Unit 1: Linear Relationships and Equations

Topic 4: Linear Inequalities (Including Compound and Absolute Value)

Concept Summary

An **inequality** shows a relationship where two expressions are not necessarily equal. Instead, one side is greater or less than the other.

a < b means a is less than b

a > b means a is greater than b

 $a \leq b$ means a is less than or equal to b

 $a \ge b$ means a is greater than or equal to b

Solving inequalities is very similar to solving equations — the same operations can be performed on both sides. However, there is one key rule to remember:

When you multiply or divide by a negative number, you must flip the inequality sign.

Compound Inequalities

Sometimes two inequalities are joined by the words **and** or **or**.

- "and" means both conditions must be true the overlap of the solution sets.
- "or" means either condition can be true the combined solution set.

Example of an "and" compound inequality:

$$-2 < x < 5$$

This means x is greater than -2 and less than or equal to 5.

Absolute Value Equations and Inequalities

The **absolute value** of a number represents its distance from 0 on the number line. Distance is always positive.

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \ge 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

- If |x| = a, then x = a or x = -a.
- If |x| < a, then -a < x < a.
- If |x| > a, then x < -a or x > a.

Core Skills

- Apply the same operations to both sides of an inequality.
- Reverse the inequality symbol when multiplying or dividing by a negative.
- Solve and represent compound inequalities.
- Split absolute value inequalities into two separate linear inequalities.

Example 1: Solving a Simple Inequality

Solve for x:

$$2x - 5 < 7$$

Step 1: Add 5 to both sides.

Step 2: Divide by 2.

Final Answer: x < 6

Graph: Shade all numbers less than 6 on the number line (open circle at 6).

Example 2: Absolute Value Inequality

Solve for x:

$$|x-3| \le 5$$

Step 1: Write as a compound inequality.

$$-5 < x - 3 < 5$$

Step 2: Add 3 to all sides.

$$-2 < x < 8$$

Final Answer: $-2 \le x \le 8$

Interpretation: All values of x that are within 5 units of 3 satisfy the inequality.

Key Takeaways

- Solving inequalities follows the same steps as solving equations, except when multiplying or dividing by a negative number always flip the sign.
- Compound inequalities combine solution sets with "and" or "or".
- Absolute value inequalities describe distances from a central point on the number line.

Practice Questions: Linear Inequalities (Including Compound and Absolute Value)

Part A: Basic Inequalities

- 1. Solve for x: x + 5 < 9
- 2. Solve for x: $2x 3 \ge 7$
- 3. Solve for x: 5x + 4 < 19
- 4. Solve for x: 4x 8 > 0
- 5. Solve for $x: -3x + 2 \le 11$

Part B: Inequalities with Negative Coefficients

- 6. Solve for x: -2x + 5 > 9
- 7. Solve for x: -4x 8 < 0
- 8. Solve for $x: -3x + 7 \le 1$
- 9. Solve for x: -6x > 12
- 10. Solve for $x: -5x + 4 \ge 9$

Part C: Compound Inequalities

- 11. Solve for x: $2 < x + 5 \le 9$
- 12. Solve for $x: -3 \le 2x 1 < 5$
- 13. Solve for x: x 4 > 2 or x + 1 < 0
- 14. Solve for x: $3x + 2 \le 8$ and x 1 > 0
- 15. Solve for x: x + 2 > 6 or x 3 < -2

Part D: Absolute Value Equations and Inequalities

- 16. Solve for x: |x| = 4
- 17. Solve for x: |x-3| = 7
- 18. Solve for x: |x+2| < 5
- 19. Solve for $x: |2x 4| \le 6$
- 20. Solve for x: |3x + 1| > 7

Part E: SAT-Style Word and Application Problems

- 21. A phone plan costs \$20 per month plus \$0.10 per text message. If a customer's bill must stay under \$50, write and solve an inequality for the number of messages t.
- 22. The inequality $5x + 20 \le 70$ represents a budget constraint. What is the greatest possible value of x?
- 23. The temperature T (in °F) must stay within 8 degrees of 72°F. Write an absolute value inequality that represents this situation.
- 24. The length L of a rod must be within 0.5 cm of 10 cm. Write and solve an inequality for L.
- 25. The profit P from selling x products is given by P = 15x 120. The company wants at least \$60 profit. Write and solve an inequality for x.

Answer Key and Solutions: Linear Inequalities (Including Compound and Absolute Value)

Part A Solutions: Basic Inequalities

1.
$$x + 5 < 9 \Rightarrow x < \boxed{4}$$

2.
$$2x - 3 \ge 7 \Rightarrow 2x \ge 10 \Rightarrow x \ge \boxed{5}$$

3.
$$5x + 4 < 19 \Rightarrow 5x < 15 \Rightarrow x < 3$$

4.
$$4x - 8 > 0 \Rightarrow 4x > 8 \Rightarrow x > \boxed{2}$$

5.
$$-3x + 2 \le 11 \Rightarrow -3x \le 9 \Rightarrow x \ge \boxed{-3}$$
 (flip sign when dividing by -3)

Part B Solutions: Inequalities with Negative Coefficients

6.
$$-2x + 5 > 9 \Rightarrow -2x > 4 \Rightarrow x < \boxed{-2}$$

7.
$$-4x - 8 < 0 \Rightarrow -4x < 8 \Rightarrow x > \boxed{-2}$$

8.
$$-3x + 7 \le 1 \Rightarrow -3x \le -6 \Rightarrow x \ge \boxed{2}$$

$$9. -6x > 12 \Rightarrow x < \boxed{-2}$$

10.
$$-5x + 4 \ge 9 \Rightarrow -5x \ge 5 \Rightarrow x \le \boxed{-1}$$

Part C Solutions: Compound Inequalities

11.
$$2 < x + 5 \le 9 \Rightarrow -3 < x \le \boxed{4}$$

12.
$$-3 \le 2x - 1 < 5 \Rightarrow -2 \le 2x < 6 \Rightarrow -1 \le x < 3$$

13.
$$x - 4 > 2$$
 or $x + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow x > 6$ or $x < \boxed{-1}$

14.
$$3x + 2 \le 8$$
 and $x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x \le 2$ and $x > 1$. Combine: $1 < x \le 2$

15.
$$x + 2 > 6$$
 or $x - 3 < -2 \Rightarrow x > 4$ or $x < \boxed{1}$

Part D Solutions: Absolute Value Equations and Inequalities

16.
$$|x| = 4 \Rightarrow x = \boxed{4}$$
 or $x = \boxed{-4}$

17.
$$|x-3| = 7 \Rightarrow x-3 = 7 \text{ or } x-3 = -7 \Rightarrow x = \boxed{10} \text{ or } x = \boxed{-4}$$

18.
$$|x+2| < 5 \Rightarrow -5 < x+2 < 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{-7 < x < 3}$$

19.
$$|2x - 4| \le 6 \Rightarrow -6 \le 2x - 4 \le 6 \Rightarrow -2 \le 2x \le 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{-1 \le x \le 5}$$

20.
$$|3x+1| > 7 \Rightarrow 3x+1 > 7$$
 or $3x+1 < -7 \Rightarrow x > 2$ or $x < \boxed{-\frac{8}{3}}$

Part E Solutions: SAT-Style Word and Application Problems

- 21. Cost model: $20 + 0.10t < 50 \Rightarrow 0.10t < 30 \Rightarrow t < \boxed{300}$. For whole texts, $t \leq 299$.
- 22. $5x + 20 \le 70 \Rightarrow 5x \le 50 \Rightarrow x \le \boxed{10}$. Greatest possible value is 10.
- 23. Temperatures within 8 of 72: $|T 72| \le 8$.
- 24. Length within 0.5 of 10: $|L 10| \le 0.5 \Rightarrow \boxed{9.5 \le L \le 10.5}$
- 25. Profit at least 60: $15x 120 \ge 60 \Rightarrow 15x \ge 180 \Rightarrow x \ge \boxed{12}$