## Chapter 1 Section 10

## INEQUALITIES

## INEQUALITIES

Any mathematical sentence
that contains an
inequality sign

## INEQUALITIES

Say: $m$ is less than 32
Write: m < 32

## INEQUALITIES

Say: $m$ is greater than 6
Write: $m>6$

## INEQUALITIES

## Just like equations, inequalities can be TRUE, FALSE, or OPEN.

## INEQUALITIES

 $33>14$ TRUE
## $90<22$ FALSE

$d>44 \quad$ OPEN
**d $>44$ is neither true
nor false until the
variable $d$ is replaced with a number**

## INEQUALITIES

There are also the symbols $\leq$ and $\geq$ that can be used in inequalities.

They are combinations of equal signs and inequality symbols.

## INEQUALITIES

Say: $x$ is less than or equal
to 5
Write: $x \leq 5$

INEQUALITIES
Say: $x$ is greater than or equal to 9

Write: $x \geq 9$


Examples: State whether each inequality is true, false, or open.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7>2 \\
& T R U \varepsilon!
\end{aligned}
$$

Examples: State whether each inequality is true, false, or open.
$5<3$
FAlSE".

Examples: State whether each inequality is true, false, or open. greater than
$3 \leq 2$ equal to


Examples: State whether each inequality is true, false, or open.

$$
x-2 \leq 9
$$




Examples: State whether each inequality is true, false, or open.
$21>21$


FALSE!!

Examples: State whether each
inequality is true or false for the given value.

$6+2 \geq 7$


Examples: State whether each
inequality is true or false for the given value.

$14 \geq 4+6$


Examples: State whether each inequality is true or false for the given value.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 t \leq 7(t=(7) \\
& 3 \cdot 7 \geq 7 \\
& 2 \mid \geq 7 \text { TRUE!! }
\end{aligned}
$$

Examples: State whether each inequality is true or false for the given value.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2<2 x-5(x=3) \\
& 2<2 \cdot 3-5 \\
& 2<6-5 \\
& 2<1 \text { FALSE! }
\end{aligned}
$$

