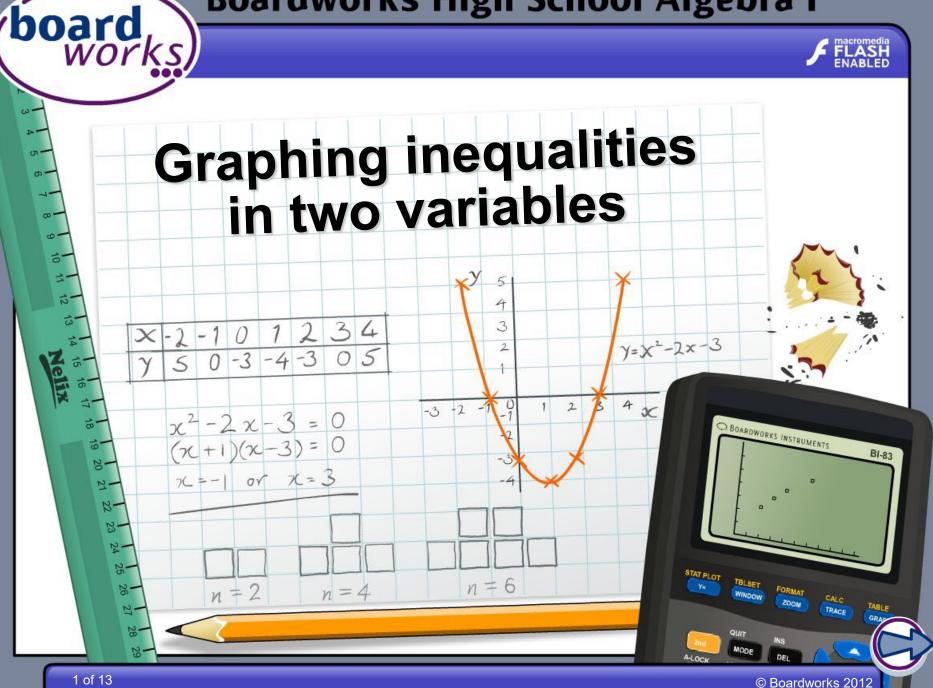
### **Boardworks High School Algebra I**



### Information



#### Common core icons



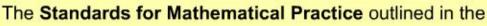
This icon indicates a slide where the Standards for Mathematical Practice are being developed. Details of these are given in the Notes field.



Slides containing examples of mathematical modeling are marked with this stamp.



This icon indicates an opportunity for discussion or group work.



Common Core State Standards for Mathematics describe varieties of expertise that mathematics educators at all levels should seek to develop in their students.

They are:

- 1) Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- 2) Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- 3) Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- 4) Model with mathematics.
- 5) Use appropriate tools strategically.
- 6) Attend to precision.
- 7) Look for and make use of structure.
- 8) Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.



This icon indicates that the slide contains activities created in Flash. These activities are not editable.



This icon indicates teacher's notes in the Notes field.



Linear inequalities can be given in two variables *x* and *y*.

For example, x + y > 3

Can you name a pair of values that satisfy the inequality?

Some example solution pairs are:

<i>x</i> = 1	and	y <b>= 4</b>	<i>x</i> = −1 a	and $y = 5$	
<i>x</i> = 4	and	v = 5	<i>x</i> = 12 a	and $y = -$	6

These solutions are usually written as coordinate pairs as (1, 4), (-1, 5), (4, 5), (12, -6).

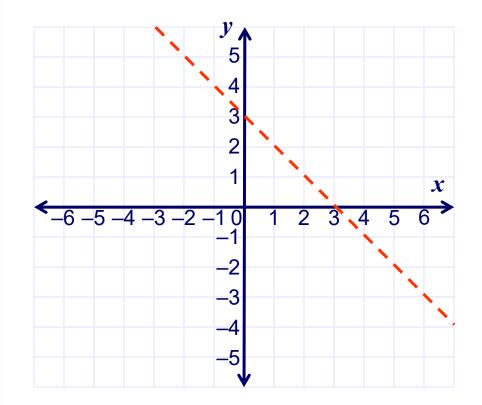
The whole solution set can be represented using a graph.







We can represent all the points where the *x*-coordinate and the *y*-coordinate add up to 3 with the line x + y = 3.



The region where x + y > 3does *not* include points where x + y = 3 and so we draw this as a **dotted** line.

We need to decide which part of the graph is the solution set. How can we check?

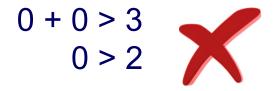




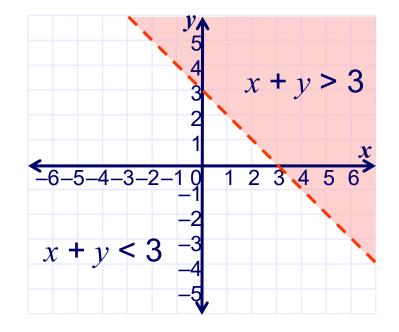
Choose a point off the line and see if it satisfies the inequality. It is often easiest to check the origin, (0, 0).

Is the origin in the region x + y > 3?

```
Substitute x = 0 and y = 0 into
the inequality x + y > 3:
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0 is **not** greater than 2, so the origin is not in the solution region.





The region representing x + y > 3 is therefore the region **above** the line.

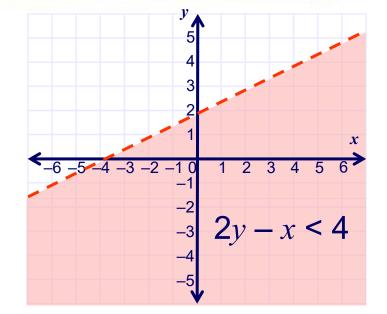


Represent the solutions to the inequality 2y - x < 4 on a graph.

Draw the line 2y - x = 4.

2(0) - 0 = 0 < 4

Check if the origin is in the region by substituting x = 0 and y = 0 into the inequality 2y - x < 4:



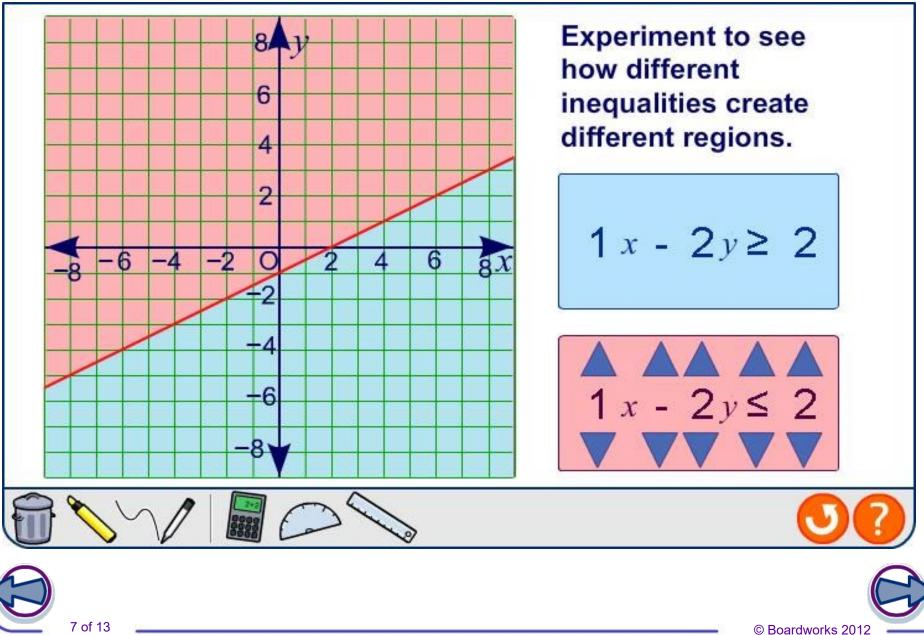
This is true, so we know that (0, 0) is in the solution set.

The solution set is therefore the region **below** the line.



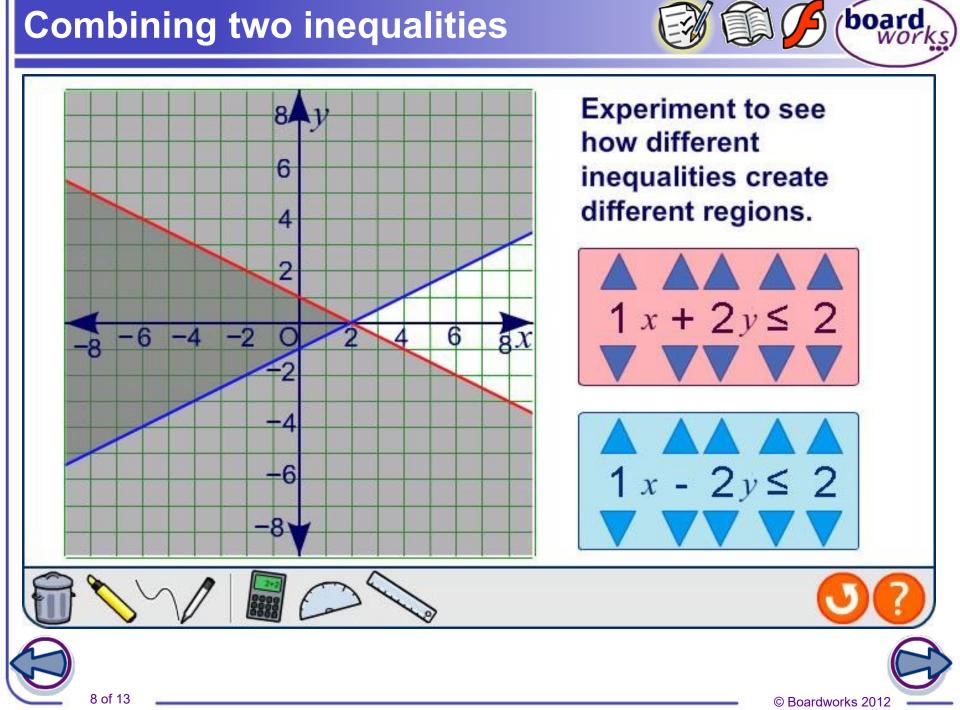


#### Inequalities in two variables

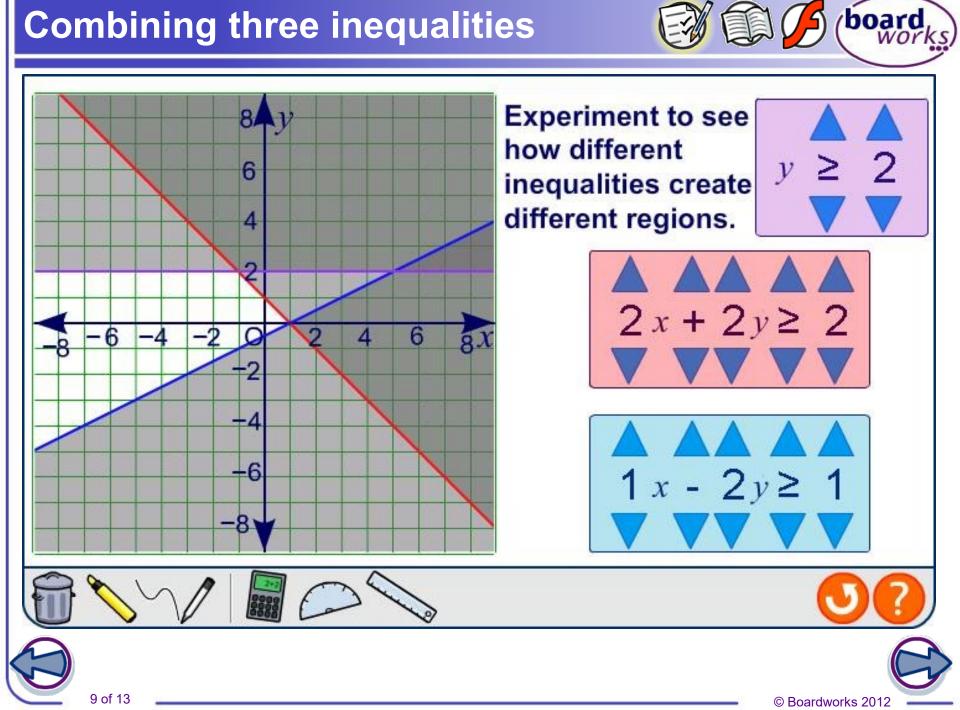


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## **Combining two inequalities**



# **Combining three inequalities**



A ferry cannot hold more than 30 tons. If it holds *x* cars weighing 1 ton each and *y* trucks weighing 3 tons each, write down an inequality in *x* and *y*.

 $x + 3y \le 30$ 

If 20 cars were already on board, how many more trucks could the ferry carry?



Substitute into  $x + 3y \le 30$  and solve for y,

subtract 20 from both sides:

divide both sides by 3:

 $20 + 3y \le 30$  $3y \le 10$ 

 $y \le 3.3$  (to nearest tenth)

MODELING



The ferry can hold 3 more trucks.



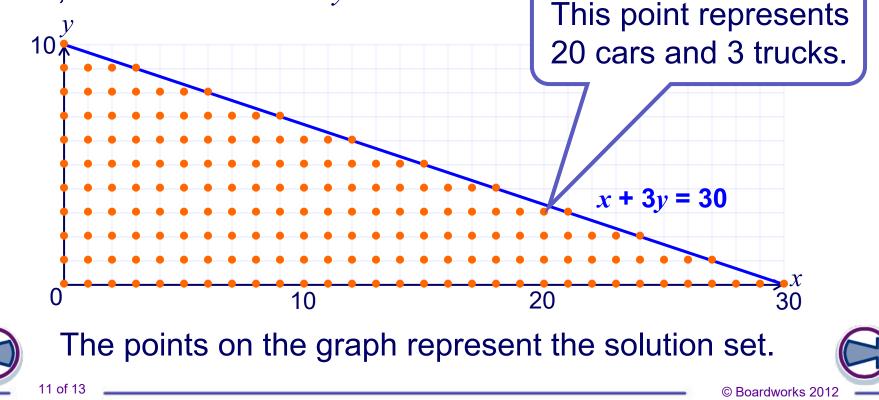
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# Show the possible numbers of cars and trucks that the ferry can carry on a graph.

Start by drawing the *x*-axis between 0 and 30 and *y*-axis between 0 and 10.

Next, draw the line x + 3y = 30.



#### **Uncles and aunts**

"Two of my aunts live together."

MODEL

"I have more uncles than aunts." "Even if all my uncles and aunts brought a friend each, they still wouldn't have enough people for a soccer team."

How many uncles and aunts does the girl have? Use the inequality graphing tool on the next slide to confirm your answer.

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board

(board Uncles and aunts graph (\*) modeling

