# **Lesson Objectives**

* 1. Solve Quadratic Inequalities Graphically – when formula *is* or is *not* given.
  2. Solve Quadratic Inequalities Symbolically

# Solve Quadratic Inequalities **Graphically**

means *y*-coordinate is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is **\_\_\_** the *x*-axis

means *y*-coordinate is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** *x*-axis

means *y*-coordinate is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** *x*-axis

## Solve Graphically When formula is **NOT** given

* **EXAMPLE:** Given the graph of , solve:

2. . [3.4.23]

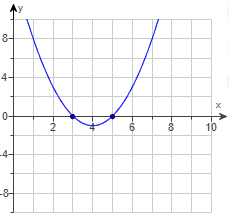
Before we can solve the inequality, we must first solve the **equation** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The solutions are the *x*-intercepts.

The *x*-intercepts are: and .

So, the solution to based on the given graph is:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



These are called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (CP) for the inequality. These two critical points now divide the domain (*x*) into three (3) distinct parts:

graph of a horizontal number line (x-axis) with the points (3,0) and (5,0) plotted.
Another way to say it:
The points x=3 and x=5 on a horizontal number line.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Left side** | | **Center** | **Right side** |
| **(written as inequality)** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **(in interval notation)** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

NOTE: Make sure you can write these intervals in either inequality or interval notation!

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* + 1. Solve .

This means look **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the *x*-axis.

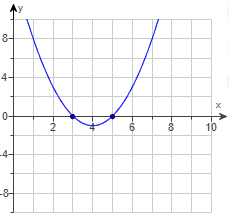
There are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the graph that are **ABOVE** the *x*-axis – the “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” of the graph.

* To the LEFTof , which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To the RIGHT of ,which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The correct solution for is

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

or interval notation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



* + 1. Solve .

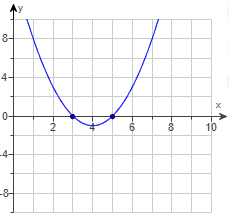
This means look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the *x*-axis.

There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the graph that is **BELOW** the *x*-axis – the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” of the graph.

* In BETWEEN and , which is the interval \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The correct solution for is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

or interval notation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



* **EXAMPLE:** The graph of is shown. Solve each inequality. [3.4.27]

This time there are **NO** *x*-intercepts. This problem takes a slightly different approach, so **be careful!**

1. means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the *x*-axis. The graph of is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ above the *x*-axis!

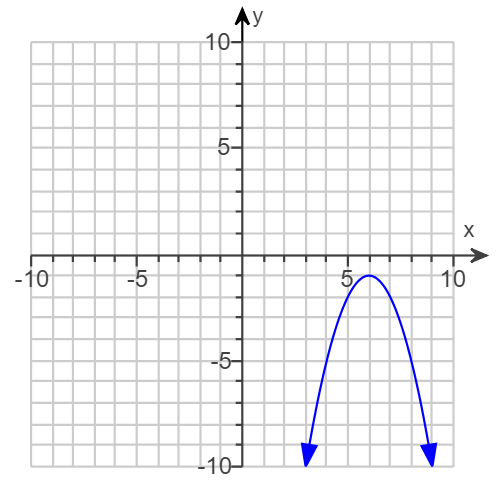
This inequality has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or or .

1. means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the *x*-axis. The graph of is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_below the *x*-axis!

The solution to the inequality is

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

or in interval notation, it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.**



## Solve Graphically When formula **IS** given

* + - 1. Make sure you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the right.
      2. Find the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – treat it as if it’s an equation.
      3. The solutionsare the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (or *boundary points*).
      4. Graph critical points on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*x*-axis).
      5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leading coefficient (***\_\_\_***) to see if parabola opens UP or DOWN.
      6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parabola passing through number line.
      7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_inequality symbol as either ABOVE or BELOW *x*-axis.
      8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solution in either inequality or interval notation.
* **EXAMPLE:** Solve the inequality. [3.4.39]

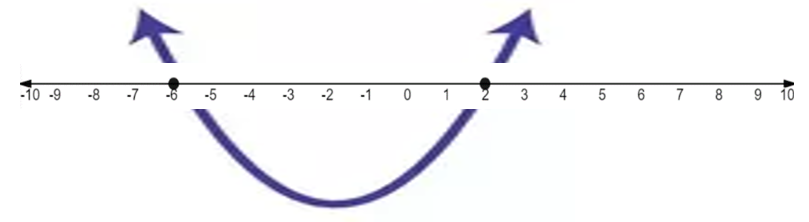
(Type your answer in interval notation. Simplify your answer. Use integers or fractions for any numbers in the expression.)

1. **Zero?** YES
2. **Solutions** Factor

Zero Product Property

Solve each equation

1. **Critical Points**  and (also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *points*)
2. **Number Line** This is a horizontal number line numbered from -10 to 10, scaled by 1. There are points at  x=-6 and x=2 to indicate the critical points (CP) already identified earlier in the problem.
3. **Inspect your “*a*”** , so parabola opens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **Sketch.** Sketch parabola opening UP, passing thru the *x*-intercepts and .



1. **Interpret.** Inequality is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Use bracket or parentheses? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Is it ABOVE or BELOW *x*-axis? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*x*-axis

One or two pieces? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_piece(s), the“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” (use “or” inequality)

1. **Write** solution Inequality:

Interval Notation: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **EXAMPLE:** Solve the inequality. Write the solution in interval notation. [3.4.7]

An alternate way to solve by graphing is to use the graphing calculator.

This is how you’ll get the *x*-intercepts, or the **critical points** (or *boundary points*).

1. Get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the right, if needed.
2. Press **\_\_\_\_\_**button on calculator.
3. Put **LEFT** side into **\_\_\_\_\_,**

and put **ZERO** into **\_\_\_\_\_**.

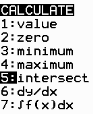
This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE graphing calculator with Y1=x^2-x-56 and Y2-0.

1. **Graph** it (press \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE graphing calculator with Y1=x^2-x-56 and Y2-0.
It is the GRAPH with a standard viewing window, ZOOM 6.

* You do NOT need the vertex to solve an inequality.
* Make sure you can see the *x*-intercepts on the screen.
* You may need to Zoom Out. Press ZOOM, 3, ENTER – if needed.

1. To find the *x*-intercepts:
   1. Press \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: intersect, **­­\_\_** (down arrow) to switch to graph Y2.



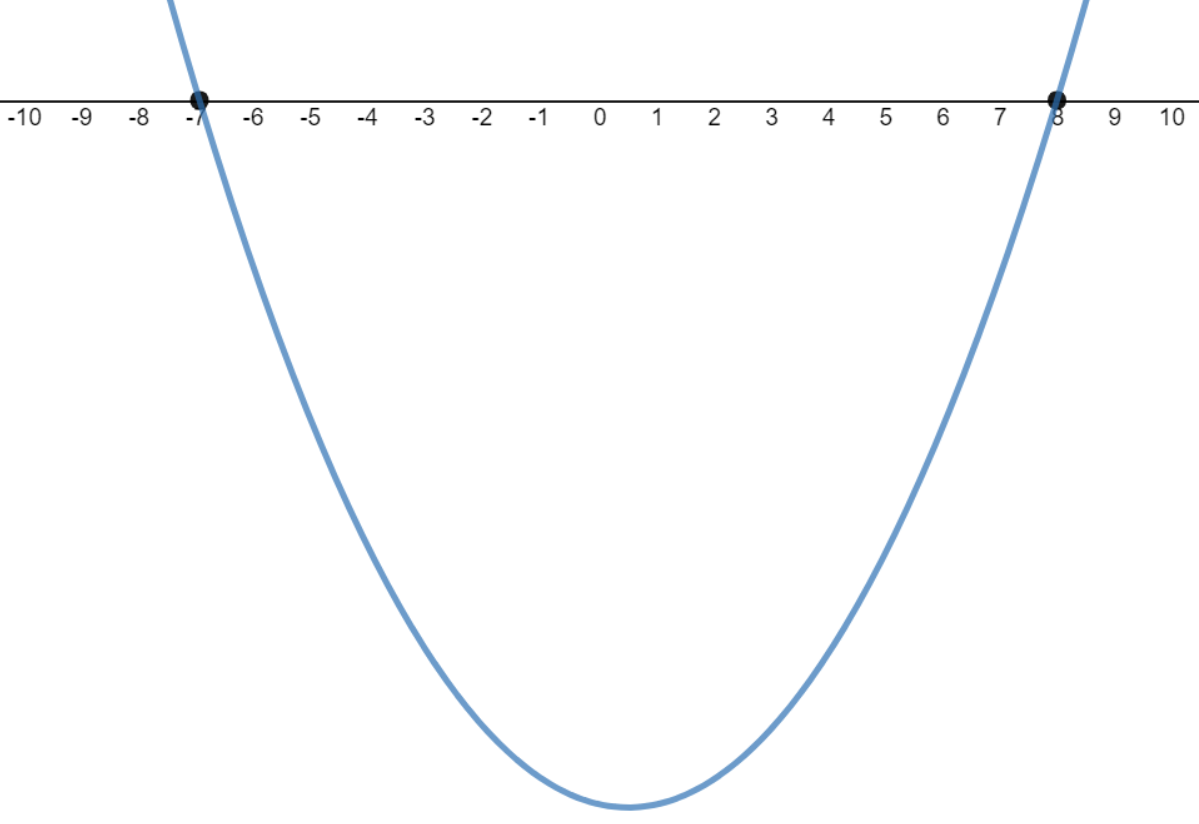
1. Move cursor to the LEFT *x*-intercept and press \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **three** (3) times.

Repeat process to get the RIGHT *x*-intercept.

This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE graphing calculator with Y1=x^2-x-56 and Y2-0.
This is showing the LEFT x-intercept after pressing 2nd, TRACE, 5 (intersect), then moving cursor to the LEFT intersection point and pressing ENTER 3 times.
It is the point x=-7 and y=0 or more simply (-7,0). This is a screenshot from Texas Instruments TI-84 Plus CE graphing calculator with Y1=x^2-x-56 and Y2-0.
This is showing the RIGHT x-intercept after pressing 2nd, TRACE, 5 (intersect), then moving cursor to the RIGHT intersection point and pressing ENTER 3 times.
It is the point x=8 and y=0 or more simply (8,0).

The *x*-intercepts are the **critical points**, which are and

1. **Inspect your “*a*”**. The value of , which means opens **\_\_\_\_\_**.
2. **Sketch**.



1. **Interpret**. Inequality is

Bracket or parentheses? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Above or Below *x*-axis? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*x*-axis

One or Two pieces? \_\_\_\_\_ piece(s), the“**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” (use “in-between” inequality)

1. **Write** solution

Inequality: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Interval Notation: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# Solve Quadratic Inequalities **Symbolically** (by hand) using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(The first 4 steps are identical to the graphical method at the top of page 3.)

1. Make sure you have **zero** on the right.
2. Find the **solutions** – treat it as if it’s an equation.
3. The solutions are the **CRITICAL POINTS** (or *boundary points*).
4. Graph critical points on a **number line** (*x*-axis).
5. Identify the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the critical points (or *boundary points*) create.
6. Use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TP) from within each interval to test into the inequality.
7. The interval(s) that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the **solutions**.

* **EXAMPLE:** Solve the inequality. [3.4-10]

1. **Zero?** YES
2. **Solutions** Factor:

Zero Product Property: or

Solve each equation:  or

1. **Critical Points (CP)**  (also called *boundary points*)
2. **Number Line**

This is a horizontal number line numbered from 0 to 7, scaled by 1. There are points at  x=3 and x=5 to indicate the critical points (CP) already identified earlier in the problem.

1. **Intervals**

(Inequality) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

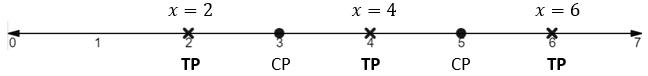
(Interval Notation) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Your **SOLUTION** will be one or more of these intervals.

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1. **Test Points (TP)**



Using

Faster/easier if you use FACTORED form:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Test** | **Test** | **Test** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| All points are TRUE on the interval | All points are FALSE on the interval | All points are TRUE on the interval |

1. **TRUE** interval(s) **Solution** to the inequality is:

(Inequality) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(Interval Notation) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sources Used:

1. MyLab Math for *College Algebra with Modeling and Visualization*, 6th Edition, Rockswold, Pearson Education Inc.
2. Number Line Inequalities (modified) from Desmos, <https://www.desmos.com/calculator/evxn1e1njv>, © 2019, Desmos, Inc.
3. Wabbitemu calculator emulator version 1.9.5.21 by Revolution Software, BootFree ©2006-2014 Ben Moody, Rom8x ©2005-2014 Andree Chea. Website <https://archive.codeplex.com/?p=wabbit>