Equations and Inequalites

Objectives: 1) I can determine if an equation is linear.

2) I can solve multi-step linear equations.

3) I can solve linear inequalites.





What makes a linear equation?

A *linear equation* in 1 variable- is an equation that has one unknown and the unknown is written to the first power.

$$ax + b = 0$$

Examples

$$4x-3=12$$
 $\frac{2}{3}y+\frac{1}{5}=\frac{2}{15}$

$$\frac{2}{x} = 20$$
 $x^2 - 3 = 27$

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Solving Linear Equations

Ex 1 which of the following numbers are a solution.

$$3(x-1) = -2x + 12$$

a) x=5 b) x=3

a)
$$x=5$$

More examples (use inverse operations!)

Ex. 1

$$3y-2+5y=2y+5+4y+3$$

Ex. 2

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

$$\frac{x+3}{6} = 2x$$

$$\frac{x+3}{6} = 2x$$
 $\frac{3y}{2} + \frac{y}{6} = \frac{10}{3}$

Solve the inequalities and graph the solution.

$$5x - 1 \le 14$$

$$5x - 1 \ge 3x + 8$$

$$x - 4 \ge 5x + 12$$

$$3 < -3x - 9$$

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Representing Inequalities Using a Real Number Line and Interval Notation

Table 7		
Interval	Inequality Notation	Graph
The open interval (a, b)	$\{x a < x < b\}$	a b
The closed interval [a, b]	$\{x a \le x \le b\}$	- t - }
The half-open interval $[a, b)$	$\{x a \le x < b\}$	- [a b
The half-open interval (a, b)	$\{x a < x \le b\}$	- `
The interval $[a, \infty)$	$\{x x \ge a\}$	- E
The interval (a, ∞)	$\{x x>a\}$	a
The interval $(-\infty, a]$	$\{x x\leq a\}$	
The interval $(-\infty, a)$	$\{x x < a\}$	→ →
The interval $(-\infty, \infty)$	$\{x x \text{ is a real number}\}$	+

Solve the compound inequalities and graph.

$$-2 < 3x + 1 < 10$$

$$-2 < 3x + 1 < 10$$
 $-3 < -4x + 1 < 13$

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