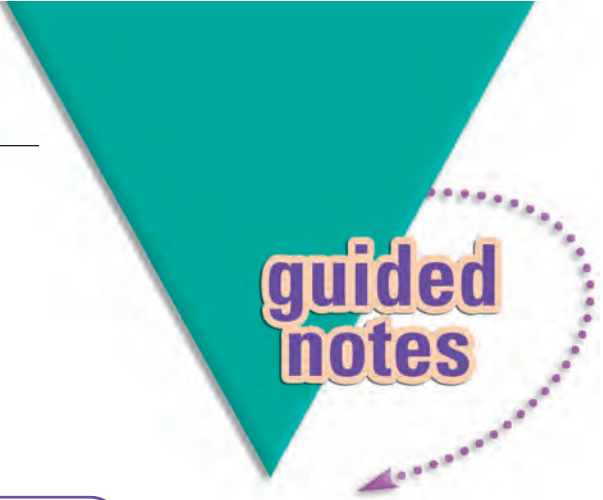


NAME _____

Module 5 Solving Linear Inequalities of
One Variable

Lesson 5 Solving Conjunction Inequalities



guided
notes

Lesson Objectives

- Solve and graph the solution sets to conjunctions.
- Use the notation $a < x < b$ to show that x lies between a and b , $a < b$.

A compound inequality is two inequalities joined by the words

and _____ or **or** _____.

A **conjunction** _____ consists of two statements joined by the word “**and**.”

A conjunction is only true when **both statements are true** _____.

To solve a **conjunction inequality** _____, find the solutions that make both inequalities true.

To solve a conjunction inequality, find the **intersection** _____ of the solution sets of the individual inequalities.

A conjunction has no solution if the graphs of the two inequalities have no **points in common** _____ or do not intersect.

The notation $0 < x \leq 4$ shows that x lies **between** _____ zero and four, including **four** _____, but not including **zero** _____.

1 Solve and graph. $x \geq 6$ and $x \leq 2$. **The conjunction has no solution.** _____



- 2 Solve and graph. $x < 4$ and $x > 1$ $1 < x < 4$



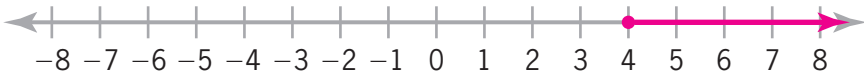
- 3 Solve and graph. $x \leq -2$ and $x < 7$ $x \leq -2$



To solve the conjunction inequality $-2 < x + 6 < 10$, isolate the variable **between the inequality signs**.

The conjunction $10 > 5 > 1$ can be written as $1 < 5 < 10$ by reading from right to left.

- 4 Solve and graph. $2x - 4 \geq 4$ and $-3x > 18$ **Solution set is the empty set.**



5 Solve and graph. $0 \leq x + 2 \leq 8$ $-2 \leq x \leq 6$



