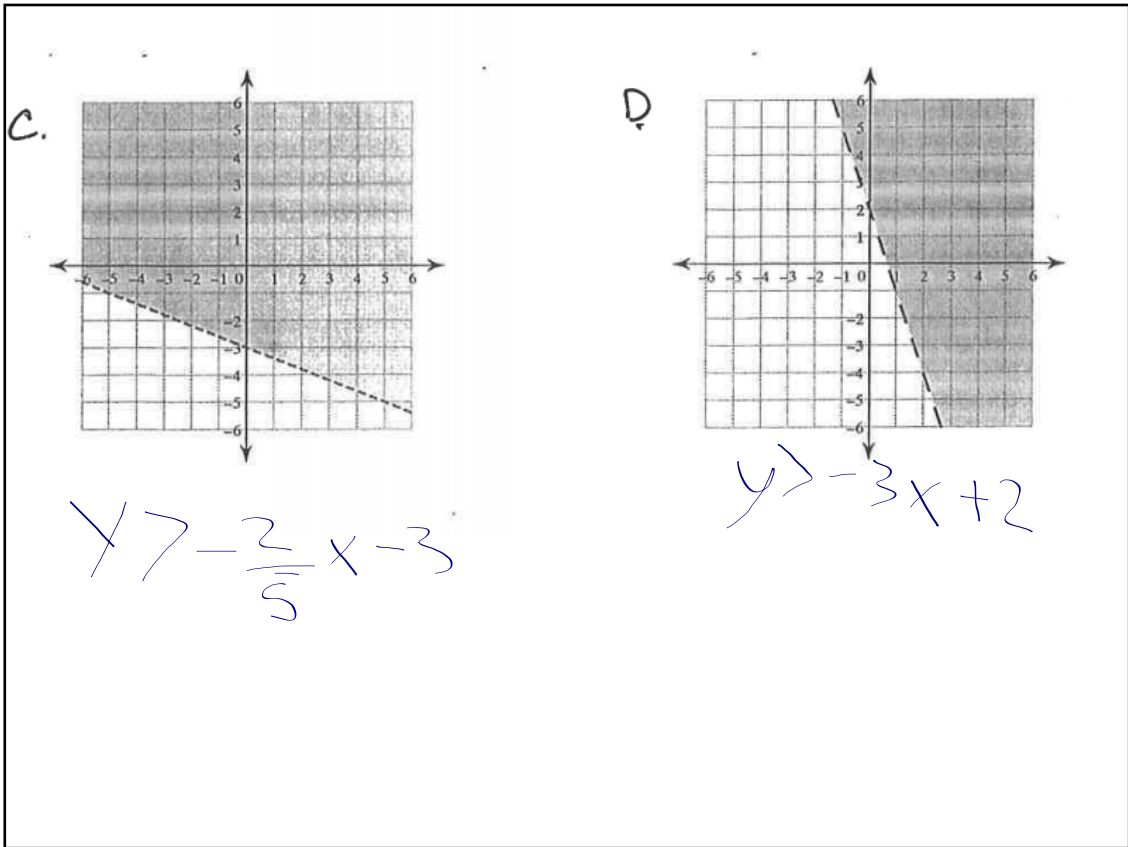


$$y \geq 6x + 5$$

$$y \leq 6x + 5$$



$$y > x - 2$$



LCQ

4 73ab, 74 , 76-77, 84, 87