C

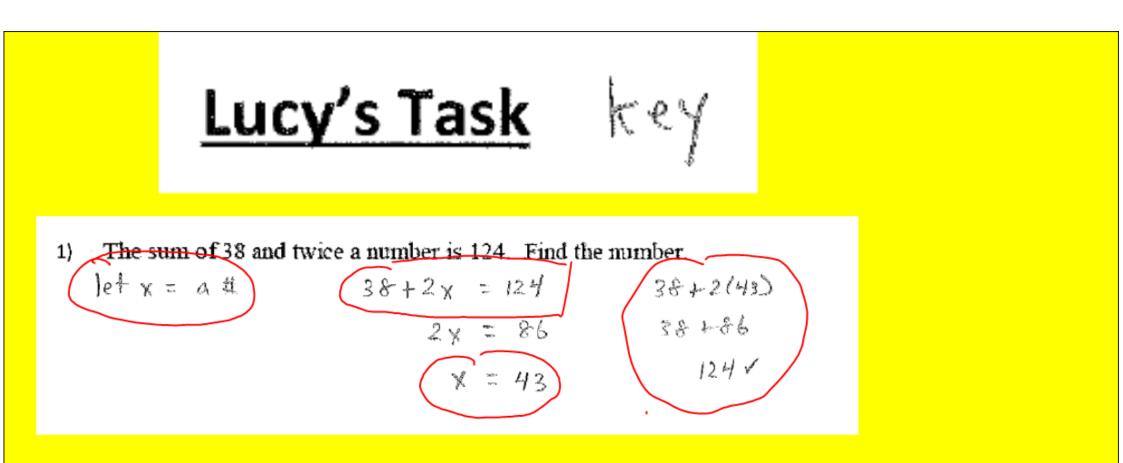
Warmup:

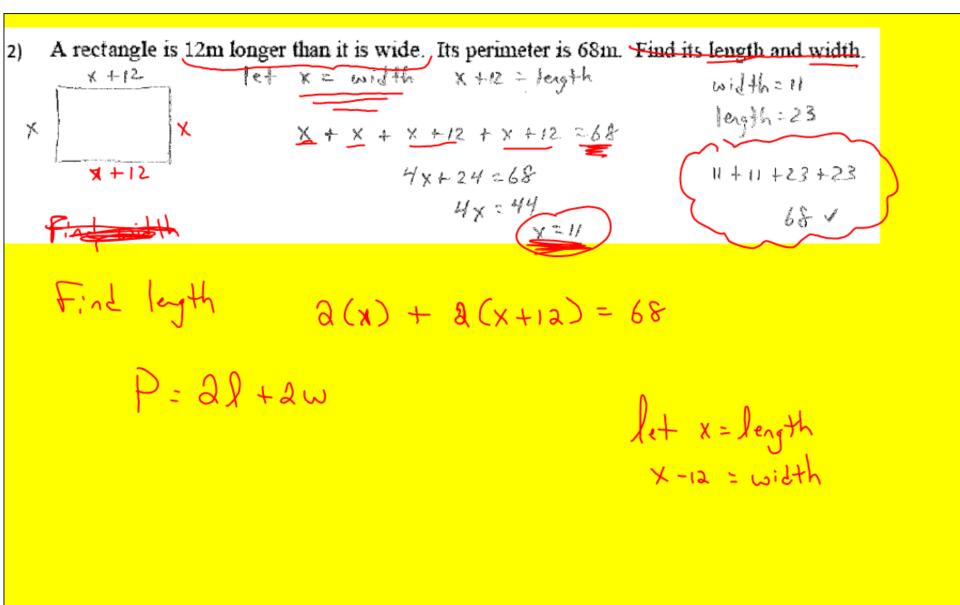
The cost of two tables and three chairs is \$705. If the table costs \$40 more than the chair, find the cost of the table and the chair.

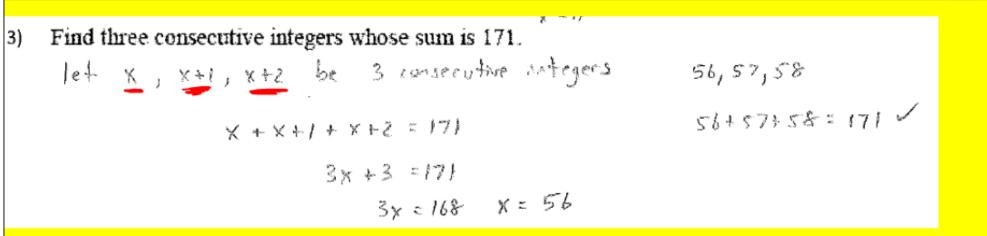
ctud

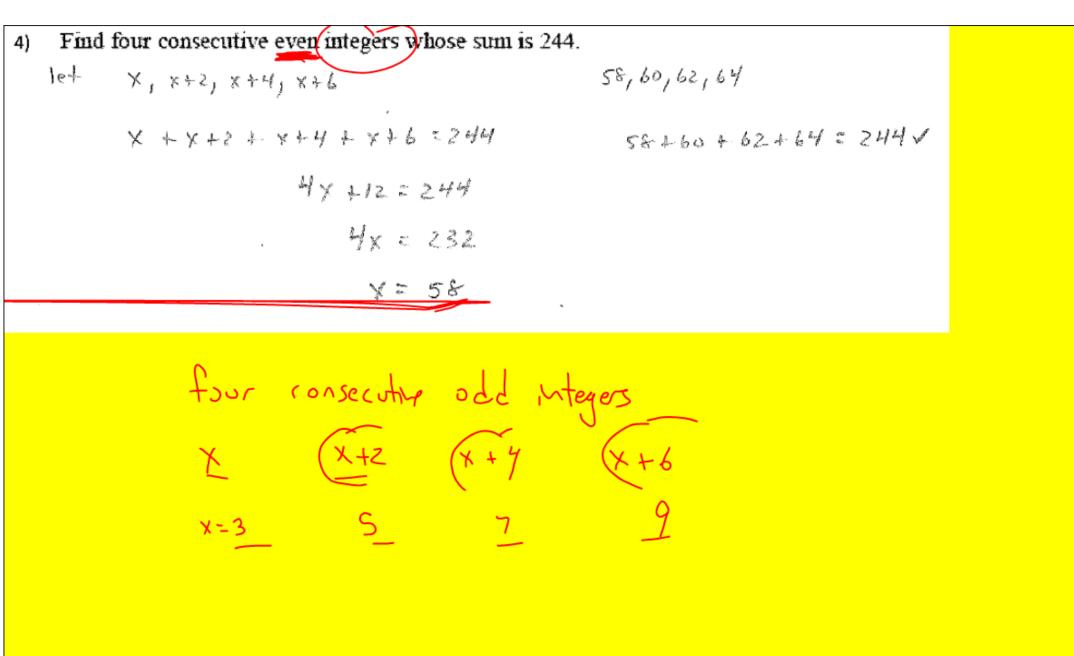
Let
$$c \cdot cost of a chair$$

Let $c+40 = cost of x table$
 $c+40 + c+40 + c + c + c = 105$
 $5c+80 = 705$
 $5c = 625$
 $c = 4125$
table = 4165
 $3c + 2(c+40) = 705$
 $3c + 2c + 80 = 705$
 $5c + 80 = 705$









E.Q.: How do I solve an inequality in one variable?

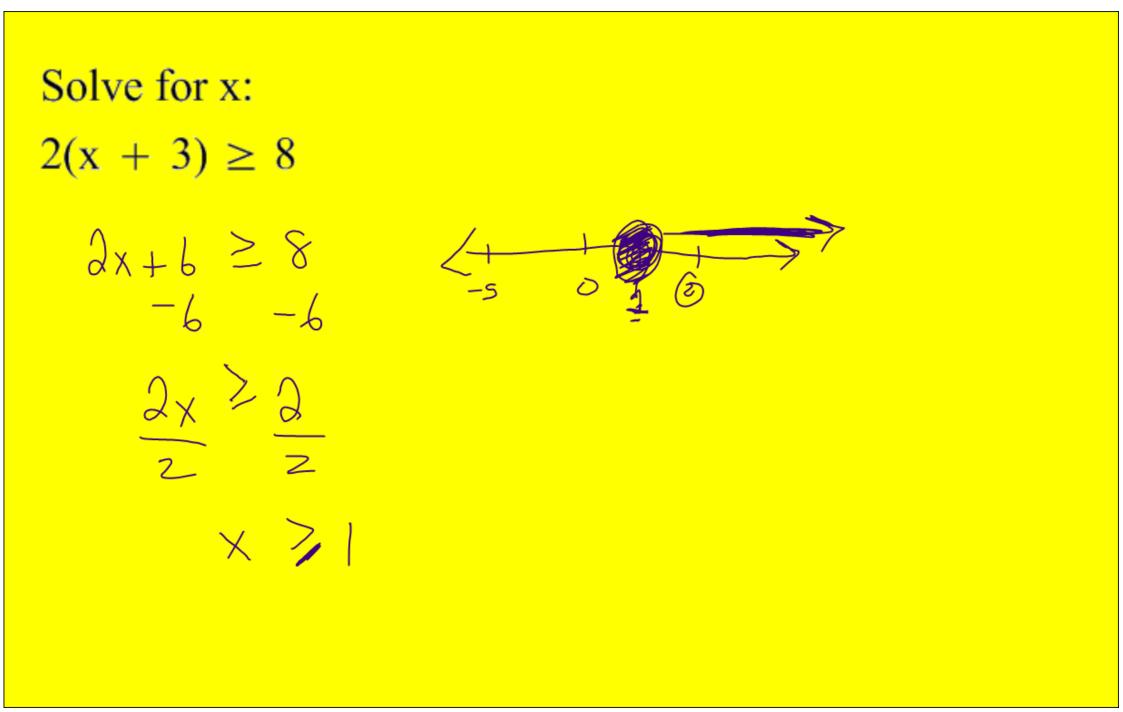
MGSE9-12.A.CED.1 Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. Include equations arising from linear functions.

MGSE9-12.A.REI.3 Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable including equations with coefficients represented by letters. For example, given ax + 3 = 7, solve for x.



Solve for x: 2x + 3 < 7-3 -3 2 2 ₽ *





Solve for x: X X - 4 $4 - 3x \le 16$ -7 (-6) -5 -4 (-3)-2-1 4-3(-6) =16 4-3(-3)=16 4+18 4+9 22416 . 13 ≤ 16 $4 - 3 \times \leq 16$ +8 × +3 × $4 - 3x \le 10$ $\frac{-3x}{-3} \leq \frac{12}{-3}$ 4 £ 16+3X -16 -16 $\chi \ge -4$ $X \ge -4$ $\frac{12}{3} \leq \frac{3x}{3}$ _4 **L**X

Rules for Solving Inequalities

- Whatever you do to one side of the inequality, you must do to the other side.
- Always get rid of the constant first and then any coefficients last.
- · If you have fractions, get rid of the fractions first and then proceed with solving the inequality.

Difference between solving an equation and an inequality:

When solving an inequality, you must flip the inequality sign whenever multiplying or dividing by a negative number!! Multiplication and Division Properties of Inequality If a > b, then ac > bc, if c > 0If a > b, then ac < bc, if c < 0If a > b, then $\frac{a}{c} > \frac{b}{c}$, if c > 0If a > b, then $\frac{a}{c} < \frac{b}{c}$, if c < 0

Solve for y:

 $\frac{2y+3}{-4} < (-4.25)(-4)$

-2y+3 > 1/.-3. -3 2-7

Writing 1 variable inequalities:

The sum of two consecutive integers is less than 83. Find the pair of integers with the greatest sum.

et
$$x = ome integer$$
 (1)
 $x+1 = next integer$ (1)
 $X' + X+1 < 83$
 $\partial x+1 < 83$
 $\partial x < 82$ $x < 1$

The length of a rectangle is 4 cm more than the width and the perimeter is at least 48 cm. What are the smallest possible dimensions for the rectangle?

$$e + x = width = 10$$

$$x + 4$$

$$x + 4 = ength = 14$$

$$x$$

$$a(x+4) + a(x) = 48$$

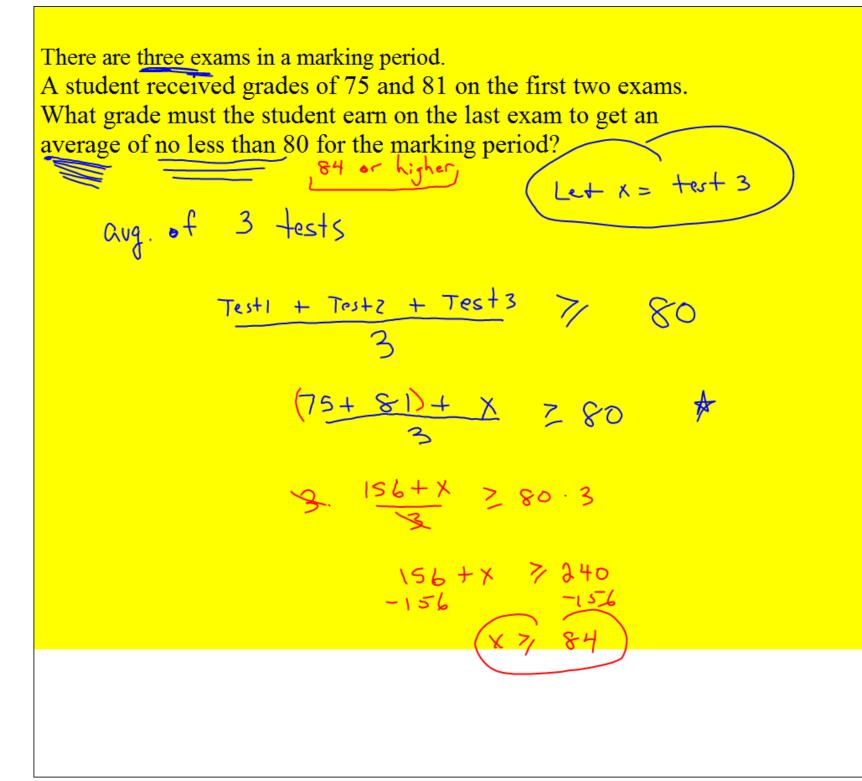
$$x + x+4 + x + x + 4 \geq 48$$

$$4x + 8 = 48$$

$$4x = 48$$

$$4x = 40$$

$$x = 40$$



HW #3 One Variable Inequalities