## Linear inequalities

## Solving linear inequalities

Solving linear inequalities is similar to solving linear equations except we need to be careful with the direction of the inequality sign. Our solution will be a set of values of $x$.

$$
\text { Example: } \begin{aligned}
1-2 x & \leq 7 \\
-2 x & \leq 6 \\
\frac{-2 x}{-2} & \geq \frac{6}{-2}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
x \geq-3 \quad \text { This can be written in interval notation as }[-3, \infty) .
$$

| Inequality notation | In words | Interval notation | Line graph |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x<a$ | $x$ is less than $a$ | $(-\infty, a)$ | $\longleftrightarrow_{a}^{\longrightarrow} x$ |
| $x \leq a$ | $x$ is less than or equal to a | $(-\infty, a]$ | $\underset{a}{\downarrow} \longleftrightarrow x$ |
| $x>a$ | $x$ is greater than $a$ | $(a, \infty)$ | $\underset{a}{\underset{a}{ } \longrightarrow x}$ |
| $x \geq a$ | $x$ is greater than or equal to $a$ | $[a, \infty)$ | $\underset{a}{t} \longrightarrow x$ |
| $a<x<b$ | $x$ is between $a$ and $b$ (exclusive) | ( $a, b$ ) | $\underset{a}{\rightleftarrows} \xrightarrow{\bullet} x$ |
| $a \leq x \leq b$ | $x$ is between $a$ and $b$ (inclusive) | [a, b] | $\underset{a}{\underset{a}{l}} \underset{ }{1} x$ |
| $a<x \leq b$ | $x$ is greater than $a$ and less than or equal to $b$ | ( $a, b$ ] | $\underset{a}{\bullet} \xrightarrow[b]{\mid} \longrightarrow x$ |
| $a \leq x<b$ | $x$ is greater than or equal to $a$ and less than $b$ | $[a, b)$ | $\underset{a}{\longrightarrow} \longrightarrow x$ |
| Compound Inequalities | AND, the intersection of sets, i.e. contains only elements common to both sets, the overlap | $\bigcirc$ | $x>-3 \text { and } x \leq 0$ |
|  | OR, the union of sets i.e. contains all the elements from both sets | U | $\xrightarrow[\text { Solution: }(-\infty, \infty)]{x>-3 \text { or } x \leq 0} x$ |

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