

Section 9.1 Solving Linear Inequalities

We know that a linear equation in x can be expressed as $ax + b = 0$. A **linear inequality in x** can be written in one of the following forms: $ax + b < 0$, $ax + b \leq 0$, $ax + b > 0$, or $ax + b \geq 0$. In each form, $a \neq 0$.

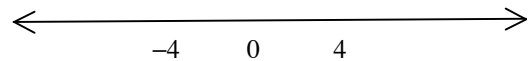
If an inequality does not contain fractions, it can be solved using the following procedure. Notice how similar this procedure is to the procedure for solving a linear equation.

Steps for solving a linear inequality

- Step 1. Simplify each side.
- Step 2. Collect variable terms on one side and constant terms on the other (*use addition property of inequalities*)
- Step 3. Isolate the variable and solve (*use multiplication property of inequalities, change the sense of the inequality when multiplying, or dividing both sides by a negative number*)
- Step 4. Express the solution set in interval notation or set-builder notation and graph the solution set on a number line.

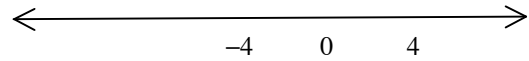
Example 1: Solve and graph the solution set on a number line:

$$3x - 5 > -17$$



Example 2: Solve and graph the solution set on a number line:

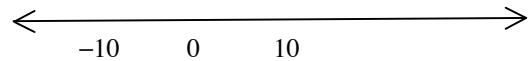
$$-2x - 4 > x + 5$$



If an inequality contains fractions, begin by multiplying both sides by the least common denominator. This will clear the inequality of fractions.

Example 3: Solve and graph the solution set on a number line:

$$\frac{x-4}{2} \geq \frac{x-2}{3} + \frac{5}{6}$$



Note: Portions of this document are excerpted from the textbook *Introductory and Intermediate Algebra for College Students* by Robert Blitzer.

Example 4: You are choosing between two telephone plans. Plan A has a monthly fee of \$15 with a charge of 8 cents per minute for all calls. Plan B has a monthly fee of \$3 with a charge of 12 cents per minute for all calls. How many minutes of calls in a month make plan A the better deal? (*Define a variable, create an inequality, solving using algebra, and answer in a sentence.*)

APPLICATION: For a business to realize a profit, the revenue (or income), R , must be greater than the _____, C . That is, a profit will be obtained only when $R > C$. The company breaks _____ when $R = C$.

If you sell x units of a product at a certain price p , then your revenue function is $R(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

The cost of your business may include a fixed cost (like rental fees, initial cost of equipment, etc.) and the cost of making each item.

$$C(x) = \text{fixed cost} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

The profit $P(x)$, generated after producing and selling x units of a product is given by the profit function:

$$P(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} - \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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Example 5: Technology is now promising to bring light, fast, and beautiful wheelchairs to millions of disabled people. A company is planning to manufacture these radically different wheelchairs. Fixed cost will be \$500,000 and it will cost \$400 to produce each wheelchair. Each wheelchair will be sold for \$600.

- a) Write the cost function, C , of producing x wheelchairs.

- b) Write the revenue function, R , of producing x wheelchairs.

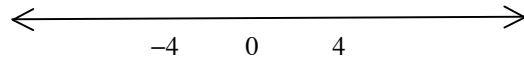
- c) Write the profit function, P , from producing and selling x wheelchairs.

- d) How many wheelchairs must be produced and sold for the business to make money?

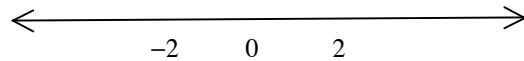
Extra Practice: Solve the given inequalities and graph the solution set. Express your answer in interval notation.

Example 6:

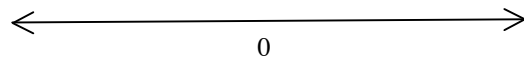
a. $-4(x+2) > 3x+20$



b. $\frac{3x}{10} + 1 \geq \frac{1}{5} - \frac{x}{10}$



c. $\frac{4x-3}{6} \geq \frac{2x-1}{12} - 2$



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Answers Section 9.1

Example 1: $(-4, \infty)$

Example 2: $(-\infty, -3)$

Example 3: $[13, \infty)$

Example 4:

let $x =$ minutes used in call plan, $15 + 0.08 < 3 + 0.12x$, $x > 300$,

Plan A is a better deal when you use more than 300 minutes of calls.

Example 5a: $C(x) = 500,000 + 400x$

Example 5b: $R(x) = 600x$

Example 5c: $P(x) = 200x - 500,000$

$$200x - 500,000 > 0, \quad x > 2,500,$$

Example 5d: More than 2,500 wheelchairs must be produced and sold for the business to make money.

Extra Practice:

Example 6a: $(-\infty, -4)$

Example 6b: $[-2, \infty)$

Example 6c: $\left[-\frac{19}{6}, \infty\right)$

Common Student Error: Students often forget to change the sense, (the _____), of the inequality when multiplying or dividing by a _____ number.

Given: $-3x < 6$ $\frac{-3x}{-3} < \frac{6}{-3} \rightarrow x < -2$ is **WRONG**

$\frac{-3x}{-3} > \frac{6}{-3} \rightarrow x > -2$ is **CORRECT**

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