

1.2 Linear Inequalities

$$3 \geq 2$$

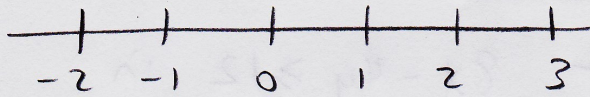
$$2 \leq 3$$

$$3 \geq 3$$

$$3 \leq 3$$

$$-1 \geq -2$$

$$-2 \leq -1$$



←
smaller

→
bigger

Ex: Solve $6 - 2x \geq 8$

Can add / subtract / multiply / divide both sides

Caution: Multiplying or dividing by a negative # reverses inequality

$$-2 \leq 4$$

$$\div (-2) \quad 1 \textcircled{\geq} -2$$

$$6 - 2x \geq 8$$

$$-2x \geq 2$$

$$\div (-2) \quad x \textcircled{\leq} -1$$

Ex: Solve $3x + 4 \geq 16$

$$3x \geq 12$$

$$x \geq 4$$

Standard form for linear inequality
 $y \leq mx + b$ or $y \geq mx + b$.

Ex: a) put $8x - 4y \geq 12$ in standard form

$$-4y \geq -8x + 12$$

$$\div (-4)$$

$$y \leq \frac{-8x}{-4} + \frac{12}{-4}$$

$$y \leq 2x - 3$$

b) does $(0,0)$ satisfy it?

$$\text{Sub } x=0 \\ y=0$$

$$0 \leq -3 ?$$

No

c) does $(2,-1)$ satisfy it?

$$\text{Sub } x=2 \\ y=-1$$

$$-1 \leq 1 ?$$

Yes

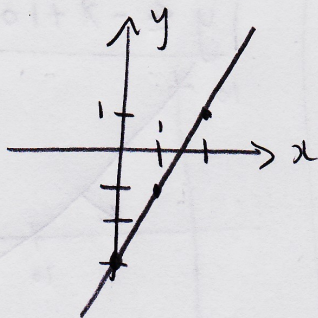
Ex: Graph $8x - 4y \geq 12$

1) Standard form

$$y \leq 2x - 3$$

2) Graph the associated line

$$y = 2x - 3$$



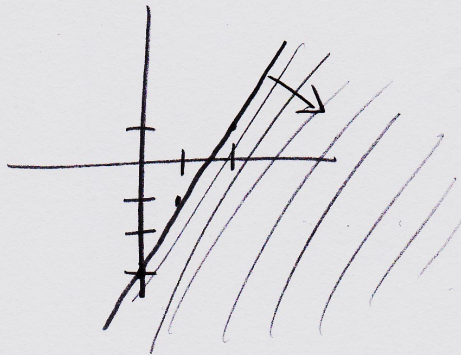
3) The points that satisfy the inequality are on one side of the line

Test any point not on the line

e.g. test $(0, 0) \rightarrow y \leq 2x - 3$

$$0 \leq -3?$$

No

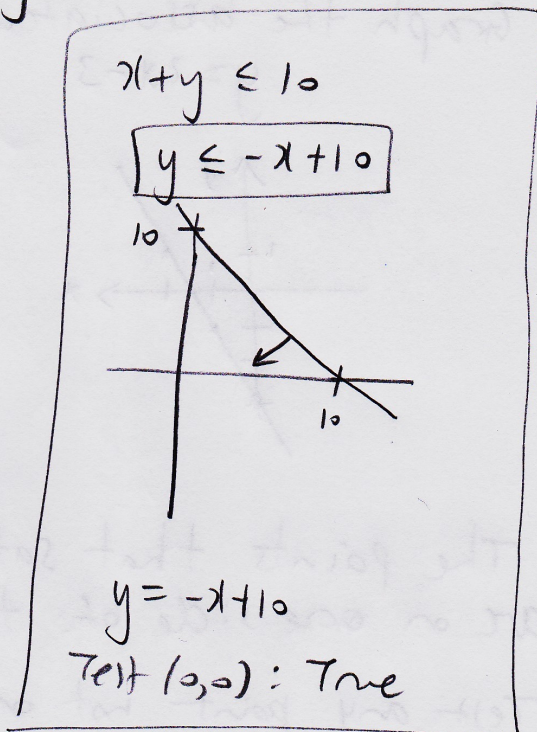
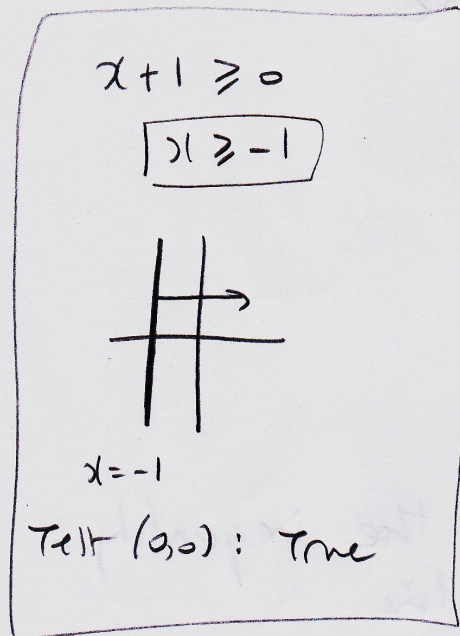


all shaded
points
satisfy

$$8x - 4y \geq 12$$

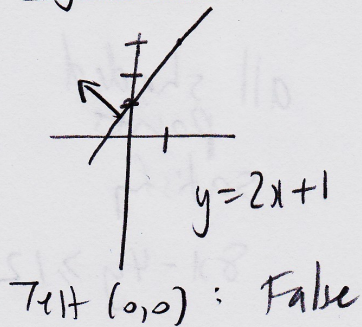
Ex: Graph the feasible set for the system

$$\begin{cases} x+1 \geq 0 \\ x+y \leq 10 \\ -x+0.5y \geq 0.5 \end{cases}$$

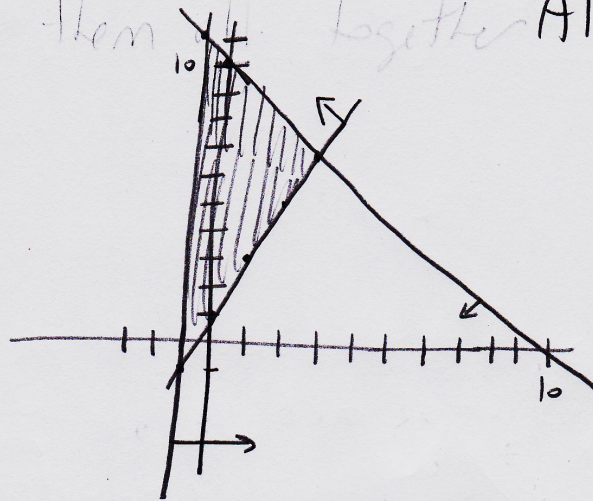


$$\begin{aligned} -x+0.5y &\geq 0.5 \\ 0.5y &\geq x+0.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$y \geq 2x+1$$



Put them together All together:



Shaded points satisfy all the inequalities

Ex: Put in standard form

$$0,3x - 0,4y \leq 2$$

$$\frac{3}{10}x - \frac{4}{10}y \leq 2$$

$$3x - 4y \leq 20$$

$$-4y \leq -3x + 20$$

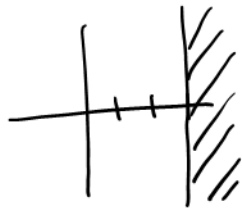
$$\div (-4) \quad y \geq \frac{-3x}{-4} + \frac{20}{-4}$$

$$y \geq \frac{3}{4}x - 5$$

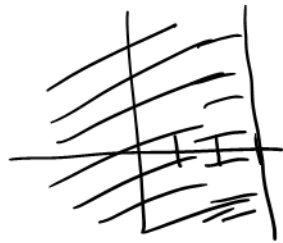
Caution: Cowsepack shades inequalities in opposite way.

Ex: $x \geq 3$

Our method (shade points that are included)



Cowsepack method (shade points that are excluded)



Our method works better when working with multiple inequalities