General Algebra II

Lesson #1 Unit 4

Class Worksheet #1

For Worksheets #1 & #2

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

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Consider the equation **y = 2x – 3**.

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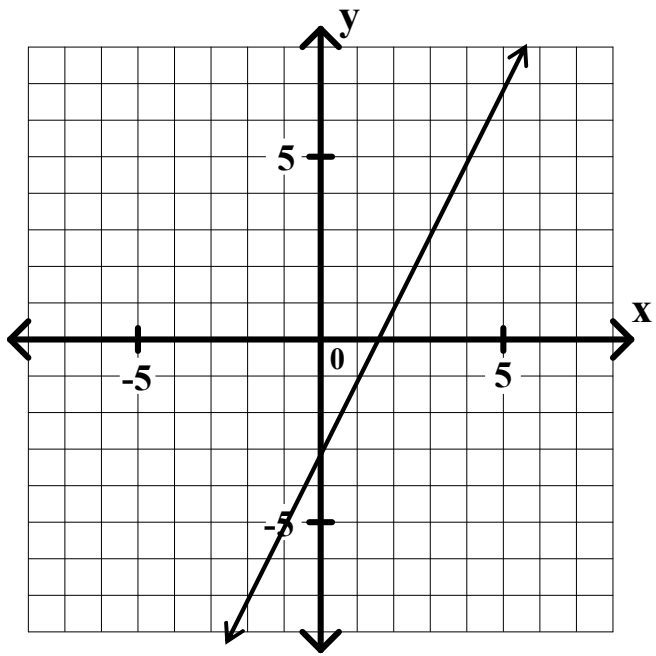
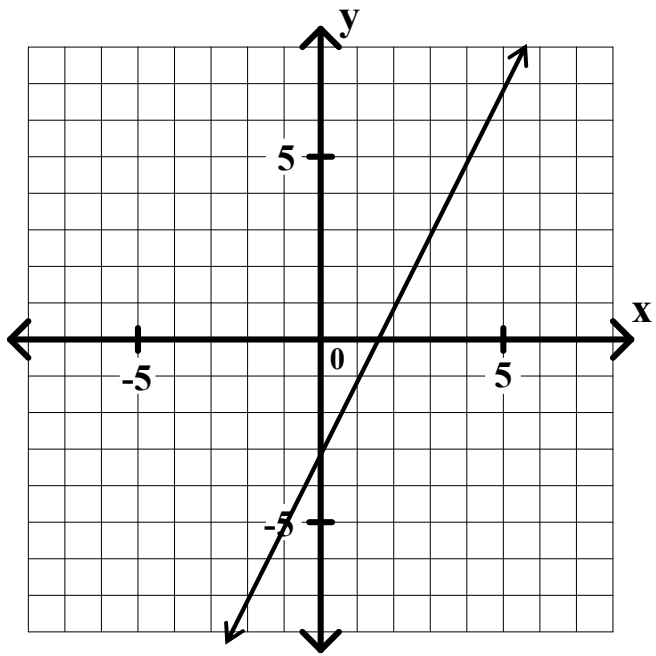


General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Consider the equation **y = 2x – 3**.

The graph of this equation divides the plane into 3 distinct sets of points.



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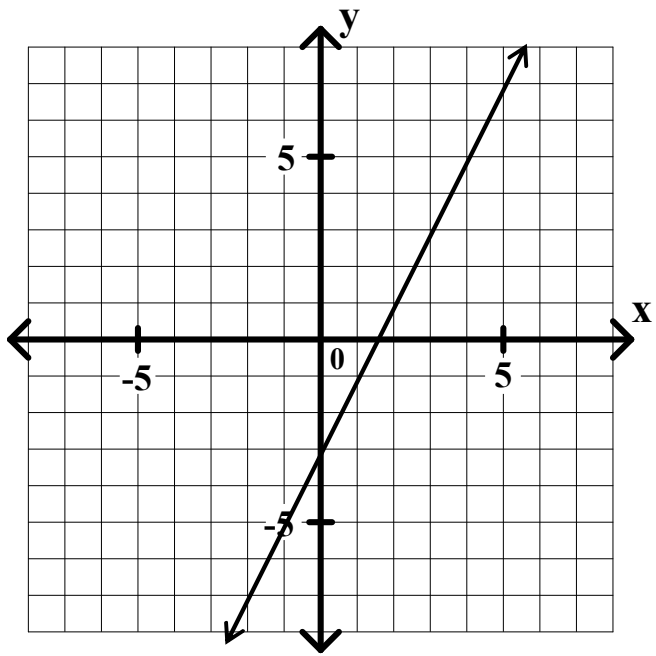

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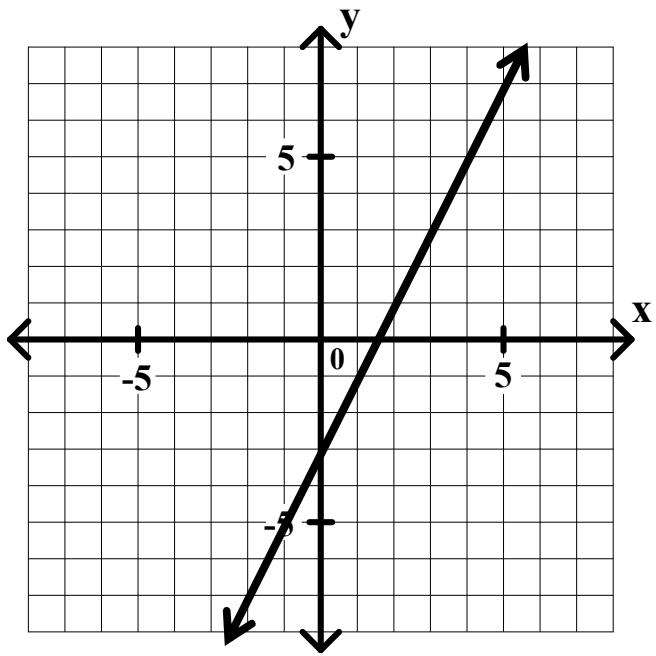

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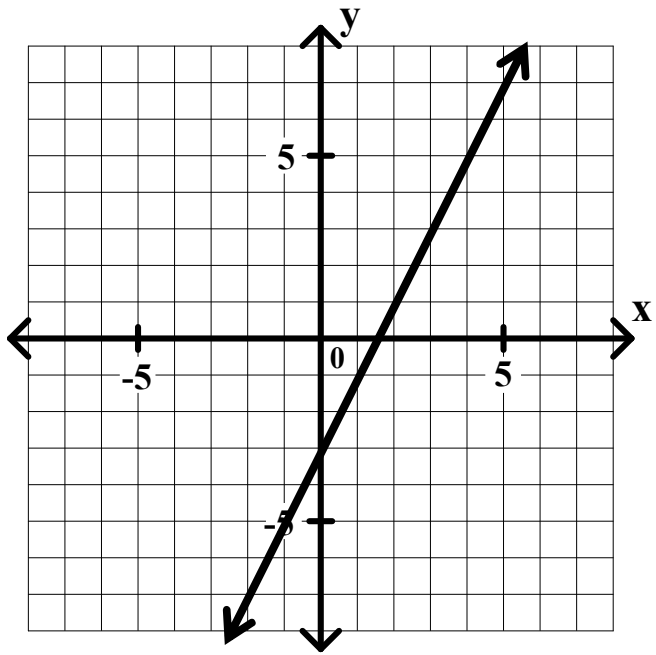

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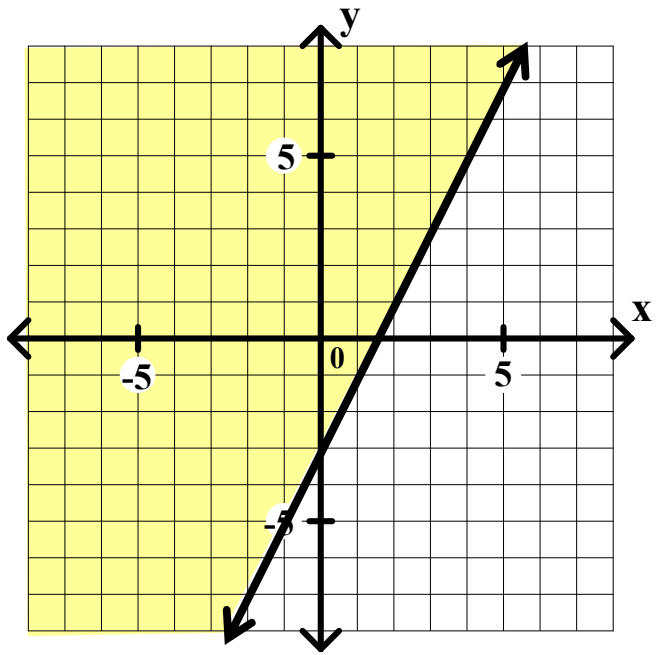

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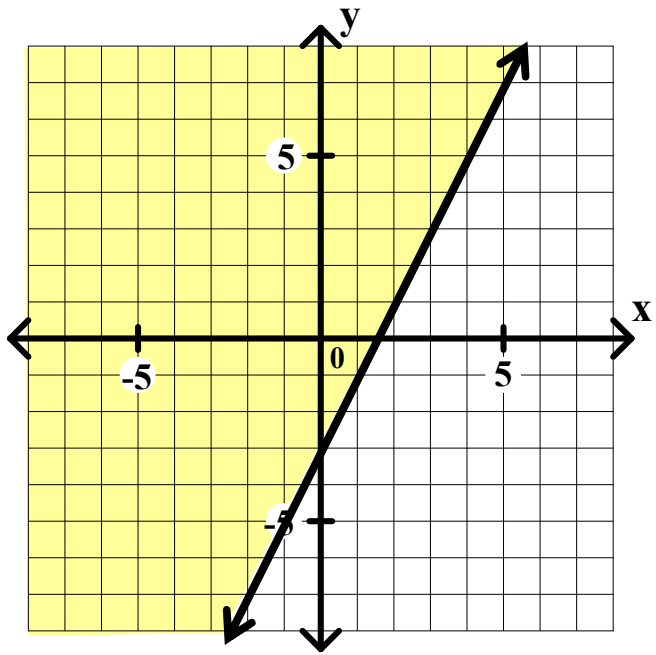

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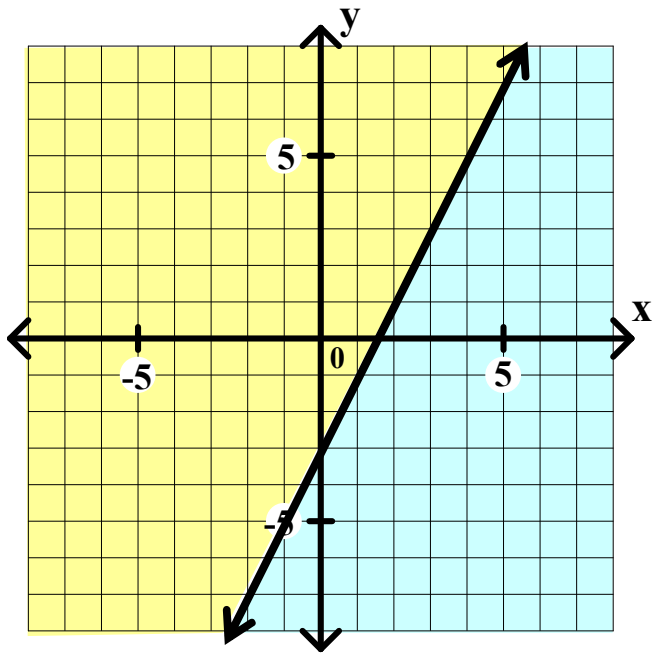

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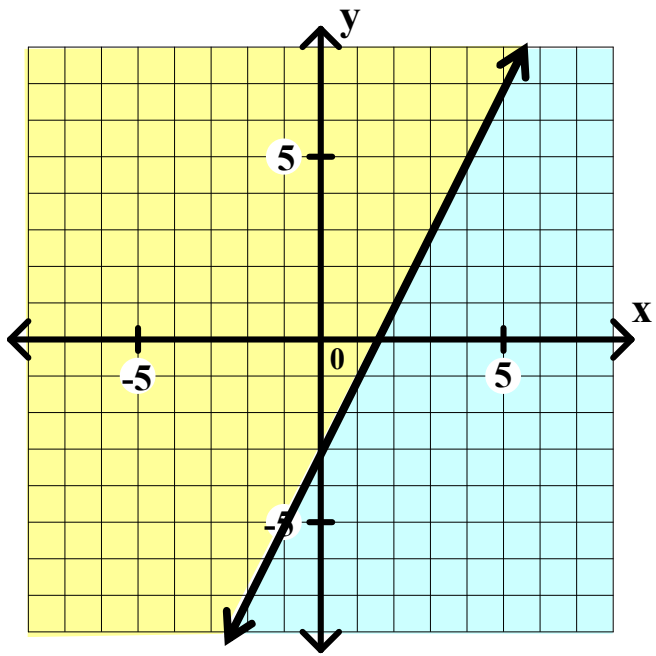

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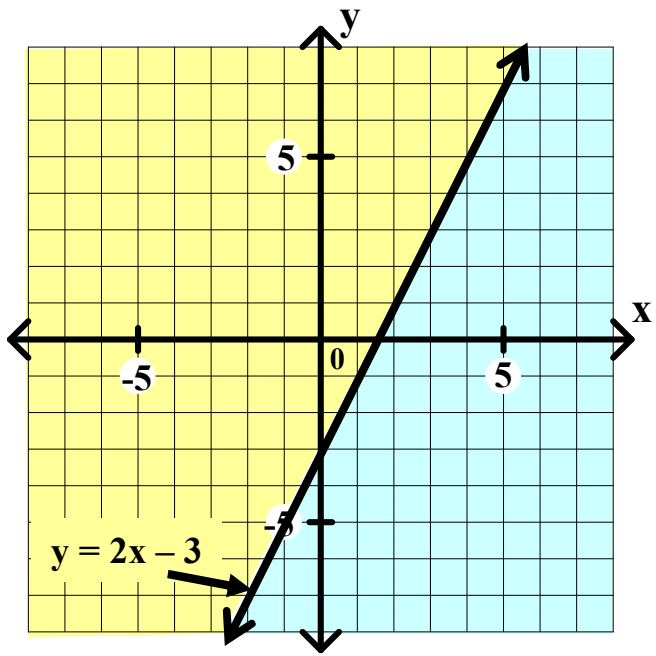

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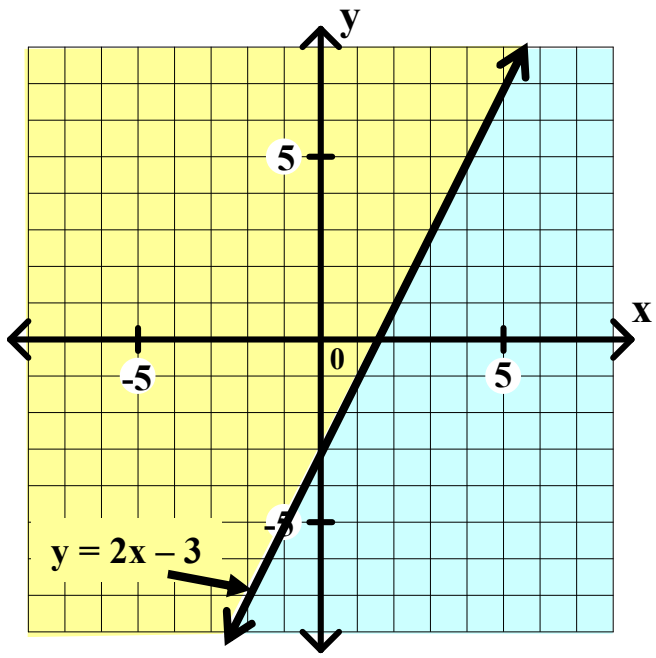

Of course the points **on** the line make the equation true. This lesson is concerned with the other two sets of points.

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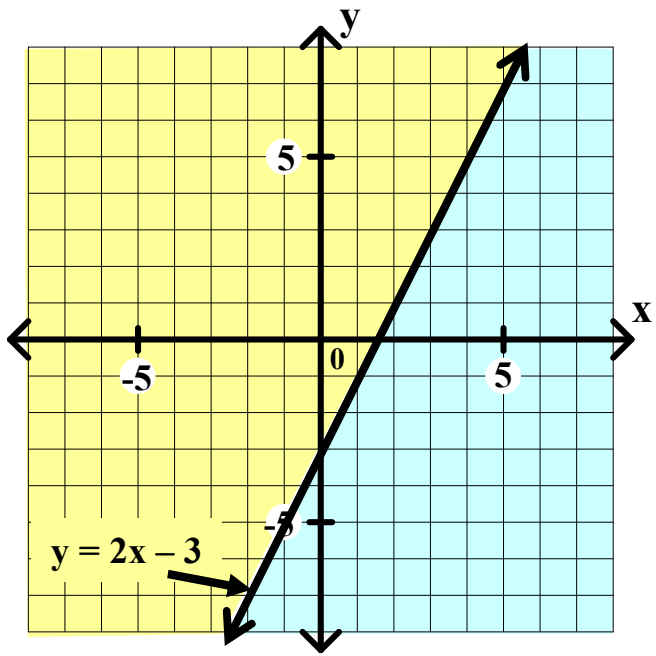

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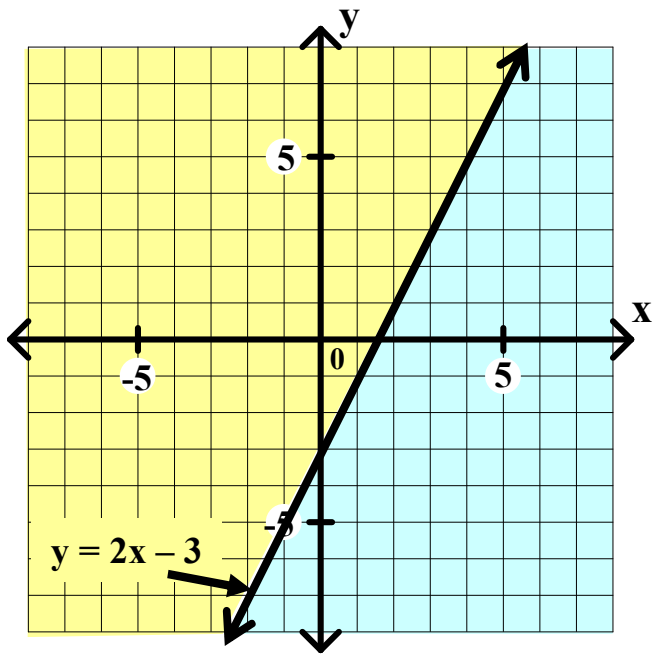

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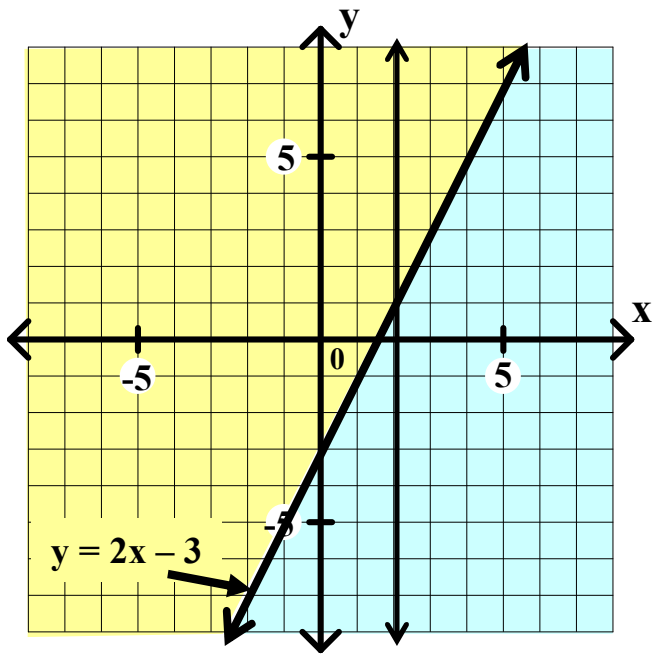

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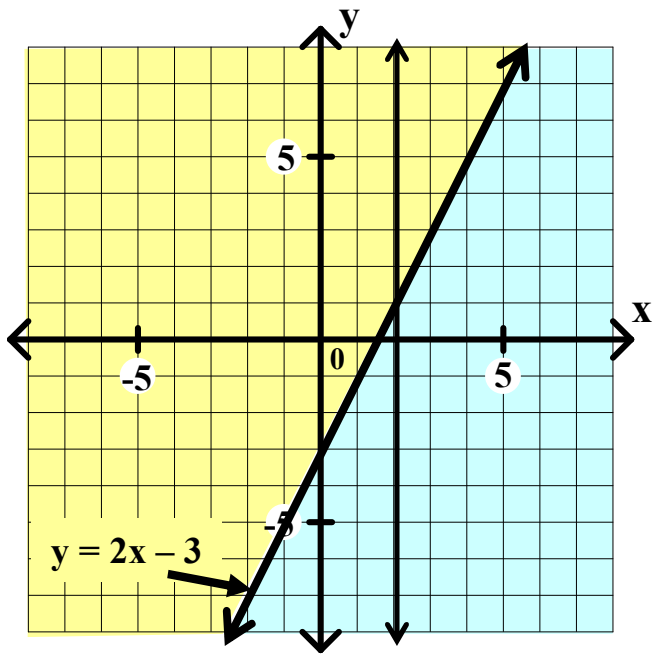

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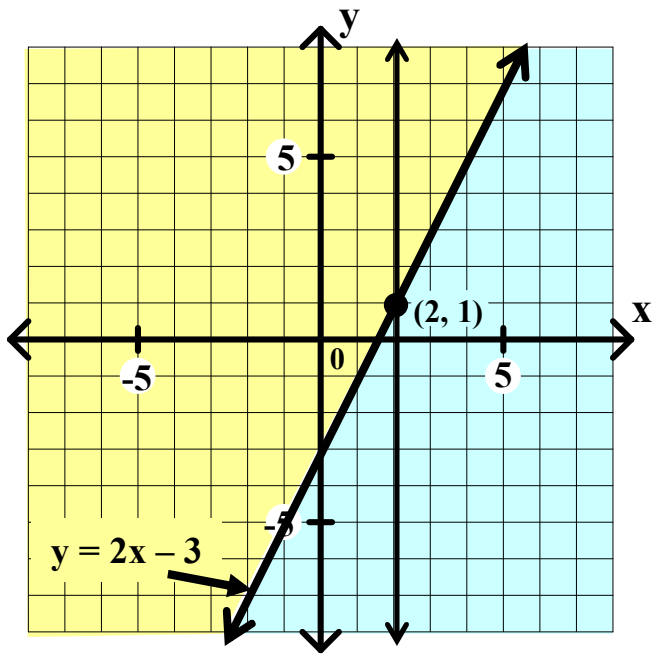

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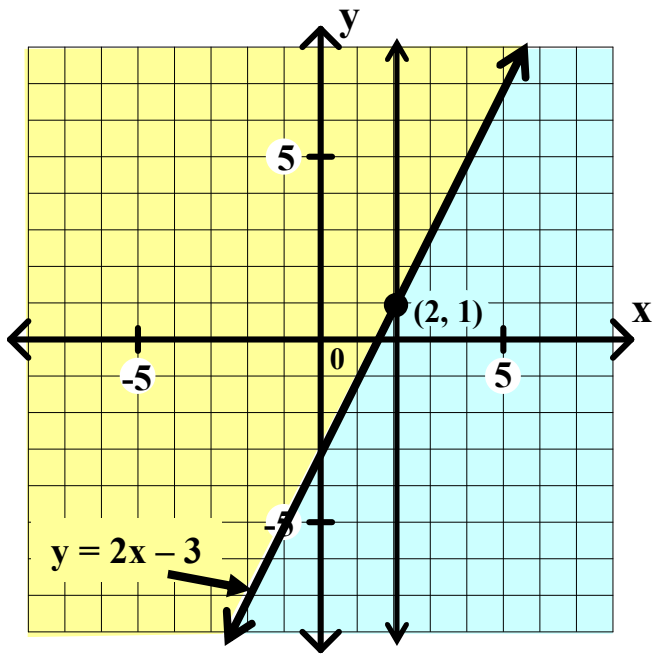

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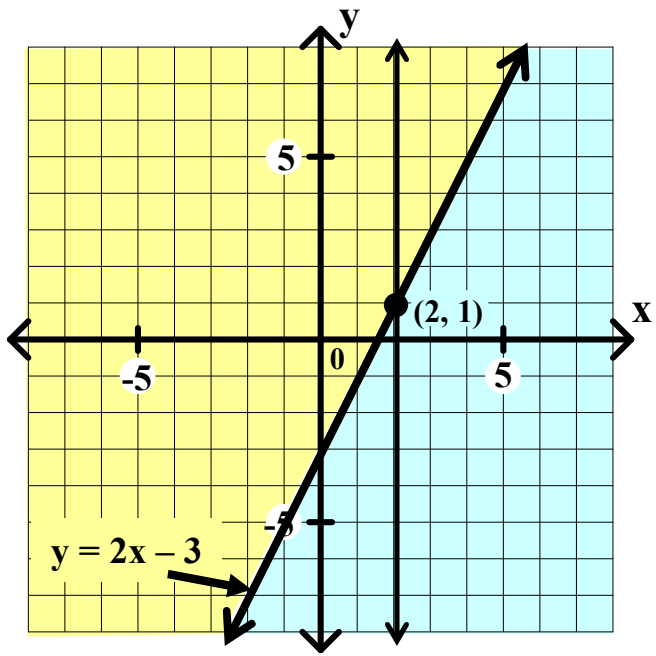

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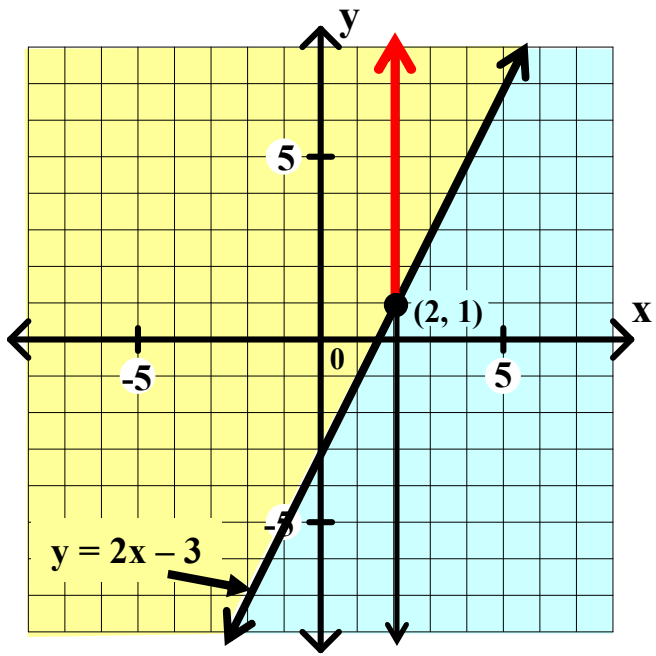

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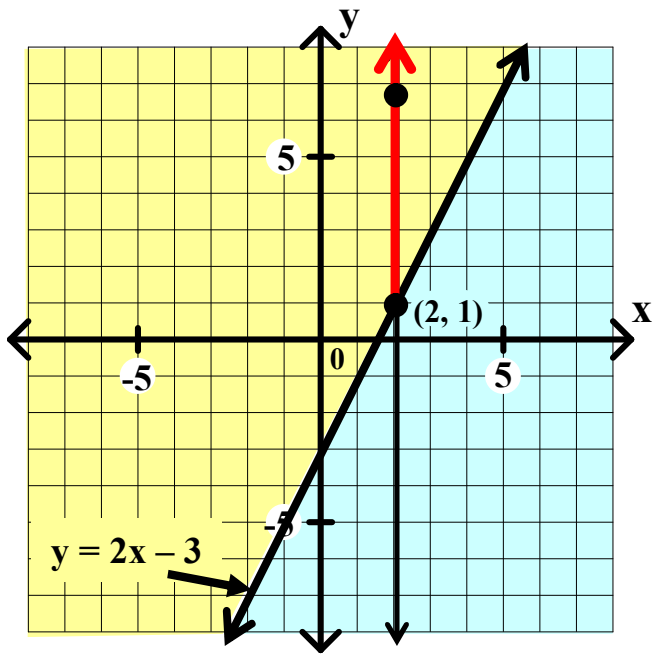

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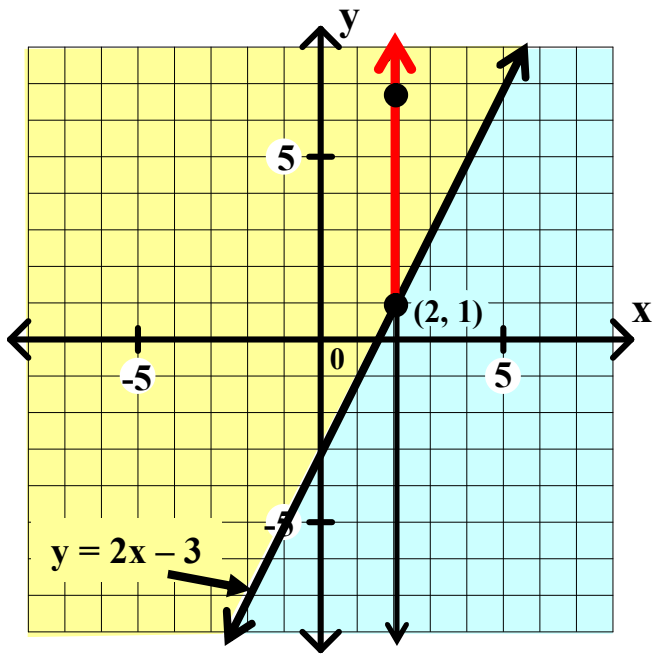

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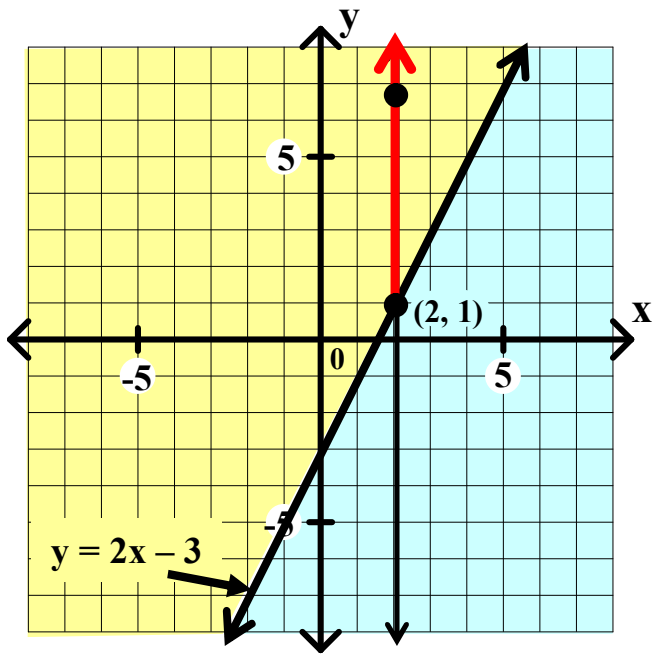

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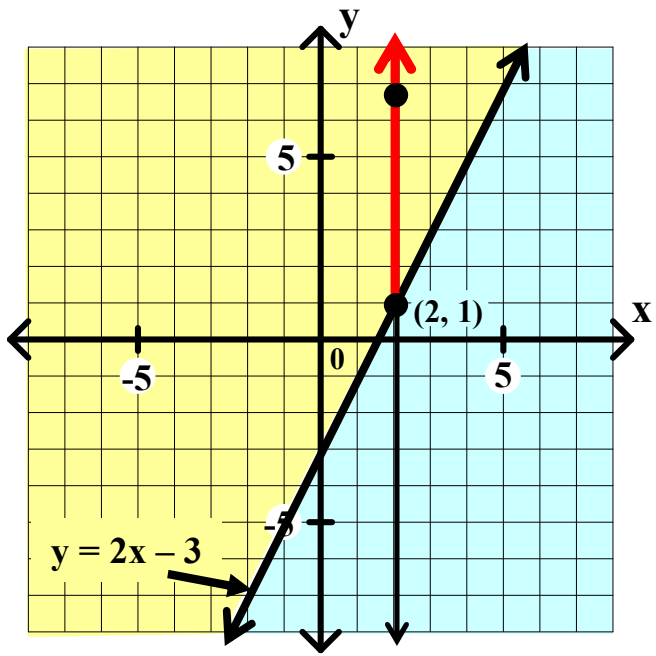

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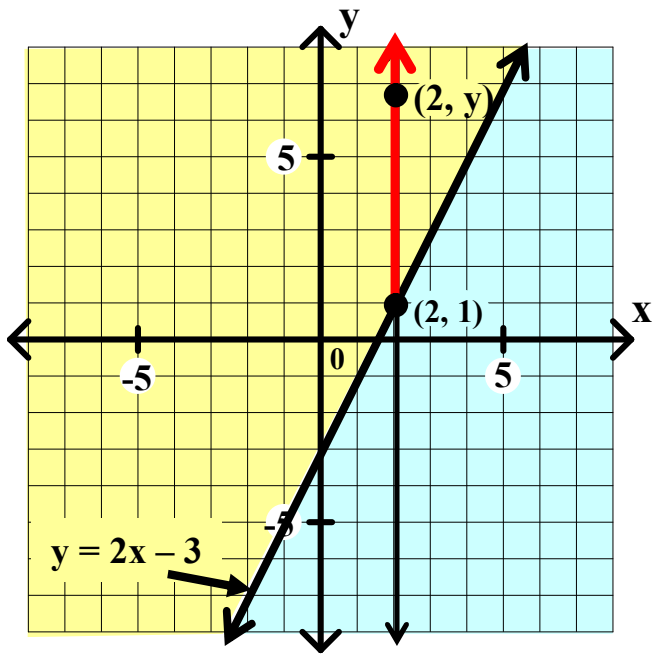

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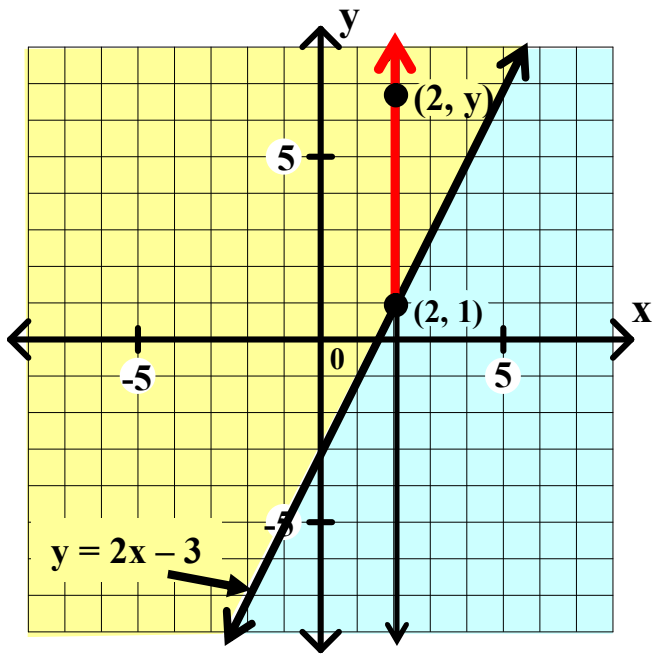

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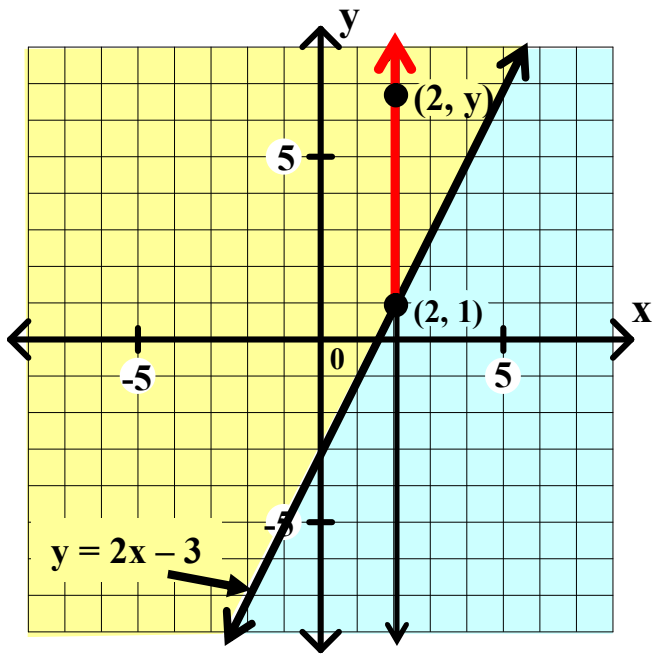

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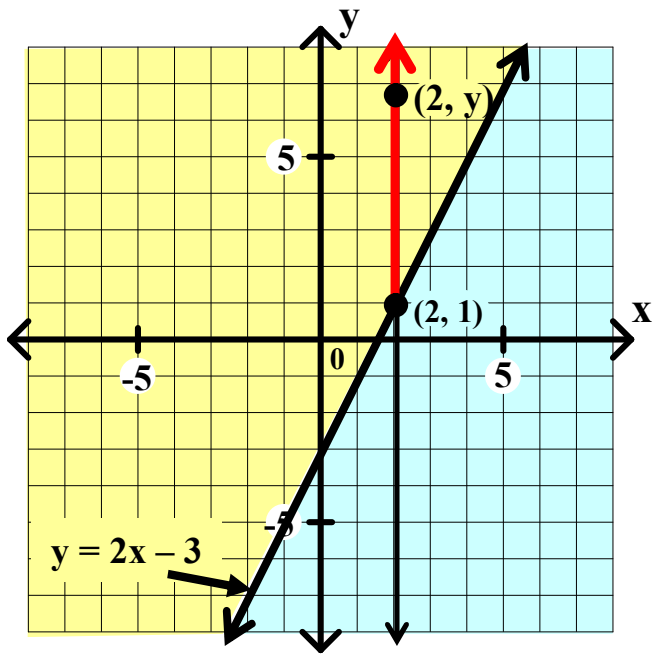

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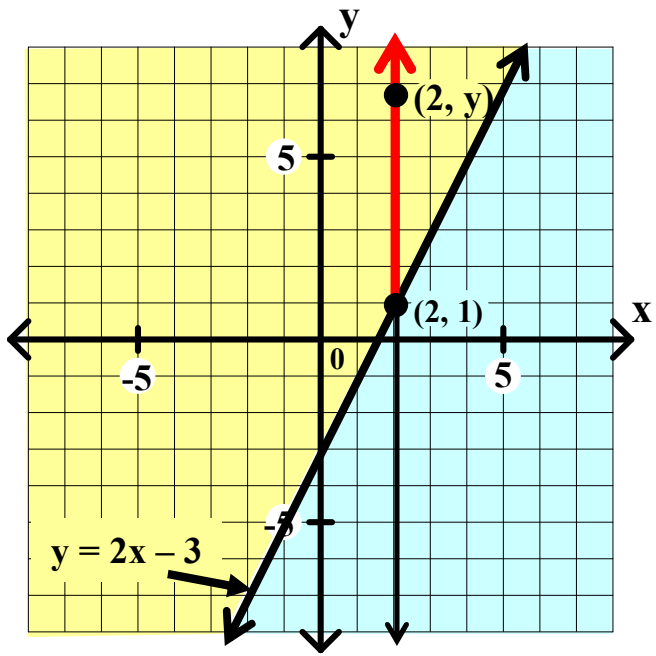

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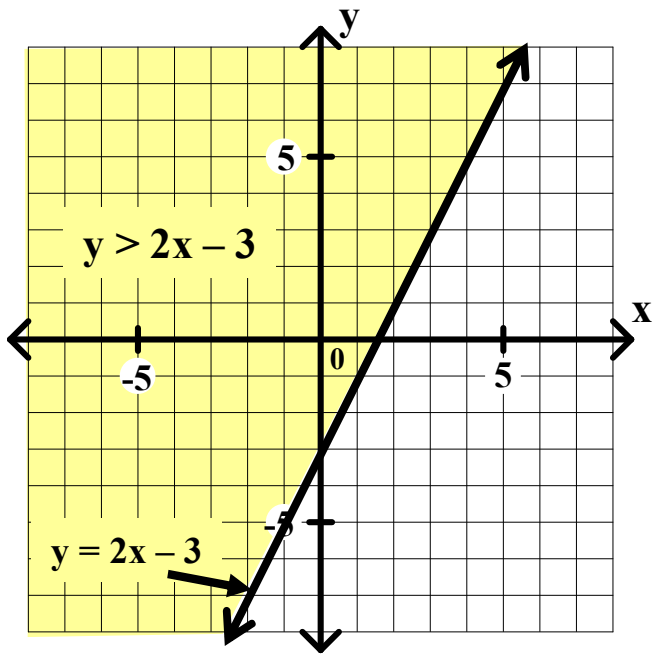

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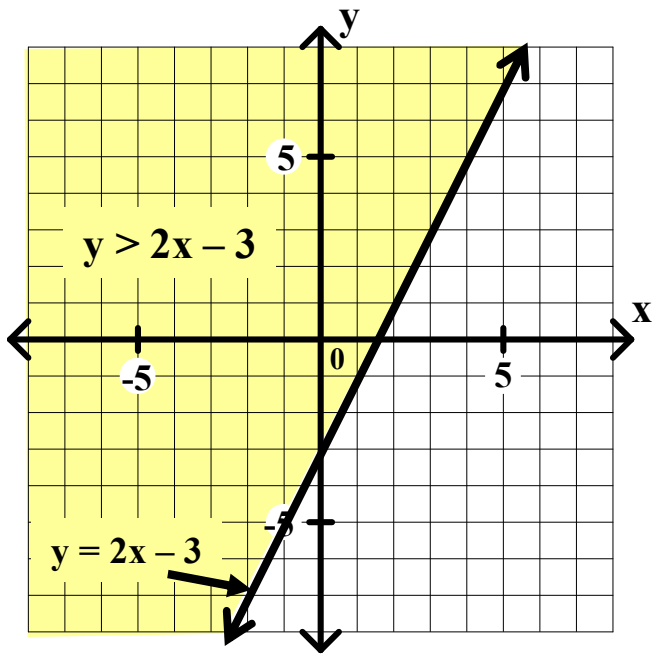

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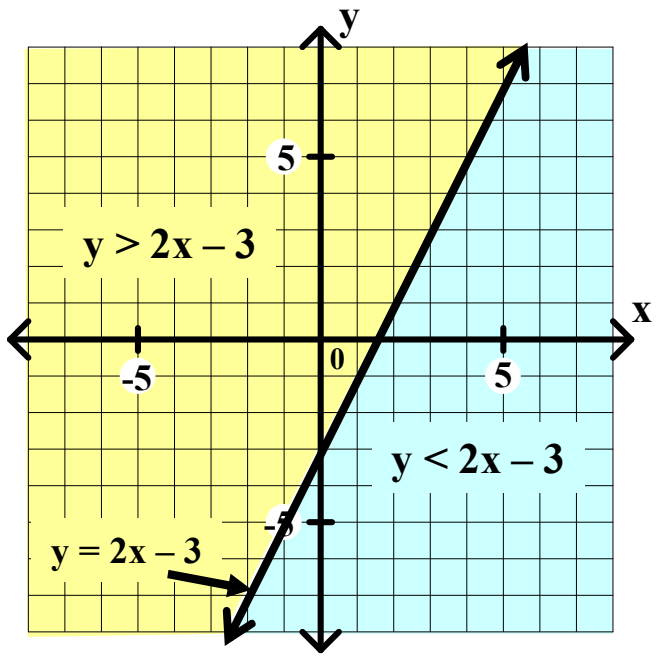

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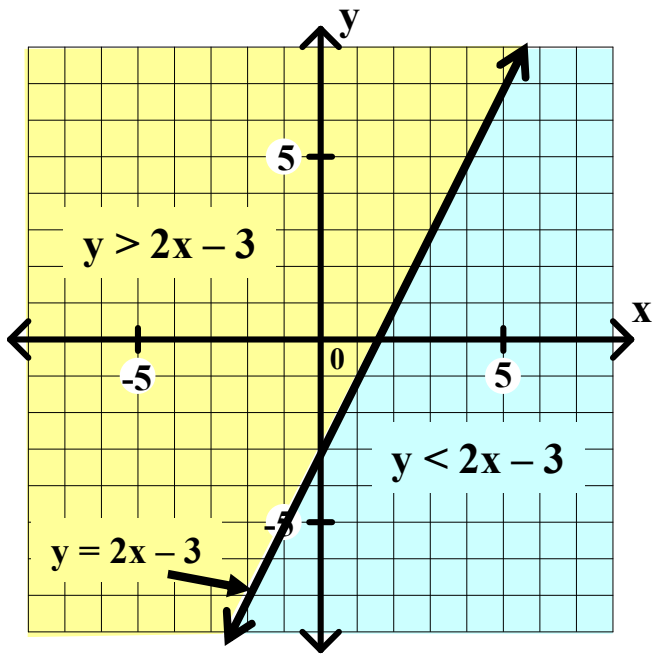

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Consider the equation **y = 2x – 3**.

The graph of this equation divides the plane into 3 distinct sets of points.

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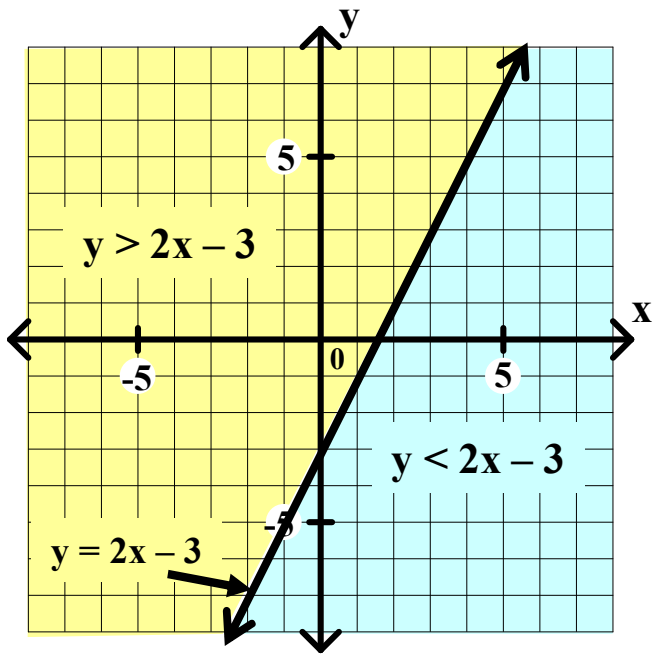

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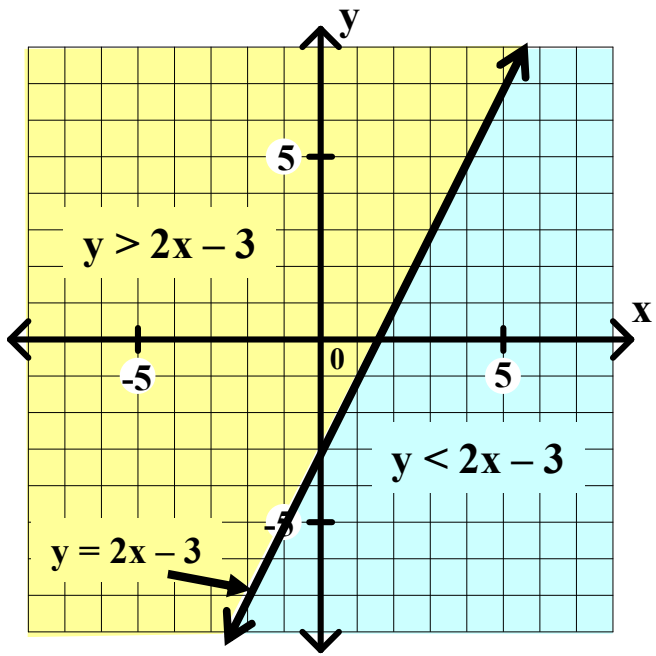

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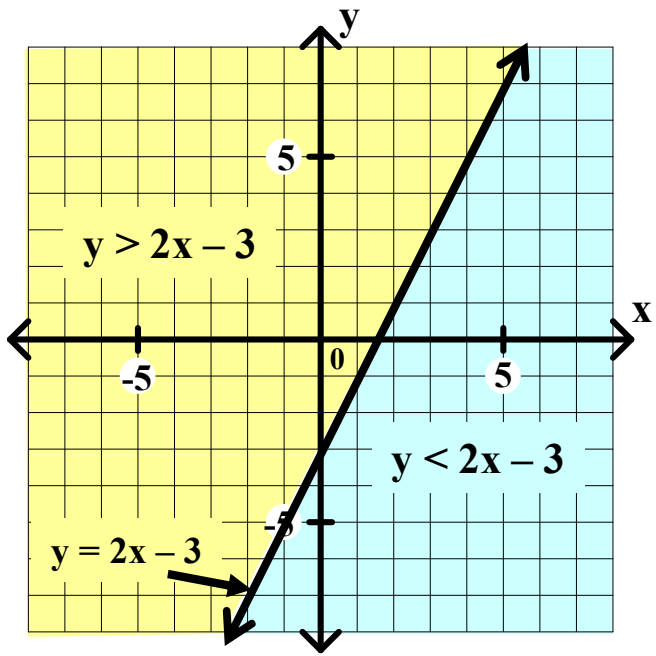

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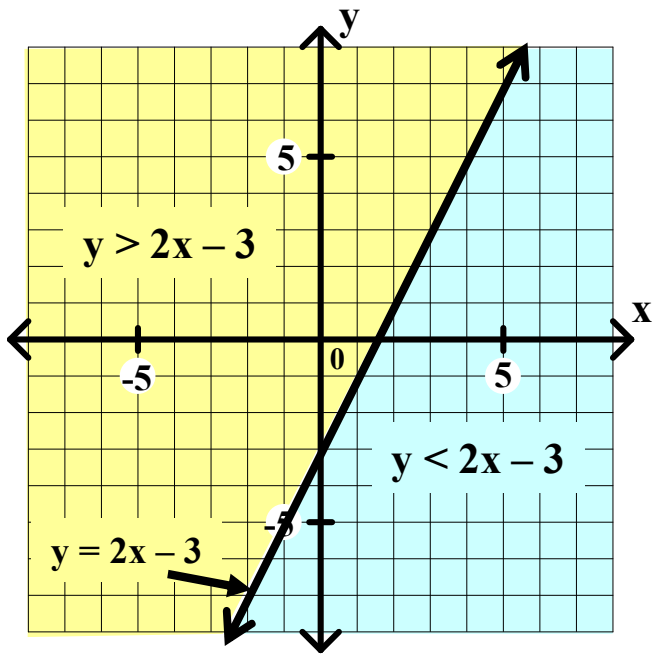

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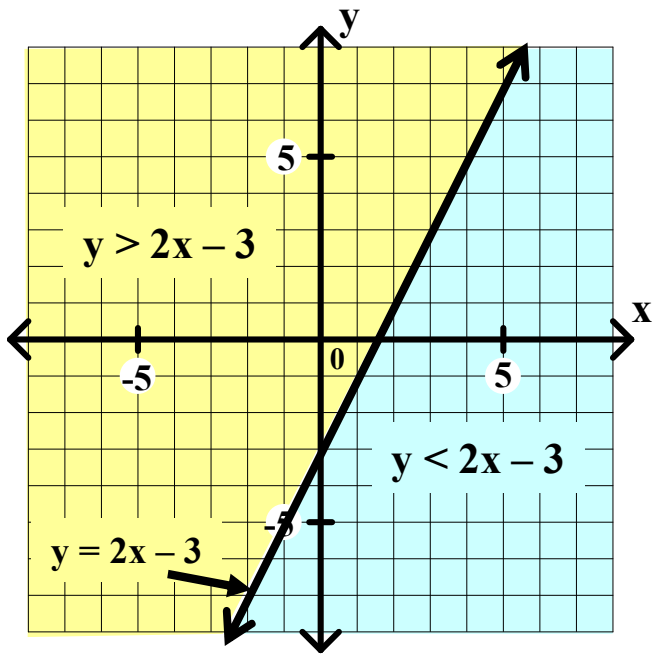

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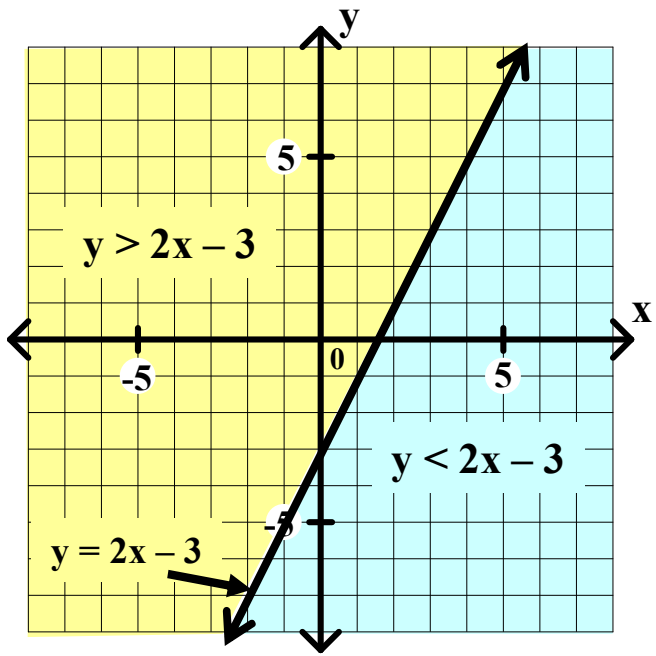

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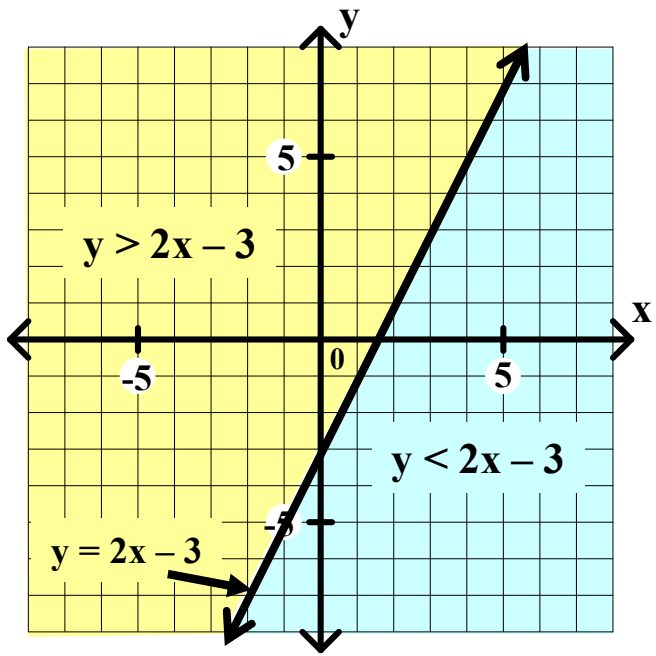

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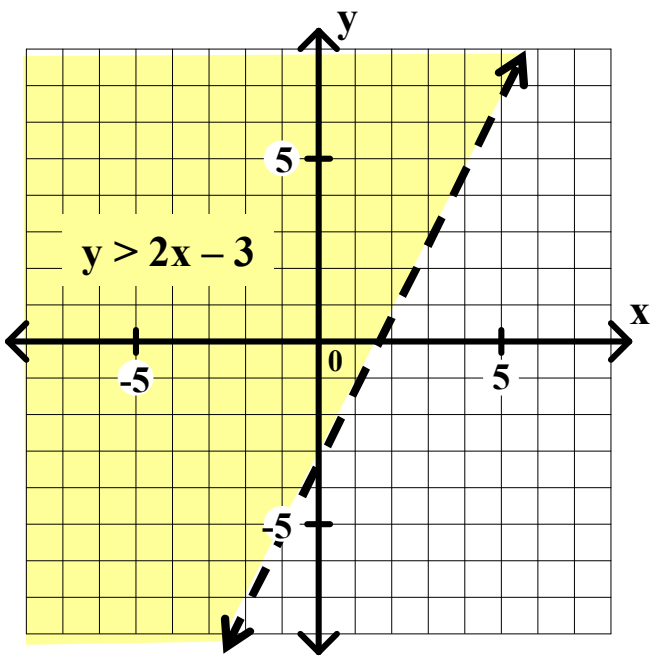

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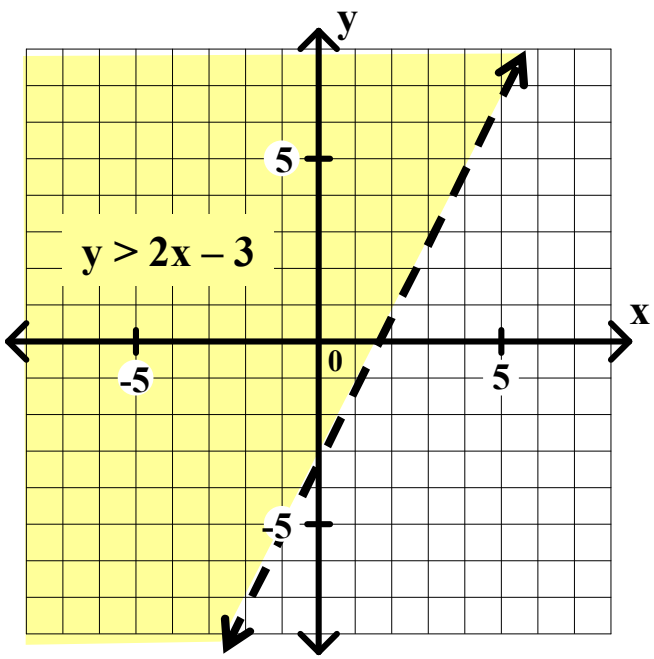

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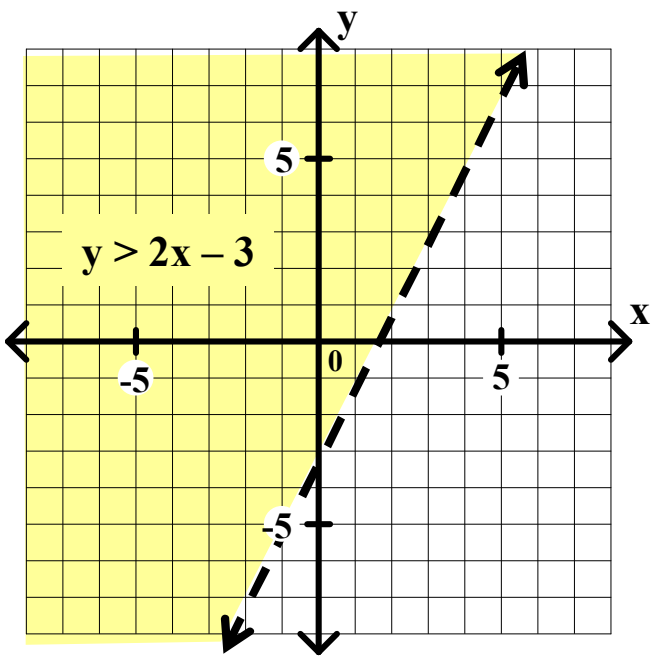

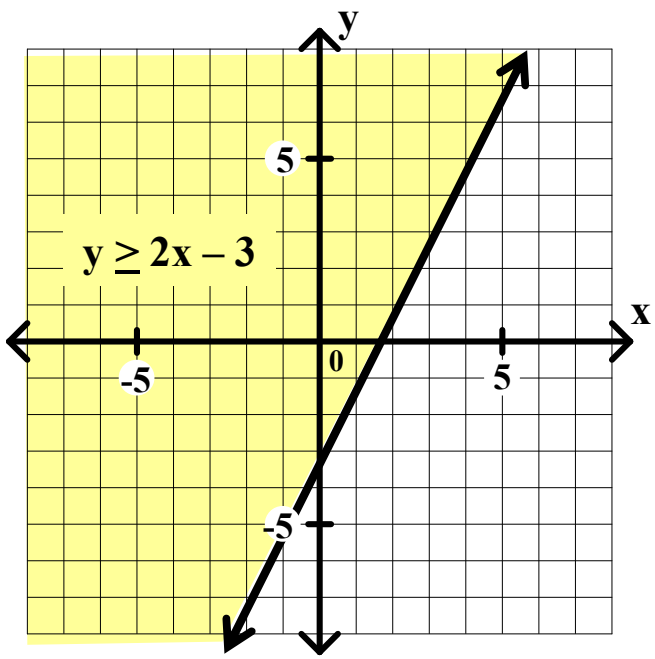

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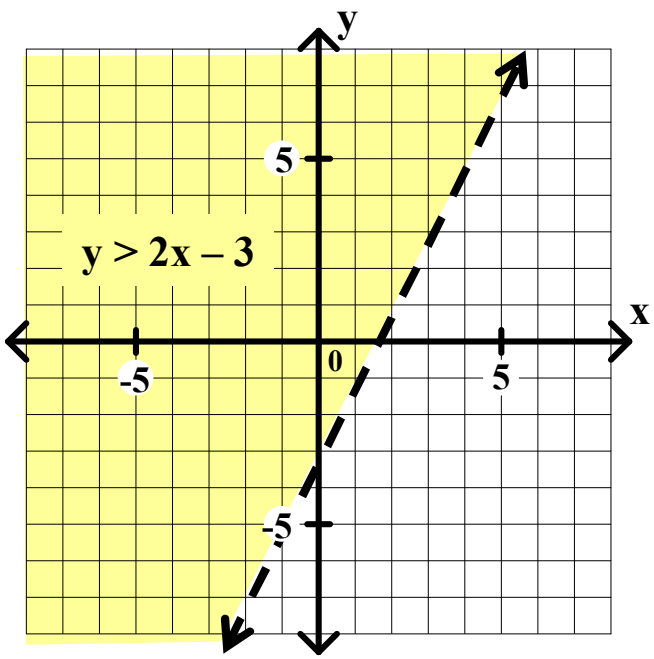

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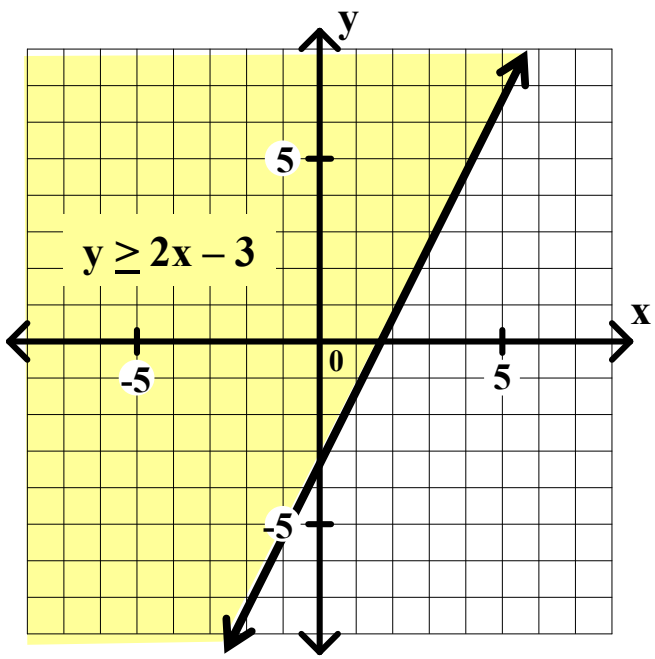

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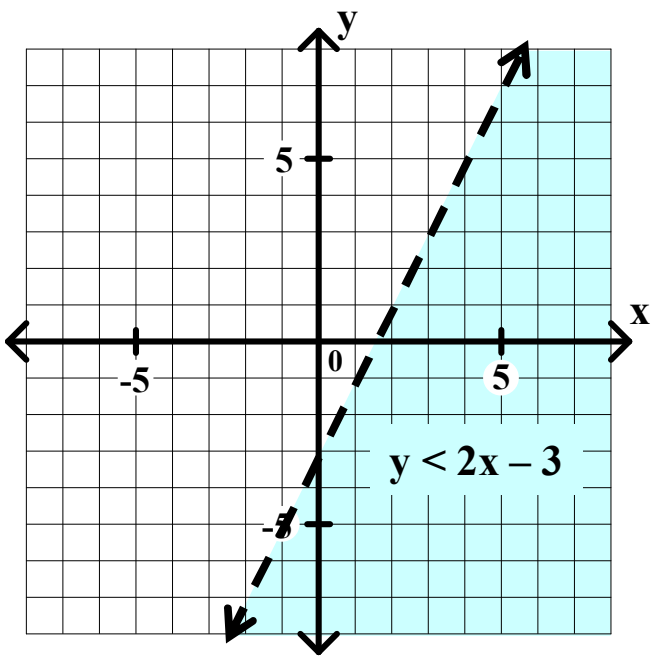

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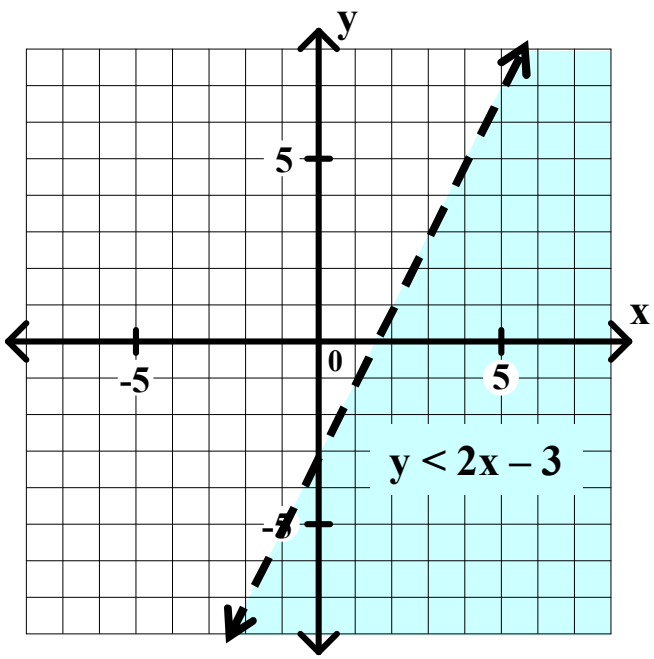

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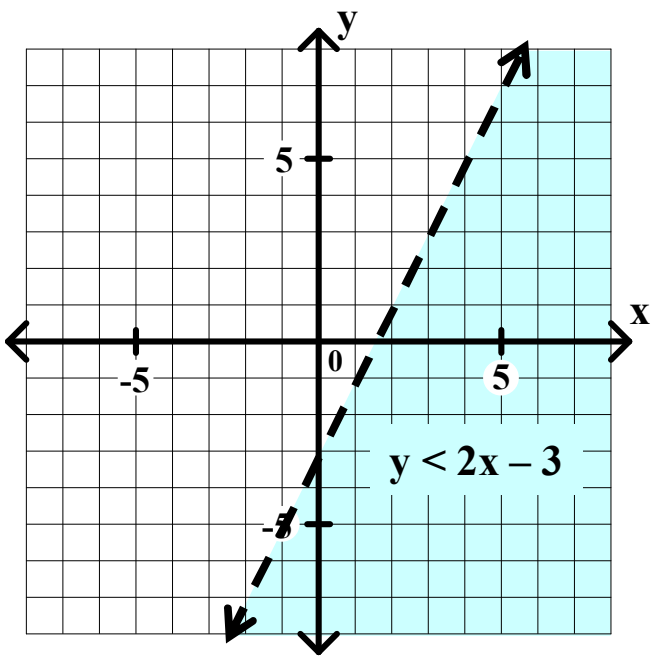

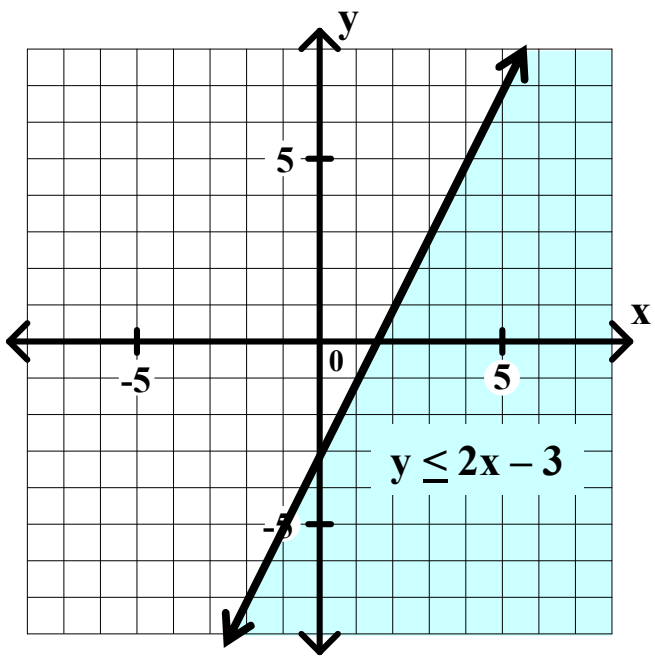

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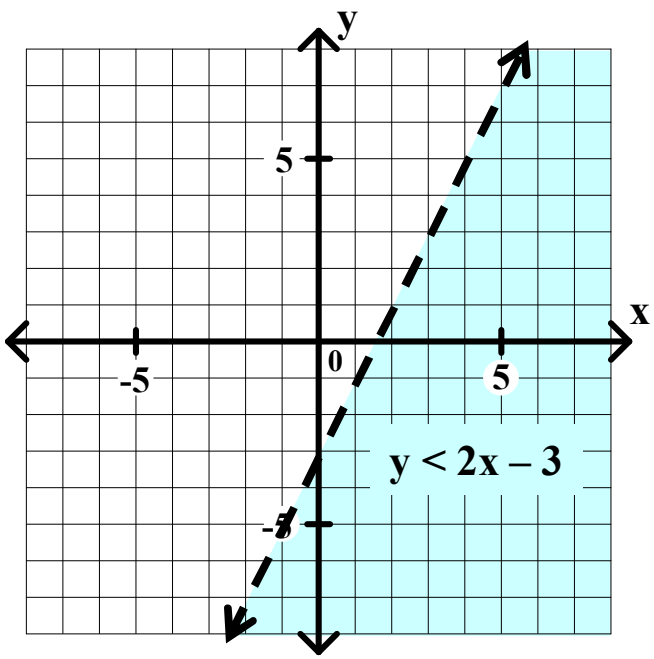

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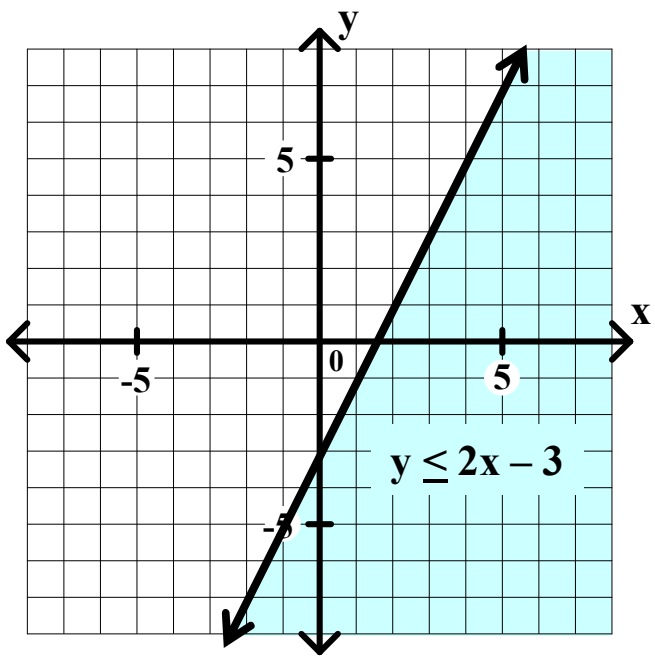

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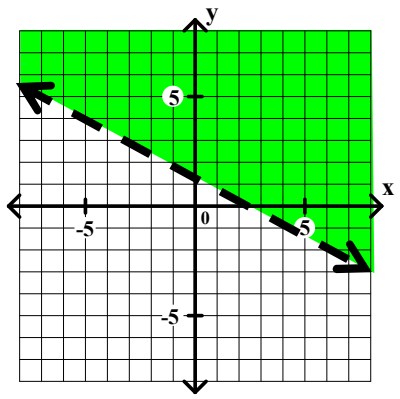

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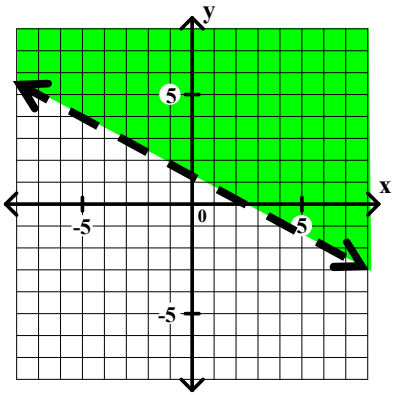

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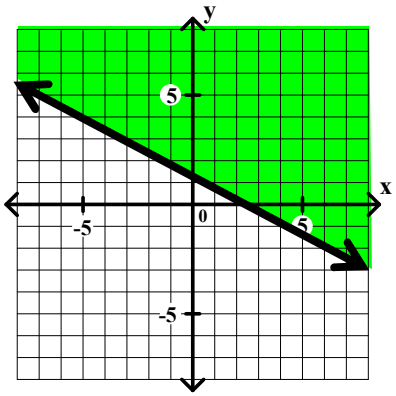

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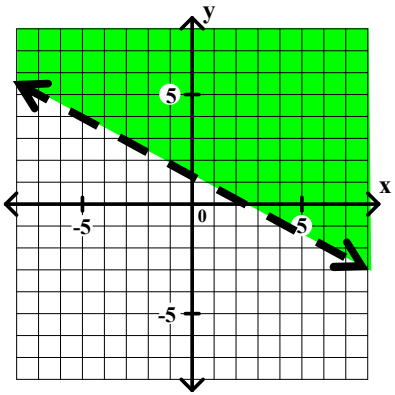

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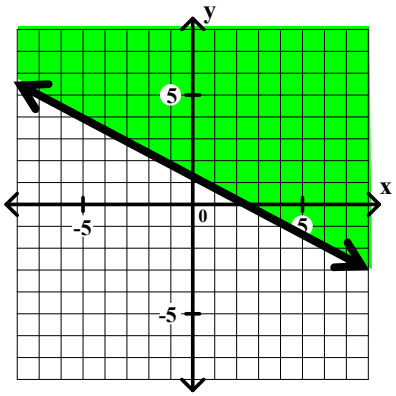

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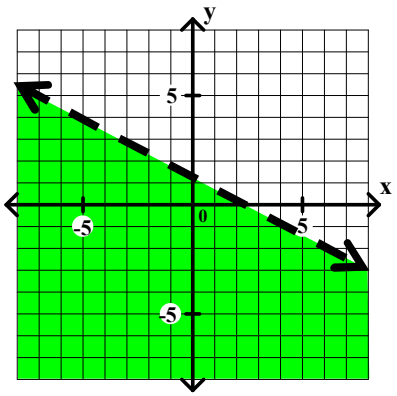

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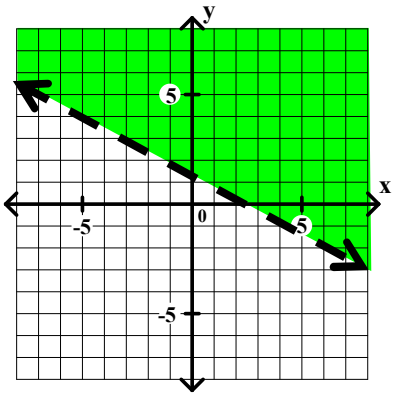

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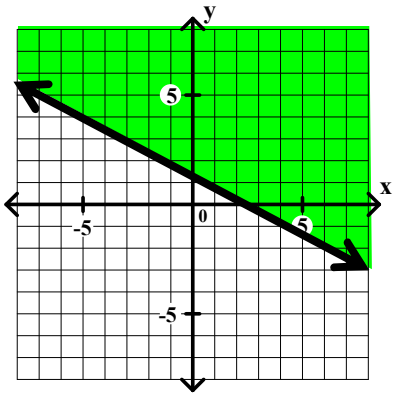

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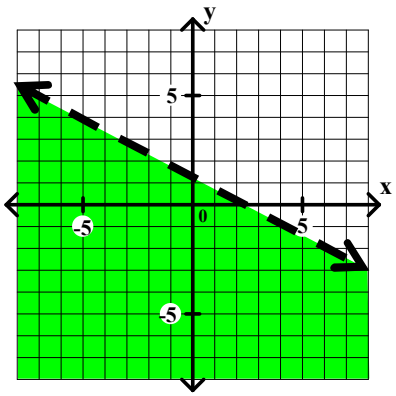

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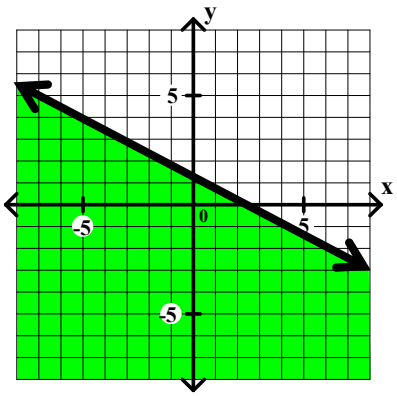

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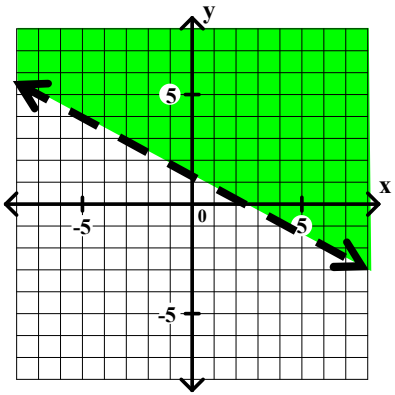

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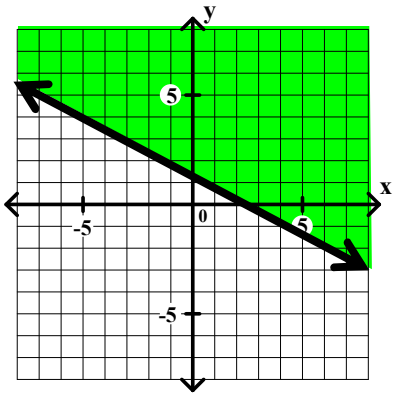

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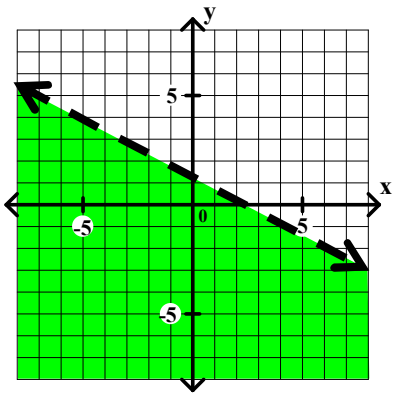

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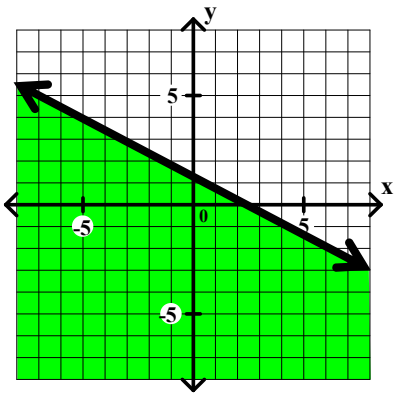

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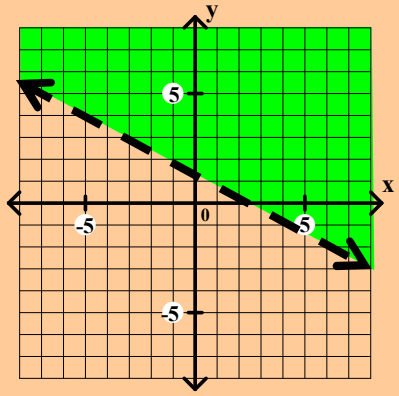

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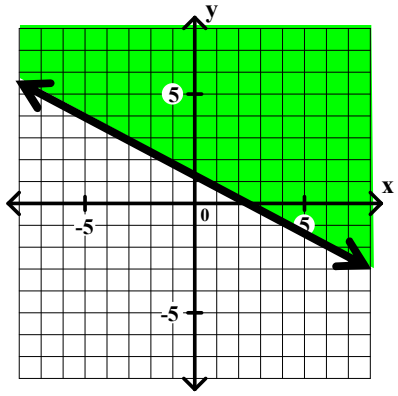

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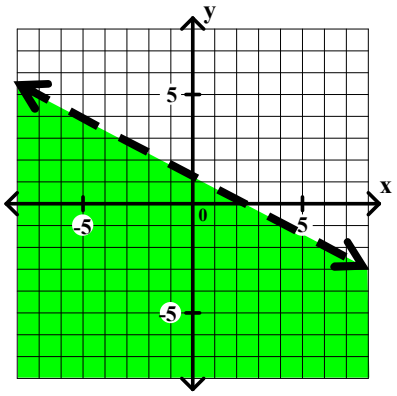
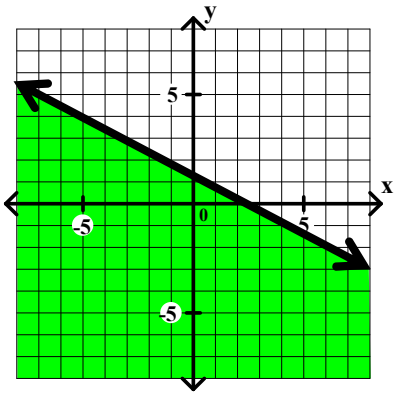


y ≤ mx + b

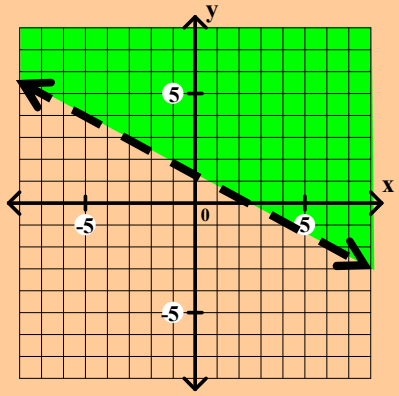


General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any oblique line **y = mx + b**, there are 4 related inequalities.

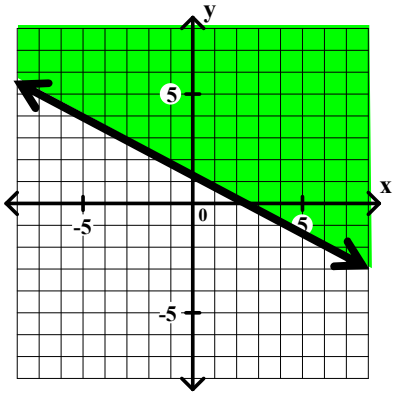
Their graphs look like this. The line **y = mx + b** is the "boundary line" in each case.

y > mx + b

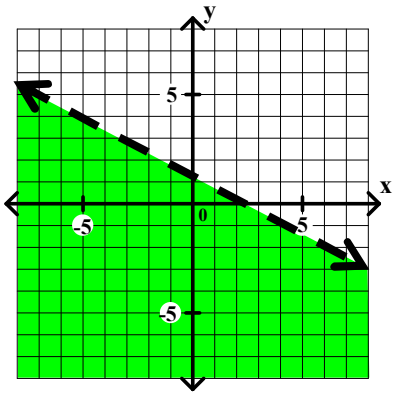


dashed boundary

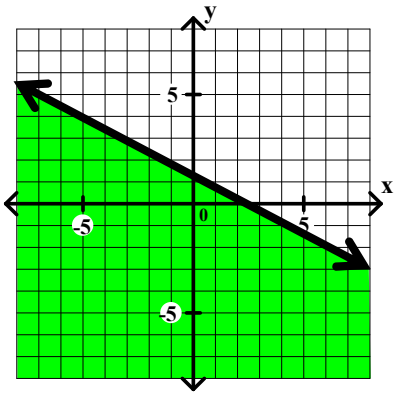
y ≥ mx + b



y < mx + b



y ≤ mx + b

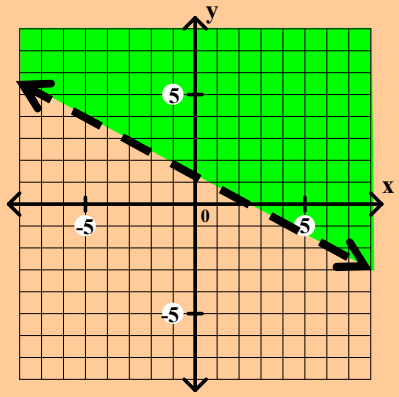


General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any oblique line **y = mx + b**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this. The line **y = mx + b** is the ódboundary lineôin each case.

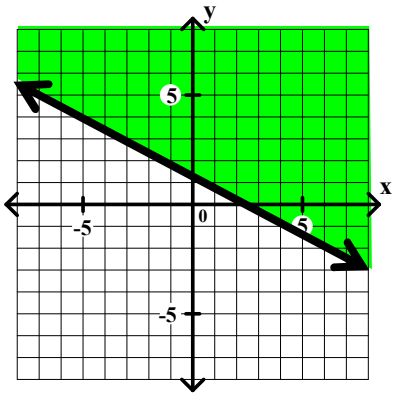
y > mx + b



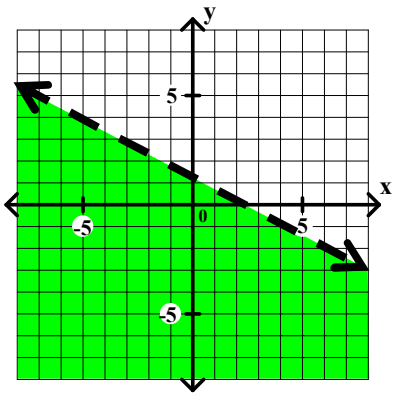
dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

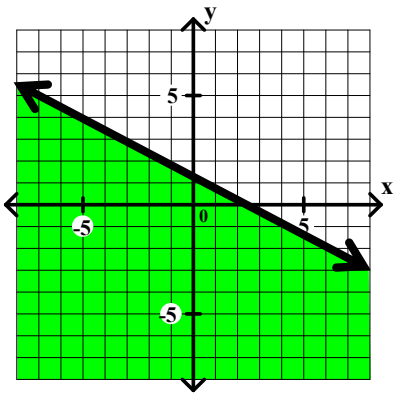
y ≥ mx + b



y < mx + b



y ≤ mx + b



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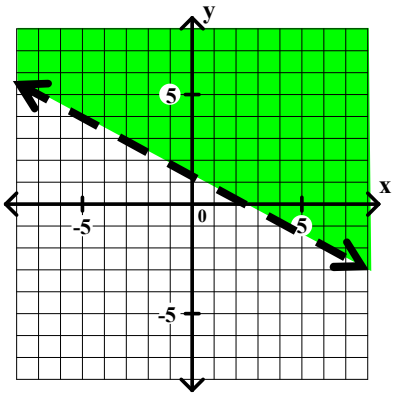
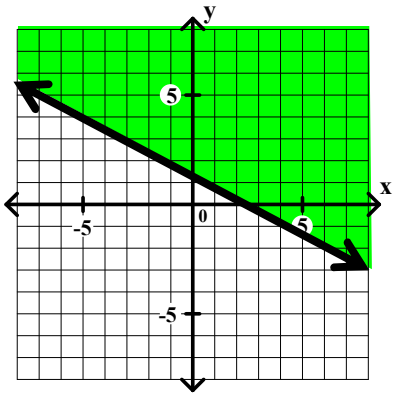


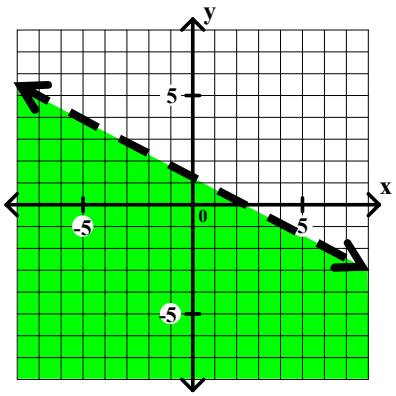
dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ mx + b



y < mx + b



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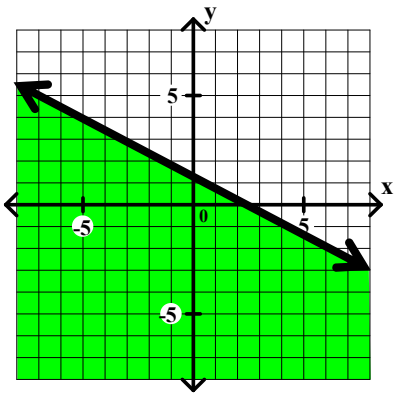

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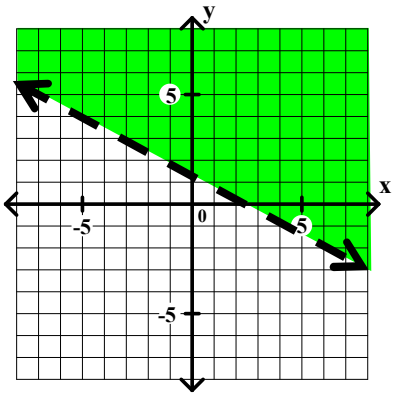
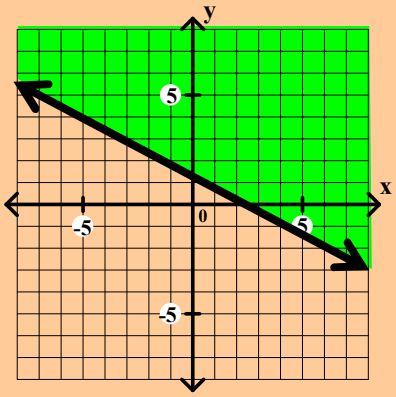
y > mx + b



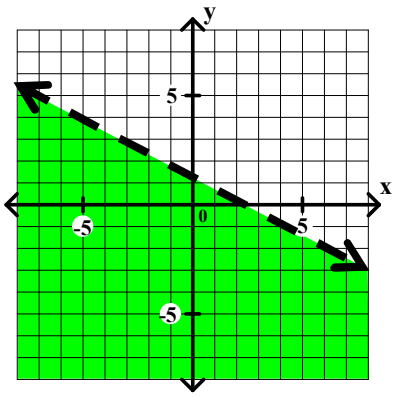
dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ mx + b



y < mx + b



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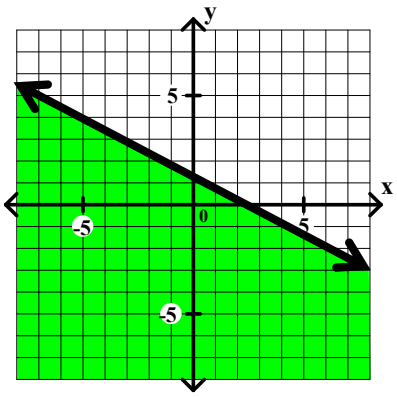

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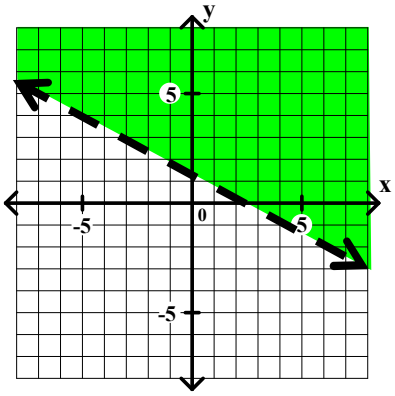
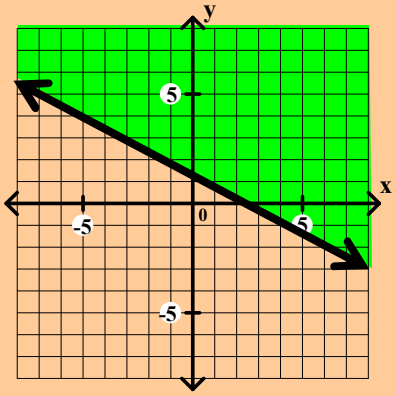
y > mx + b



dashed boundary

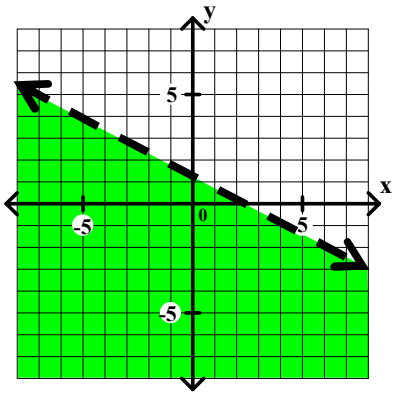
Shade above the line.

y ≥ mx + b

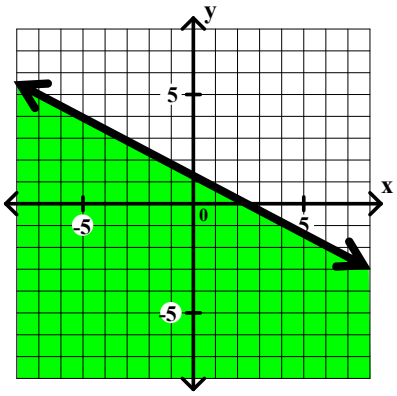


solid boundary

y < mx + b



y ≤ mx + b



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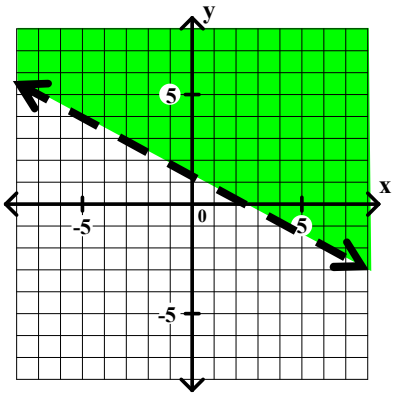
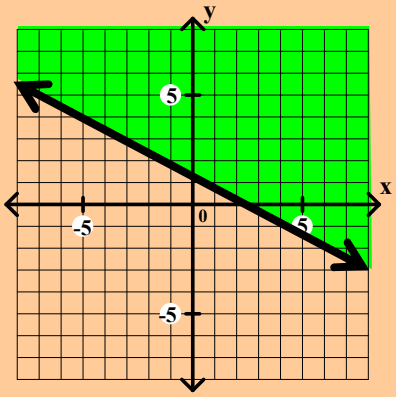


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ mx + b



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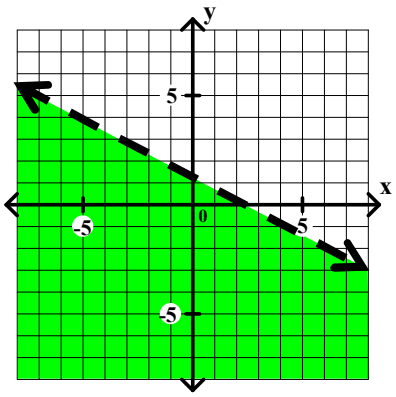

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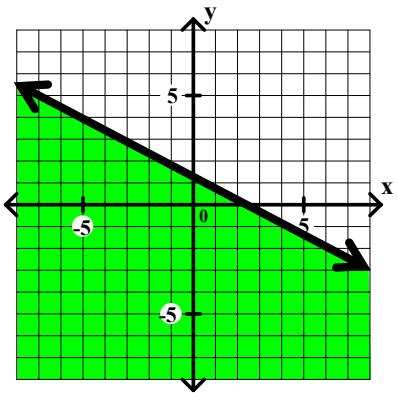

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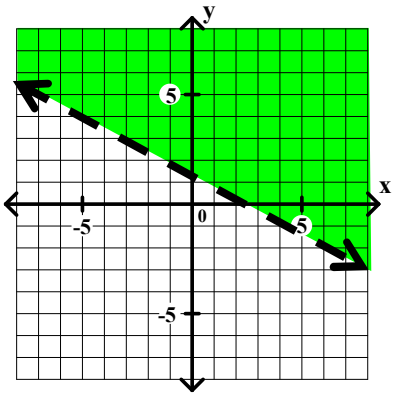
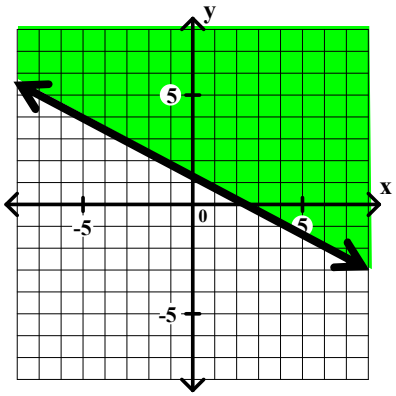


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ mx + b



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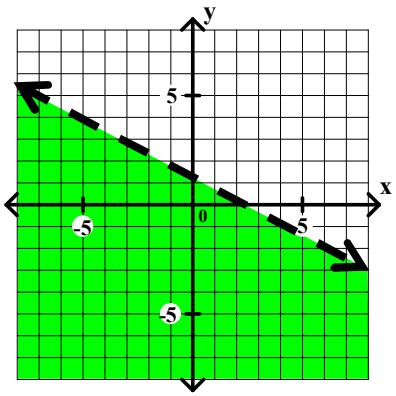

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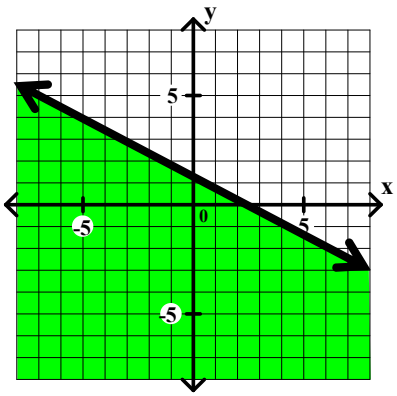

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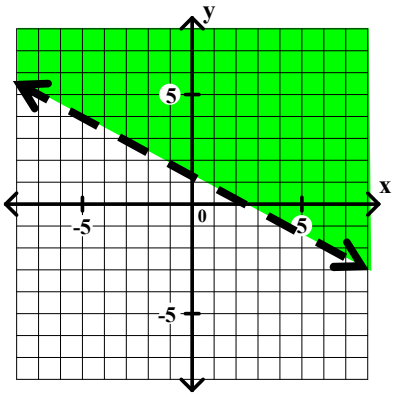
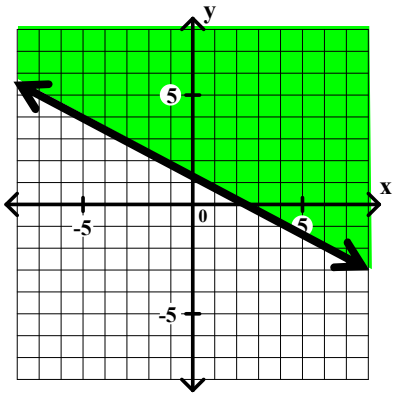


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ mx + b



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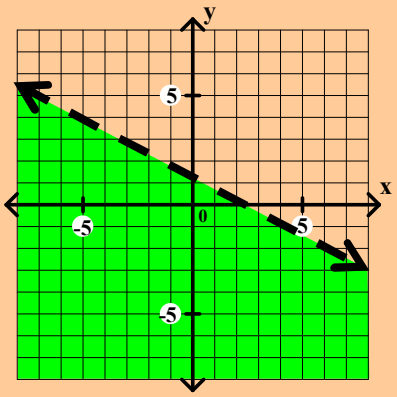

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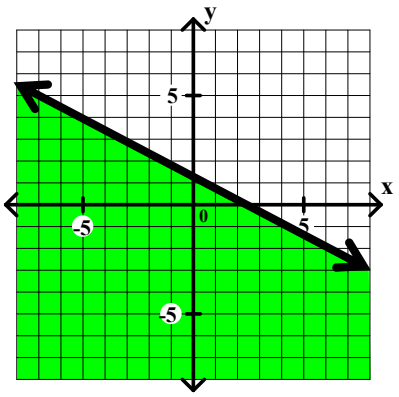

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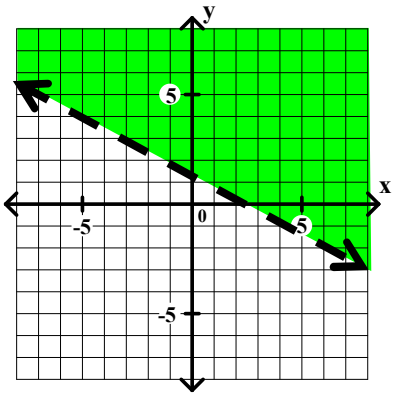
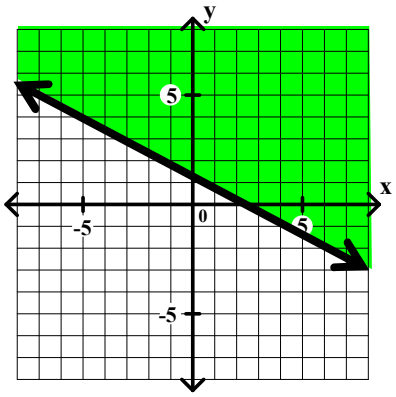


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ mx + b



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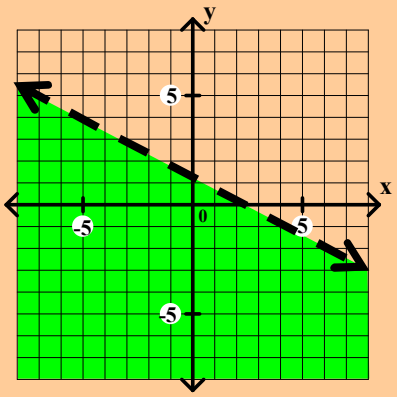

dashed boundary

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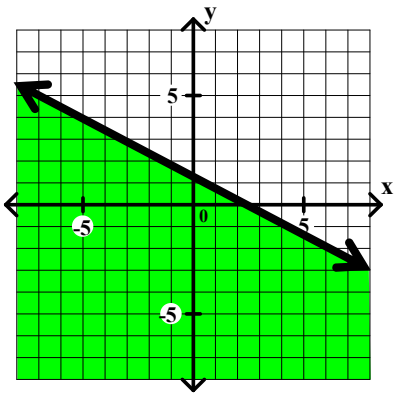

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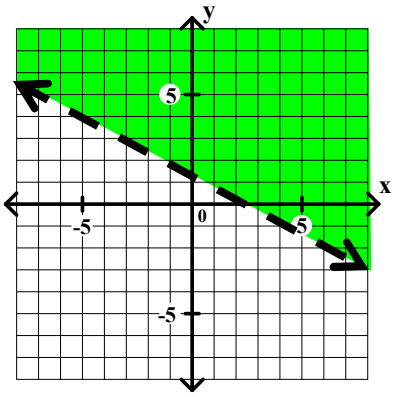
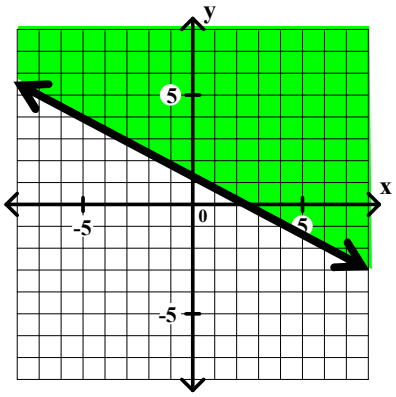


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ mx + b



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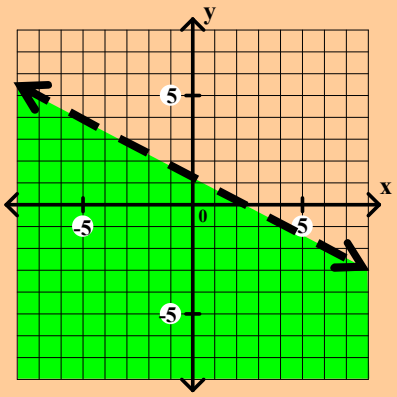
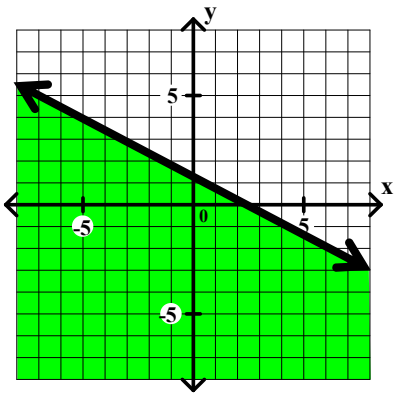


dashed boundary

Shade below the line.

y ≤ mx + b



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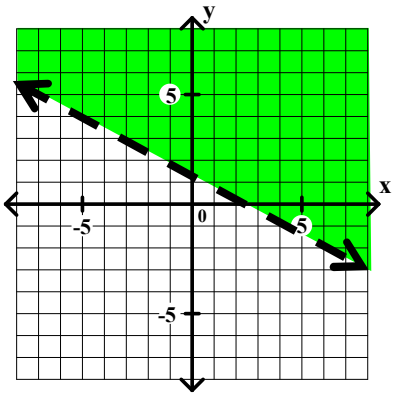

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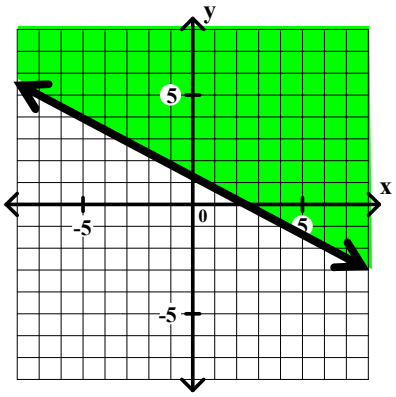

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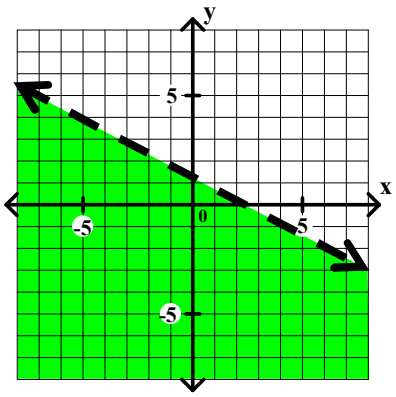

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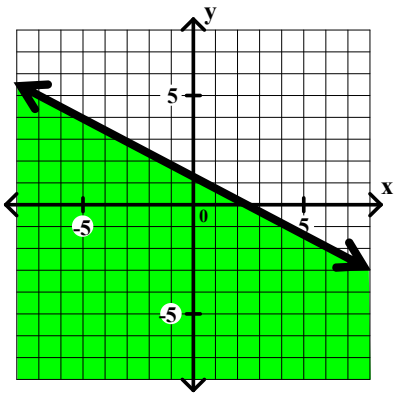

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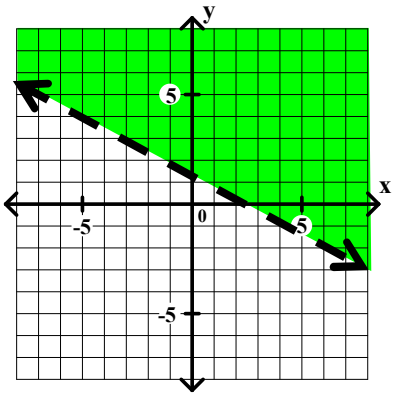

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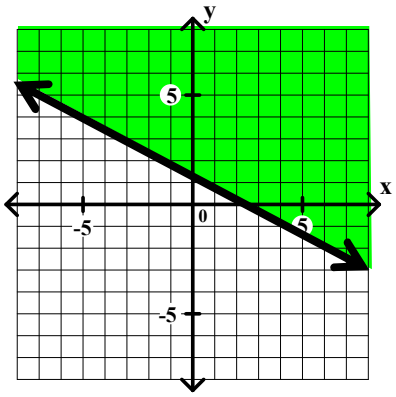

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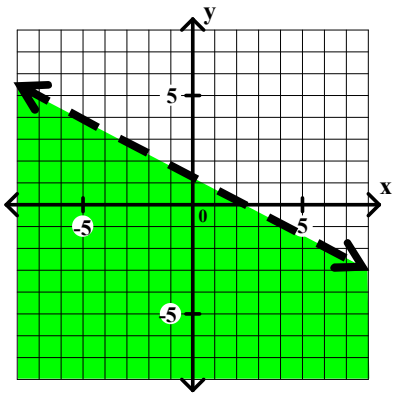

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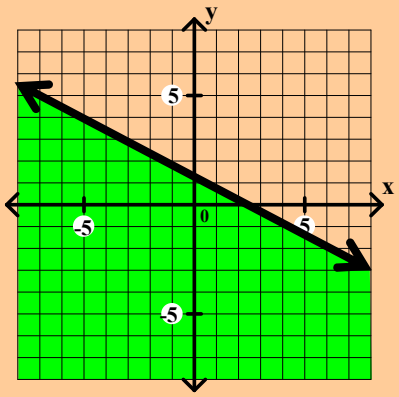

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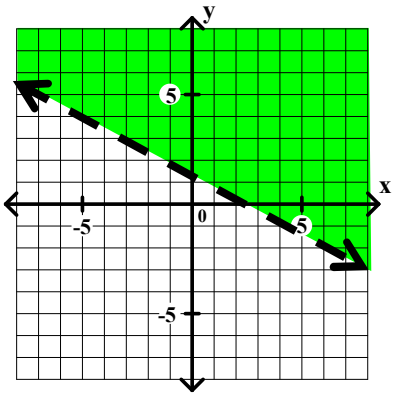
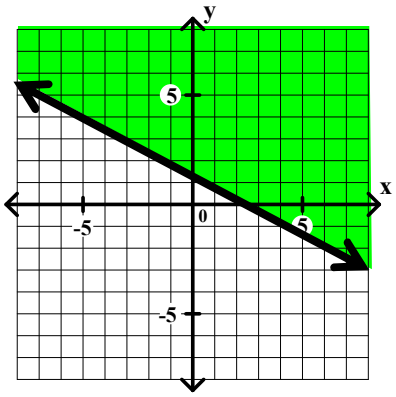


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

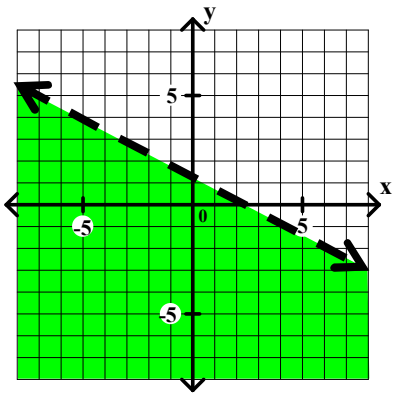
y ≥ mx + b



solid boundary

Shade above the line.

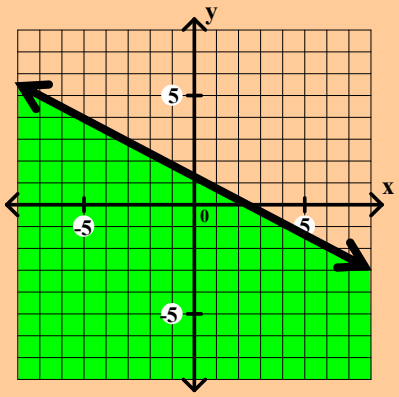
y < mx + b



dashed boundary

Shade below the line.

y ≤ mx + b



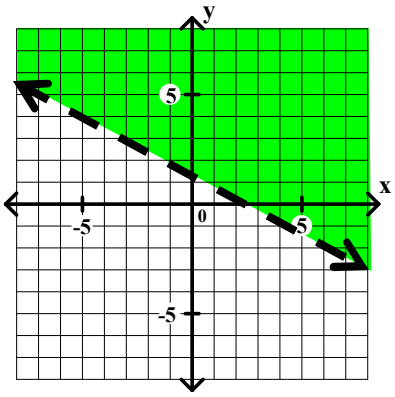
solid boundary

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any oblique line **y = mx + b**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this. The line **y = mx + b** is the "boundary line" in each case.

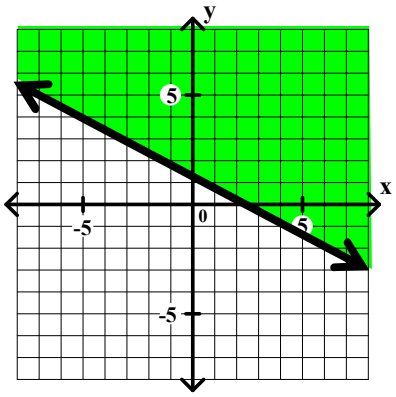
y > mx + b



dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

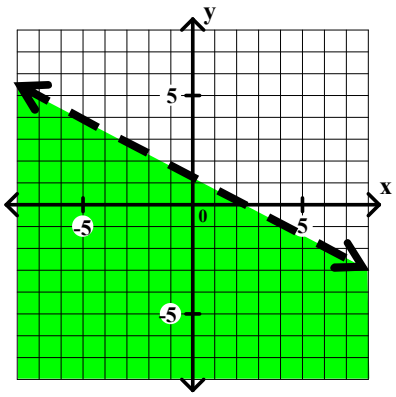
y ≥ mx + b



solid boundary

Shade above the line.

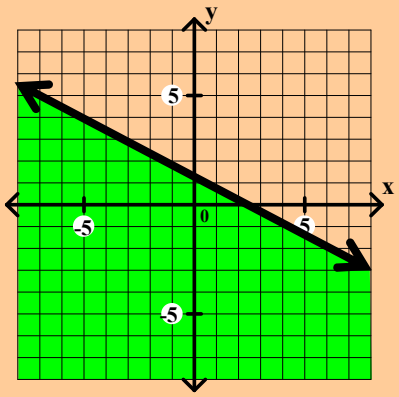
y < mx + b



dashed boundary

Shade below the line.

y ≤ mx + b



solid boundary

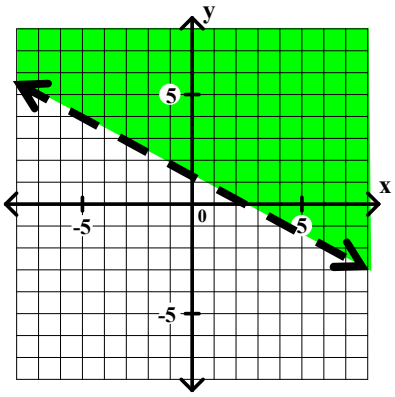
Shade below the line.

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any oblique line **y = mx + b**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this. The line **y = mx + b** is the ódboundary lineôin each case.

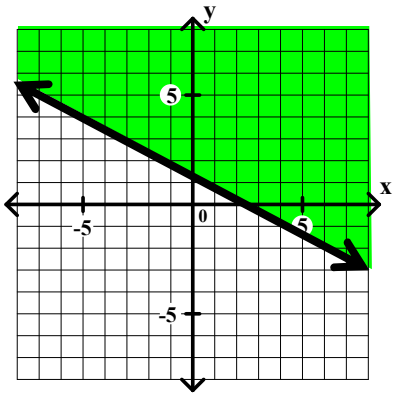
y > mx + b



dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

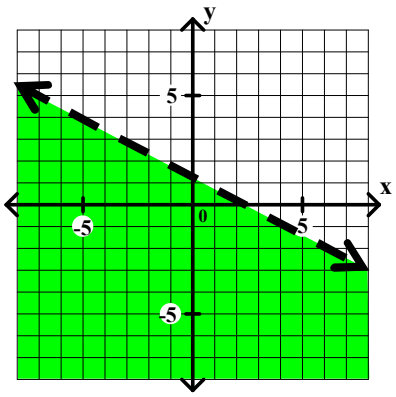
y ≥ mx + b



solid boundary

Shade above the line.

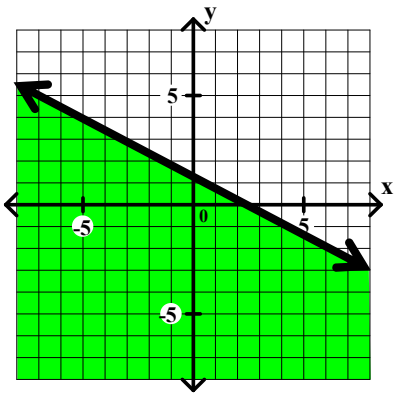
y < mx + b



dashed boundary

Shade below the line.

y ≤ mx + b



solid boundary

Shade below the line.

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**,

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

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y > k

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

y > k

y ≥ k

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

y > k **y ≥ k** **y < k**

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

y > k **y ≥ k** **y < k** **y ≤ k**

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this.

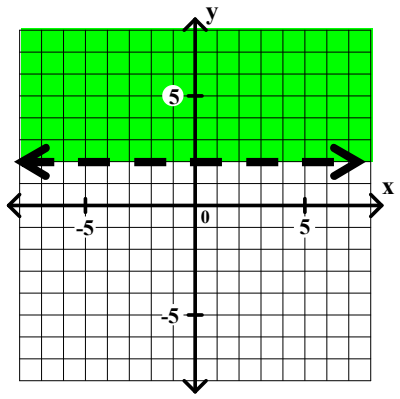
y > k **y ≥ k** **y < k** **y ≤ k**

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this.

y > k



y ≥ k

y < k

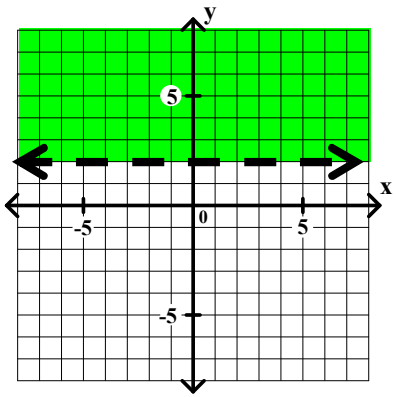
y ≤ k

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

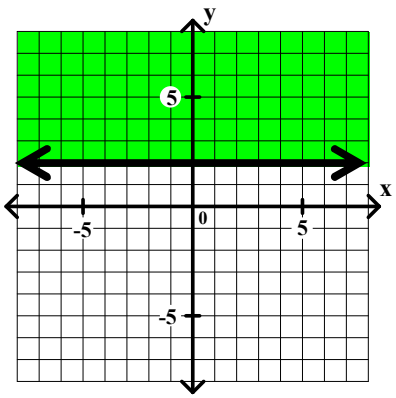
Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this.

y > k



y ≥ k



y < k

y ≤ k

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

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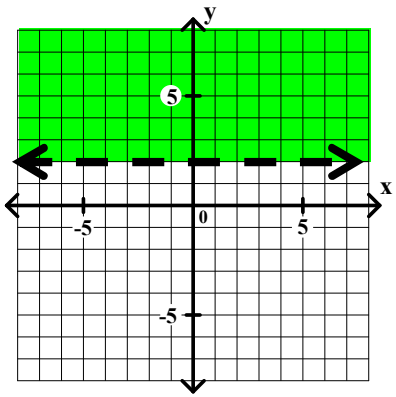
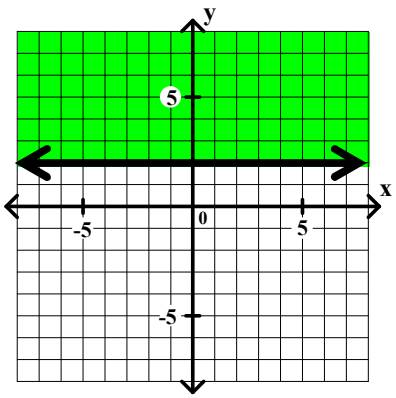
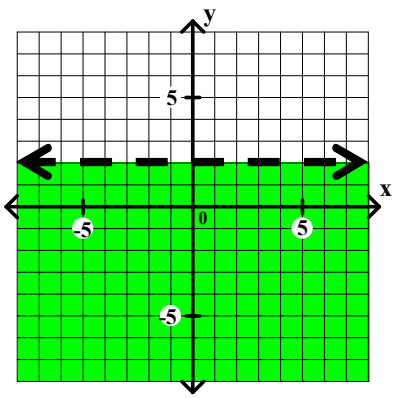
y > k



y ≥ k



y < k



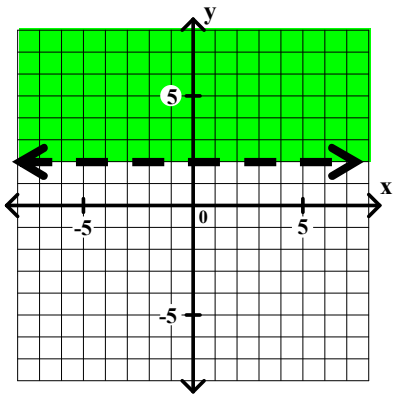
y ≤ k

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

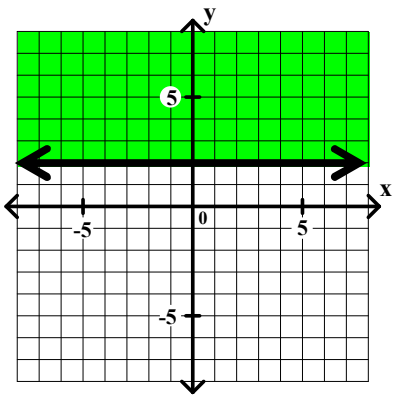
Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this.

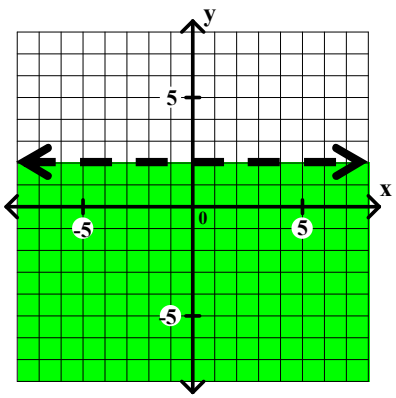
y > k



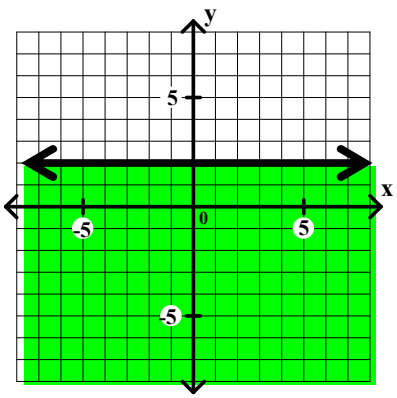
y ≥ k



y < k



y ≤ k

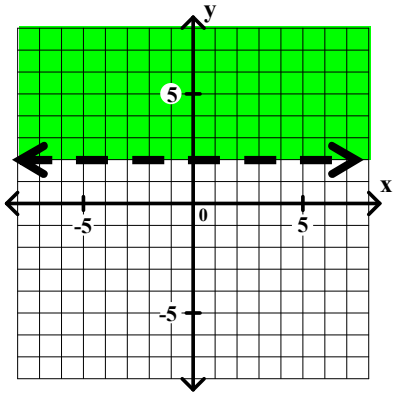


General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

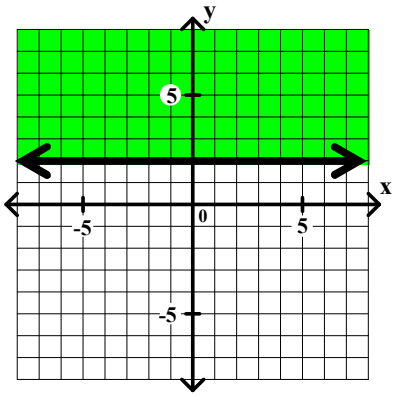
Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this. The line **y = k** is the "boundary line" in each case.

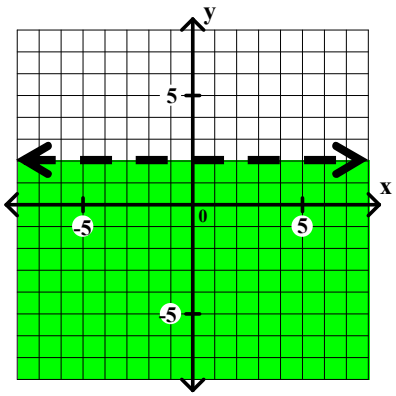
y > k



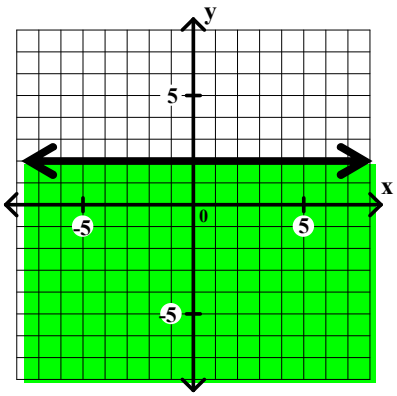
y ≥ k



y < k



y ≤ k



General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

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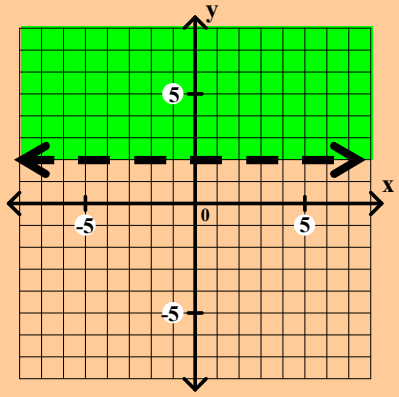
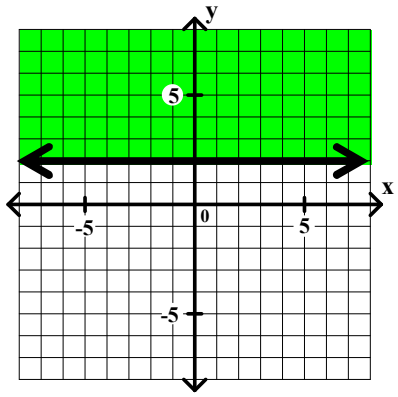
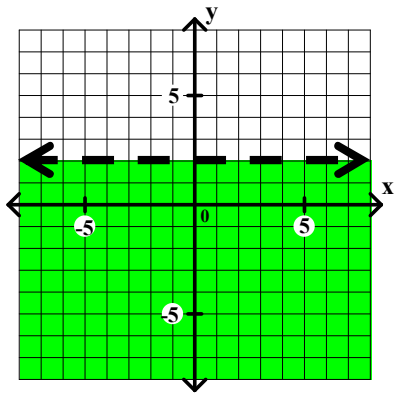
y > k



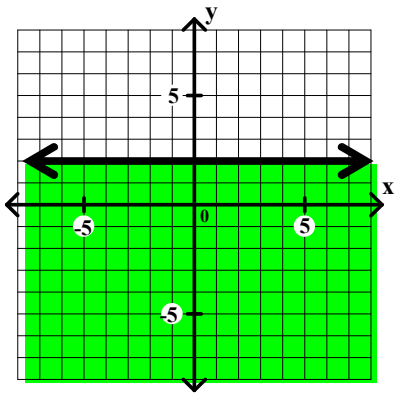
y ≥ k



y < k



y ≤ k



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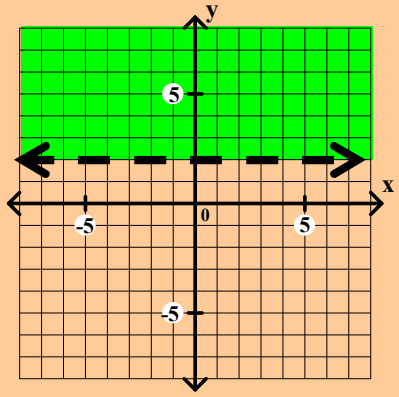
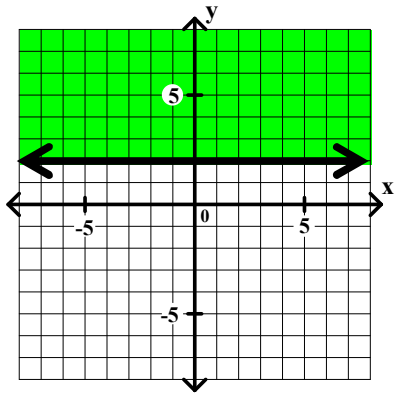
y > k

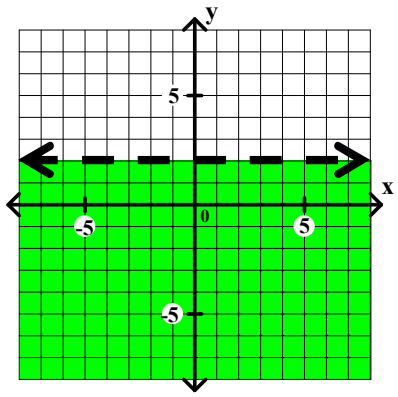


dashed boundary

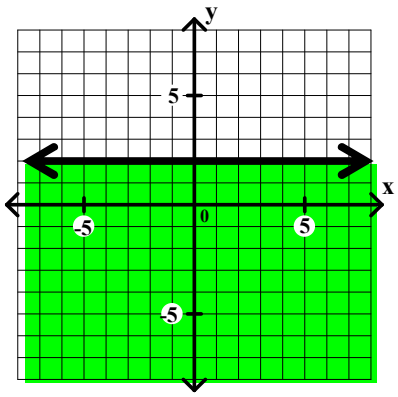
y ≥ k



y < k



y ≤ k

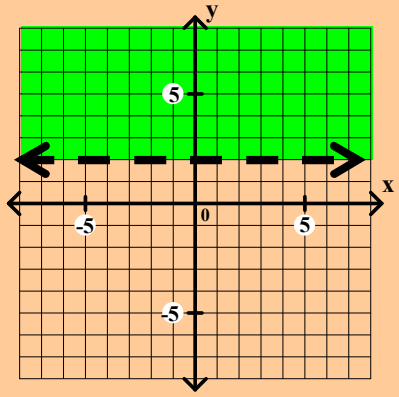


General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this. The line **y = k** is the "boundary line" in each case.

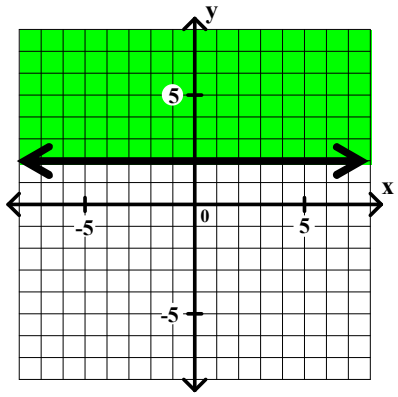
y > k



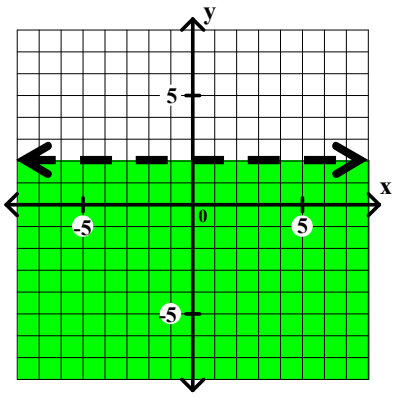
dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

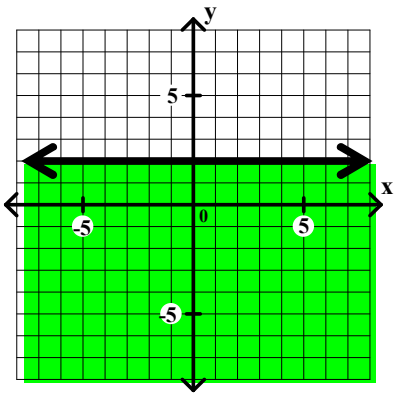
y ≥ k



y < k



y ≤ k

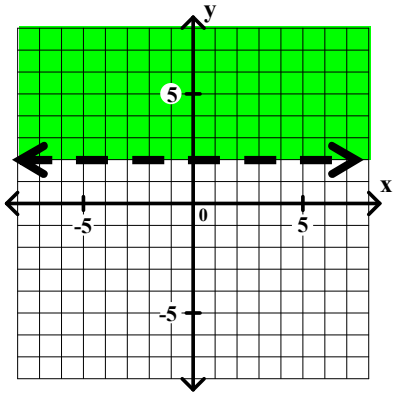


General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this. The line **y = k** is the "boundary line" in each case.

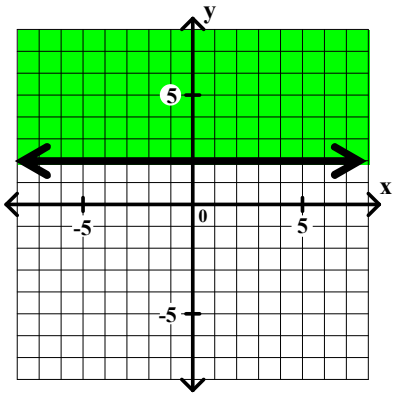
y > k



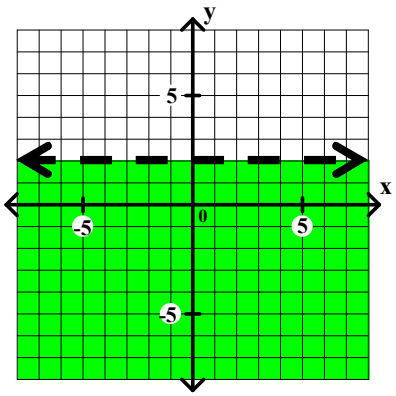
dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

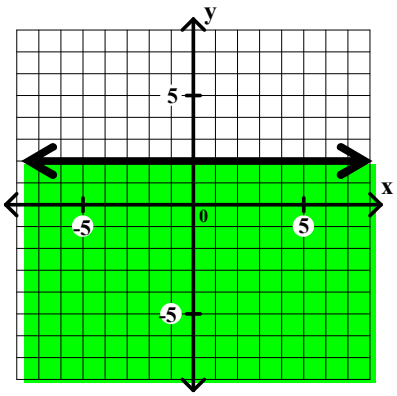
y ≥ k



y < k



y ≤ k

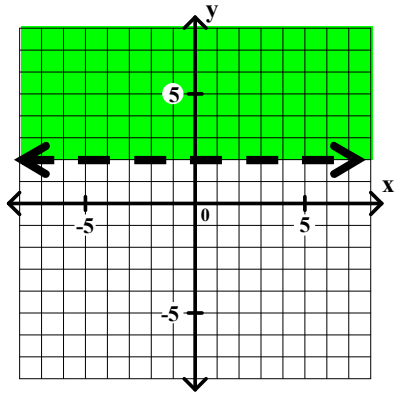


General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this. The line **y = k** is the "boundary line" in each case.

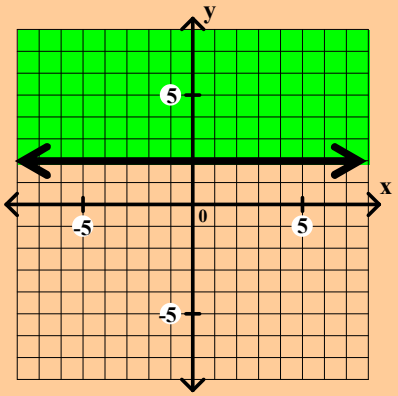
y > k



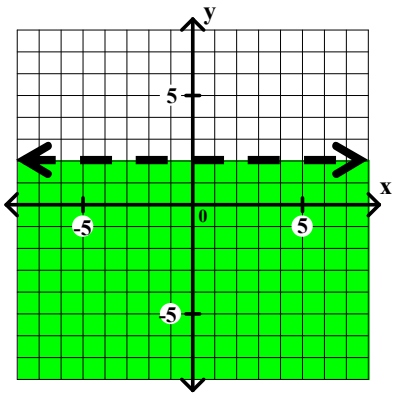
dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

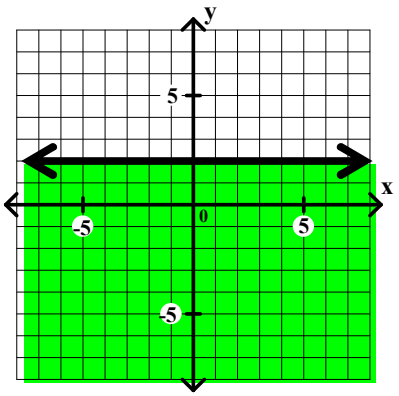
y ≥ k



y < k



y ≤ k

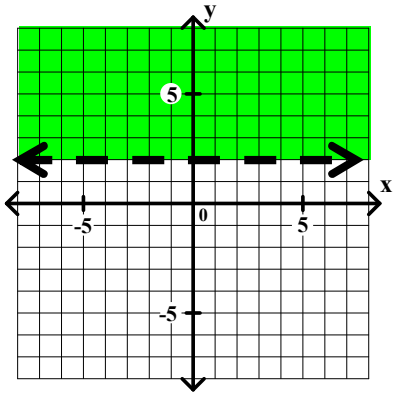


General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this. The line **y = k** is the "boundary line" in each case.

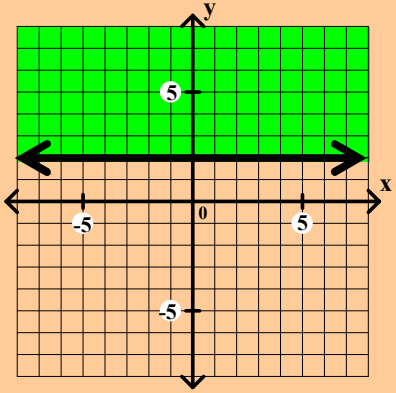
y > k



dashed boundary

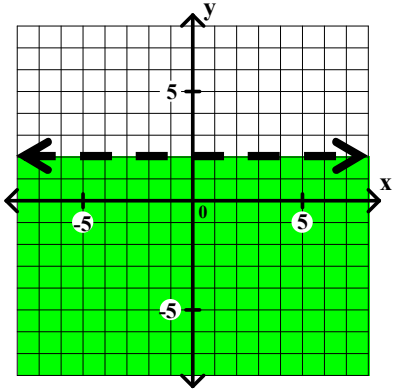
Shade above the line.

y ≥ k

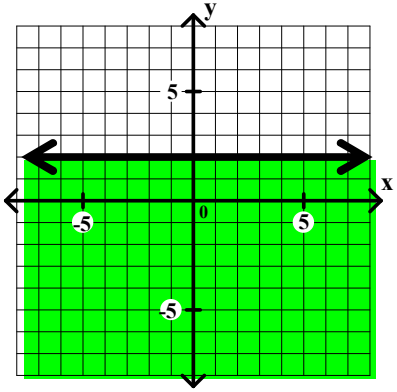


solid boundary

y < k



y ≤ k



General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

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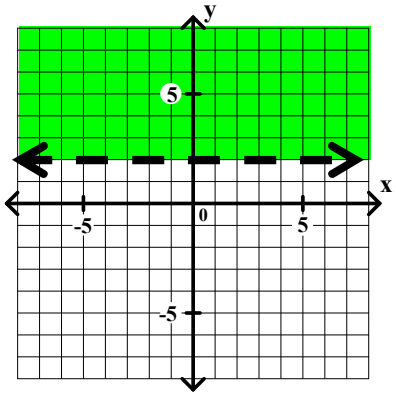
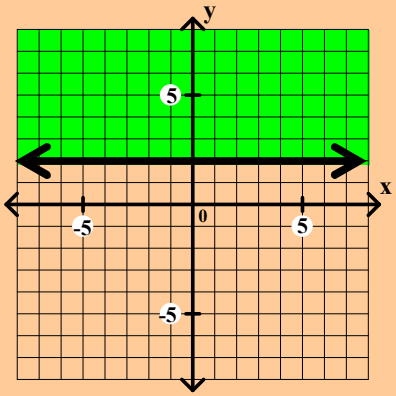
y > k



dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

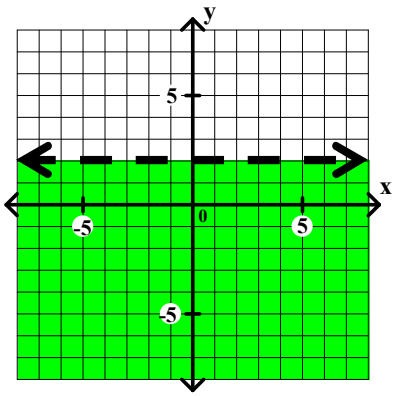
y ≥ k



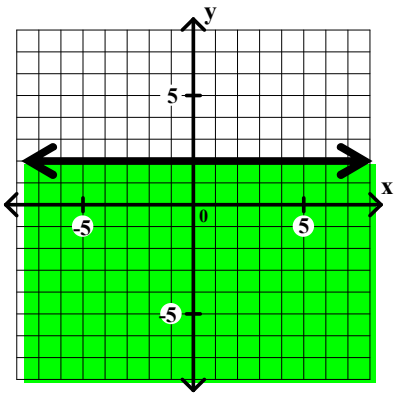
solid boundary

Shade above the line.

y < k



y ≤ k



General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any horizontal line **y = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

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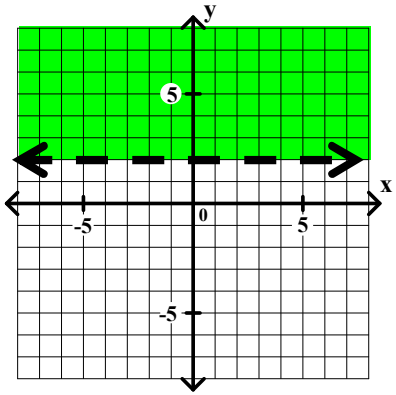
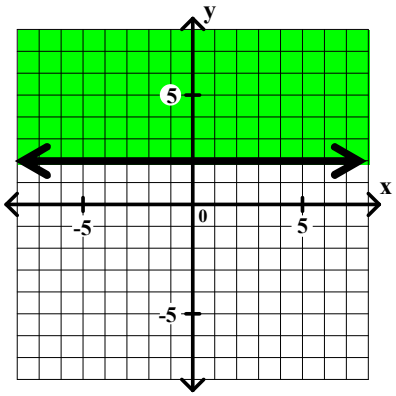
y > k



dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

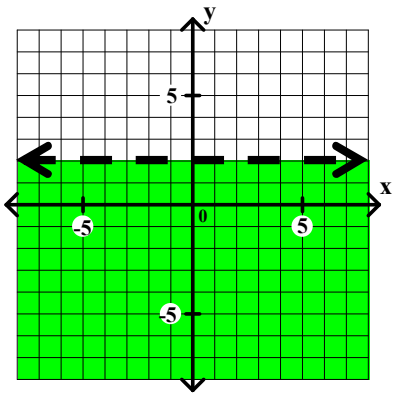
y ≥ k



solid boundary

Shade above the line.

y < k



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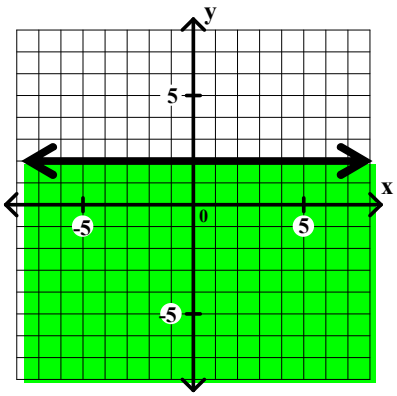

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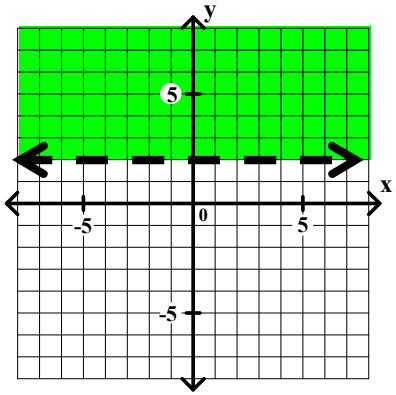
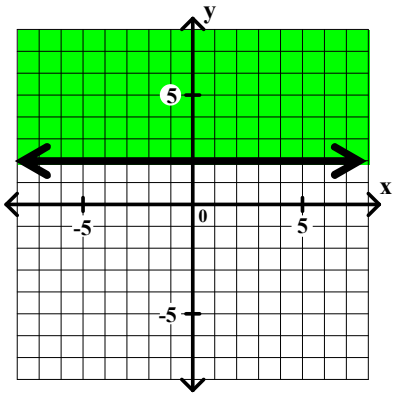


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

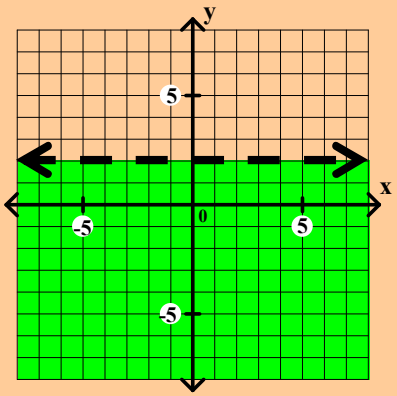
y ≥ k



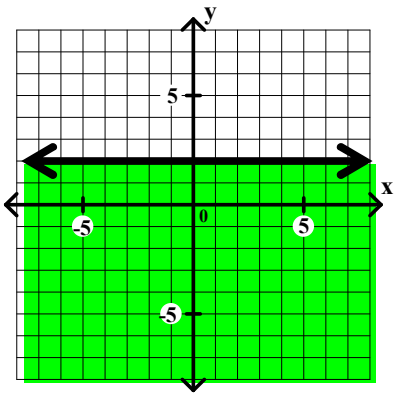
solid boundary

Shade above the line.

y < k



y ≤ k



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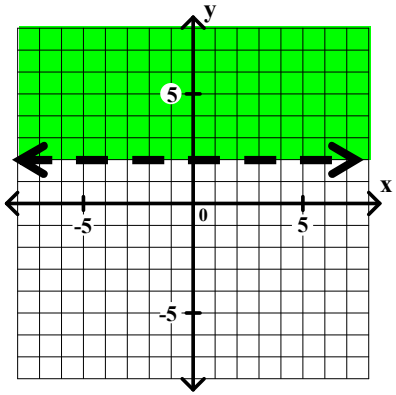
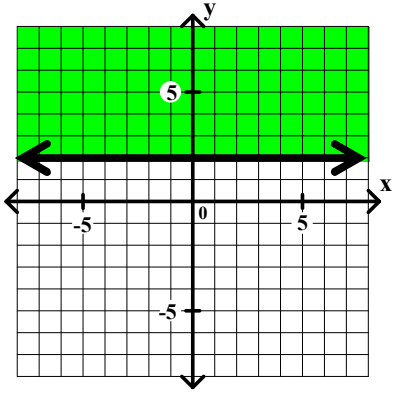


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ k



solid boundary

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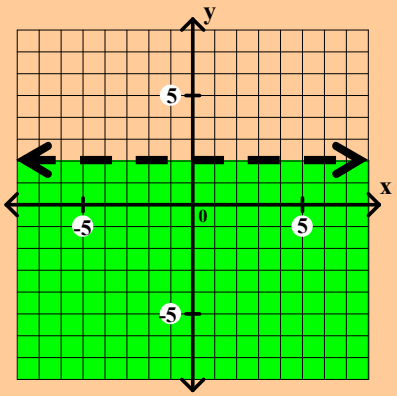

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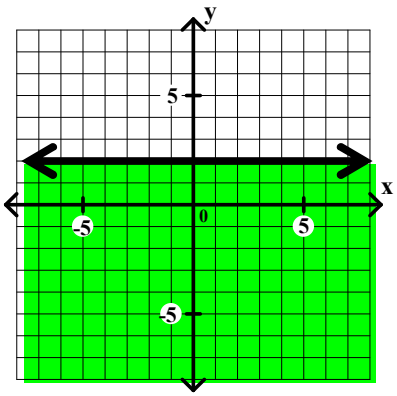

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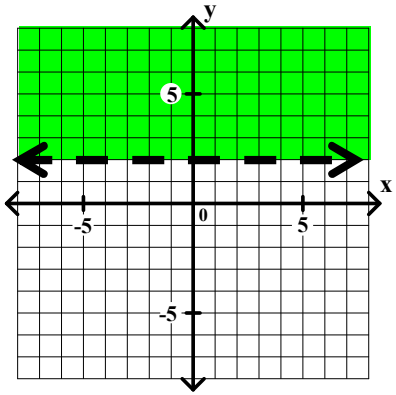
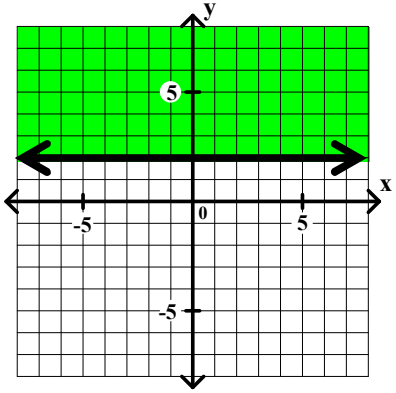


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ k



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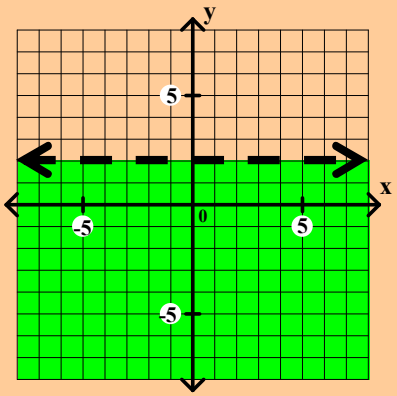
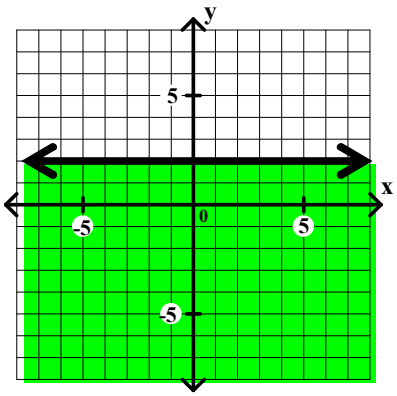


dashed boundary

Shade below the line.

y ≤ k



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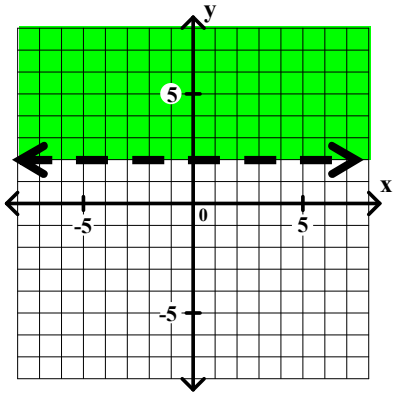
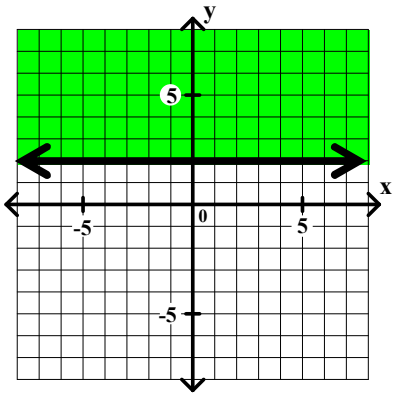


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

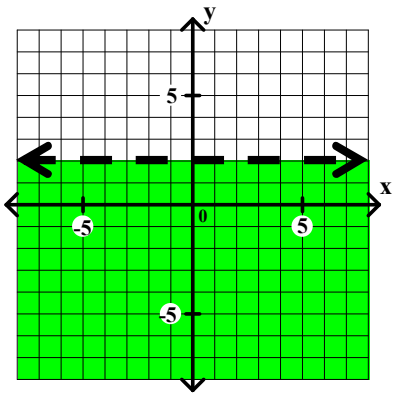
y ≥ k



solid boundary

Shade above the line.

y < k



dashed boundary

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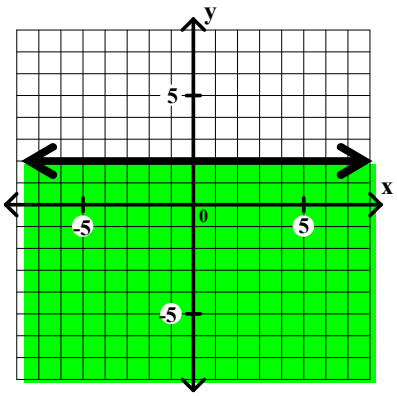
y ≤ k



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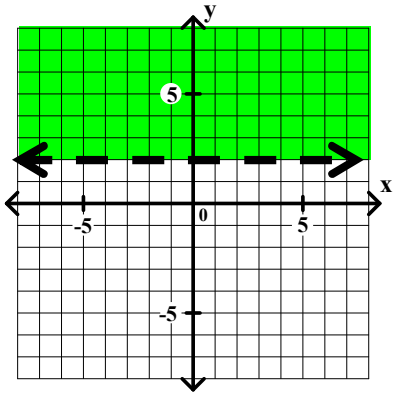
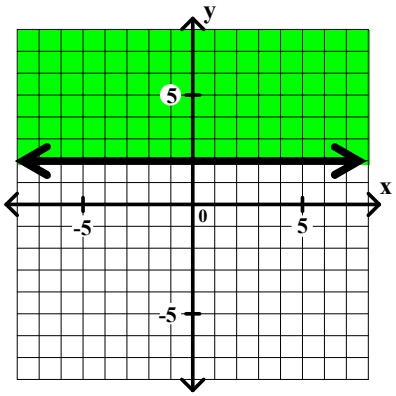


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ k



solid boundary

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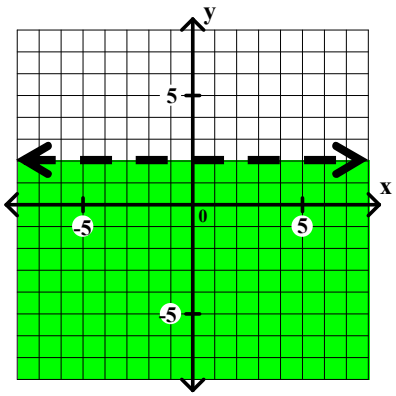
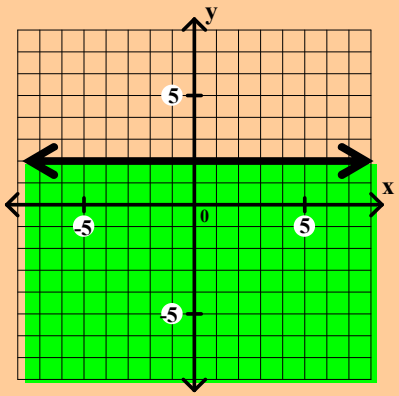
y < k



dashed boundary

Shade below the line.

y ≤ k



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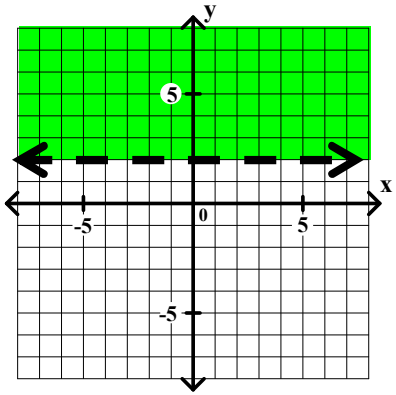
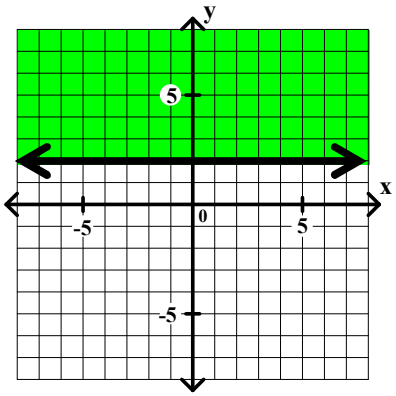
y > k



dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ k



solid boundary

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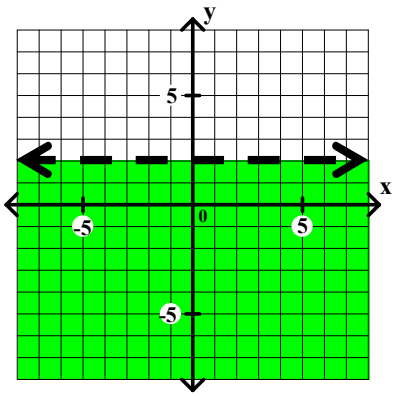
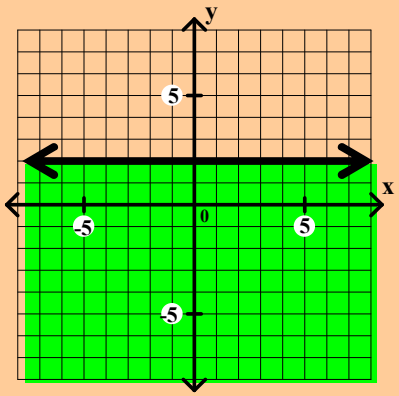


dashed boundary

Shade below the line.

y ≤ k



solid boundary

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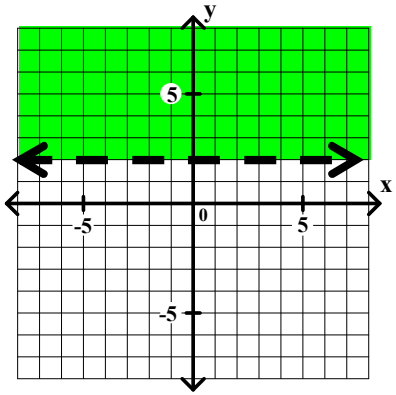
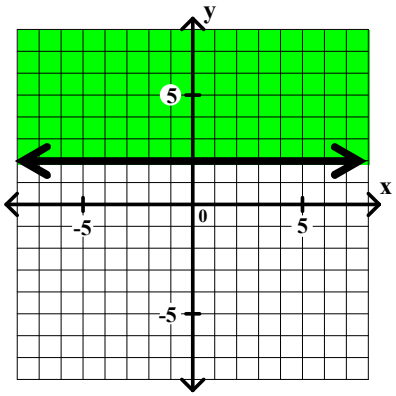


dashed boundary

Shade above the line.

y ≥ k



solid boundary

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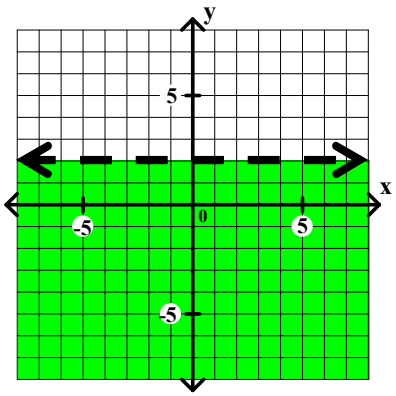

dashed boundary

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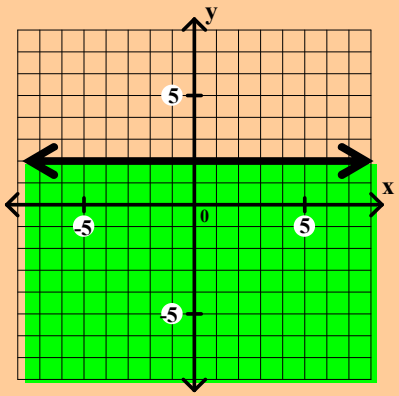
y ≤ k



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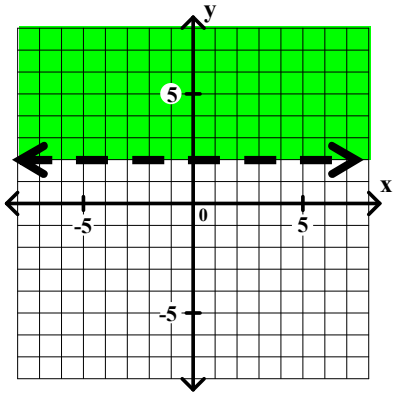

dashed boundary

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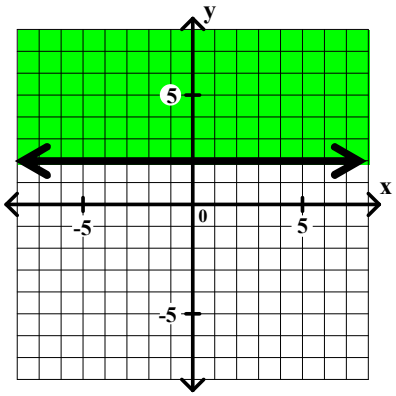
y ≥ k



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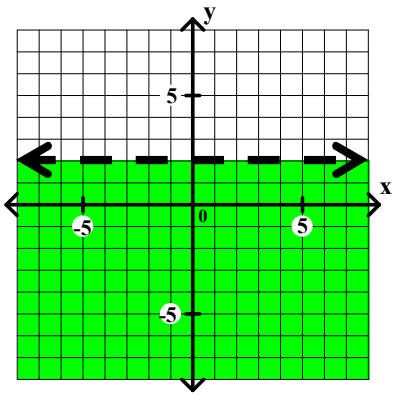
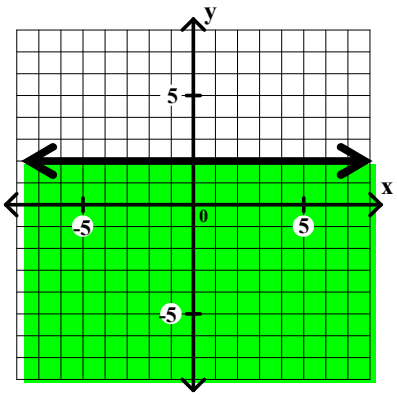


dashed boundary

Shade below the line.

y ≤ k



solid boundary

Shade below the line.

General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

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Given any vertical line **x = k**,

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x > k **x ≥ k** **x < k**

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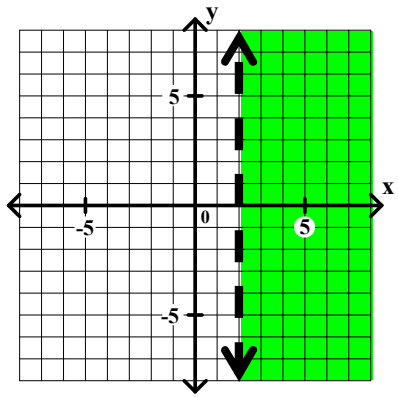

x ≥ k

x < k

x ≤ k

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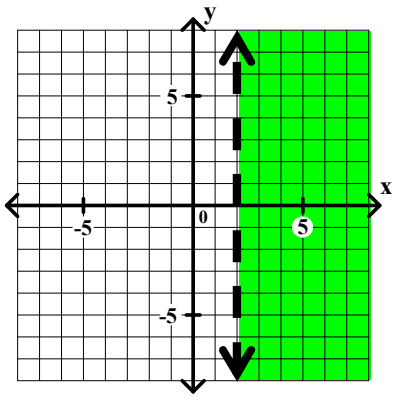
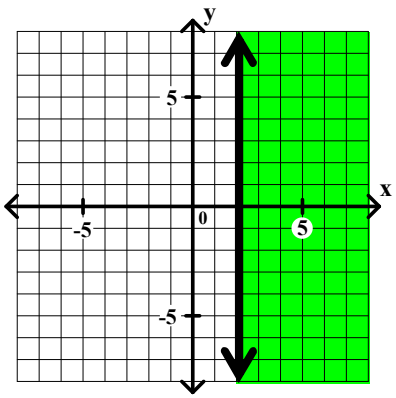


x ≥ k



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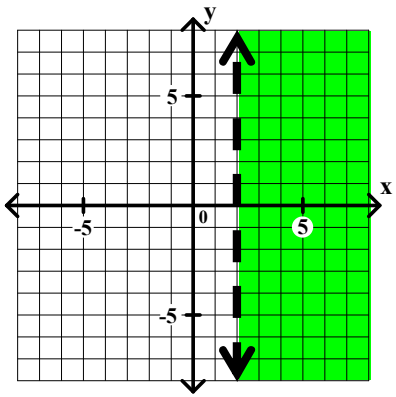

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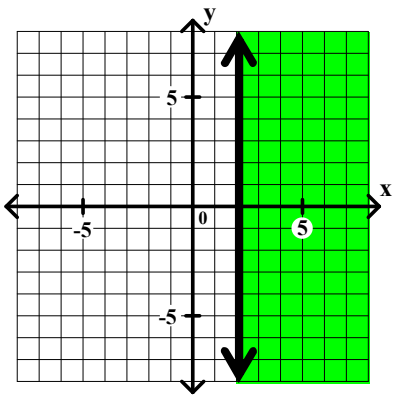

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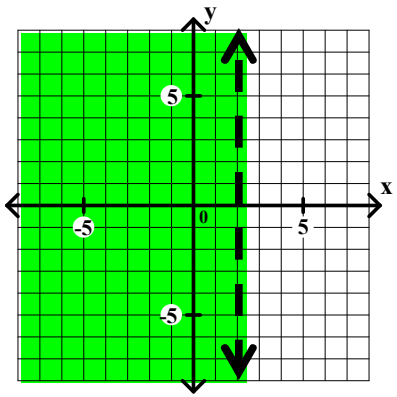

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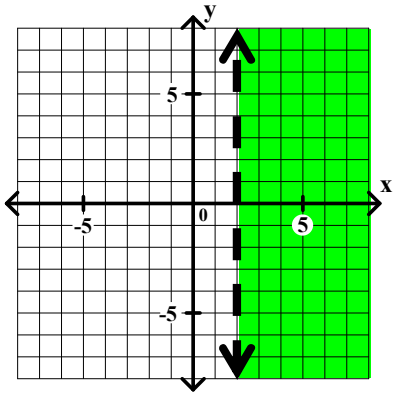
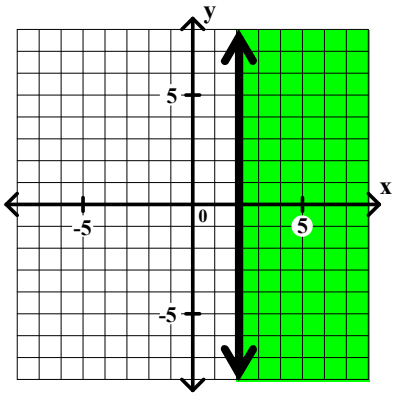
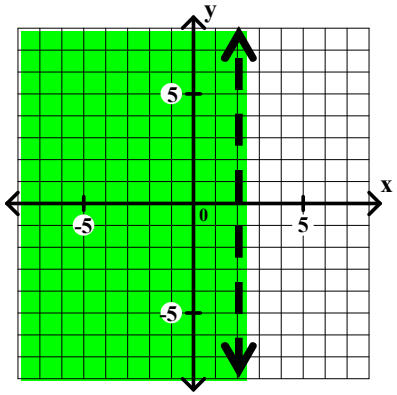


x ≥ k



x < k



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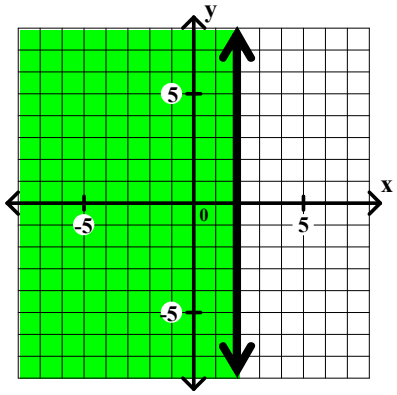

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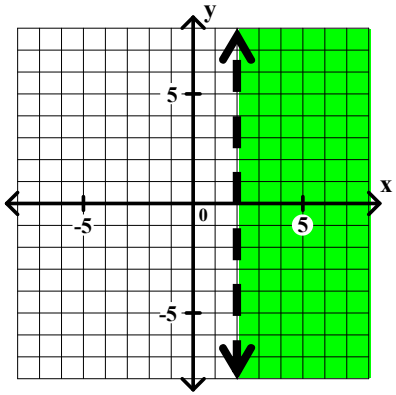
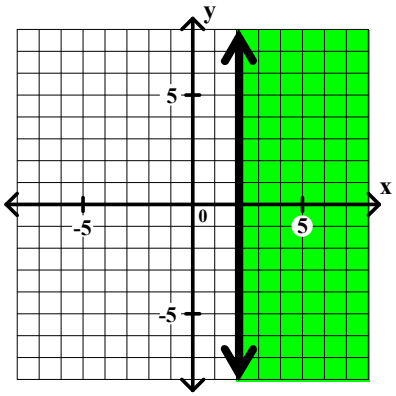
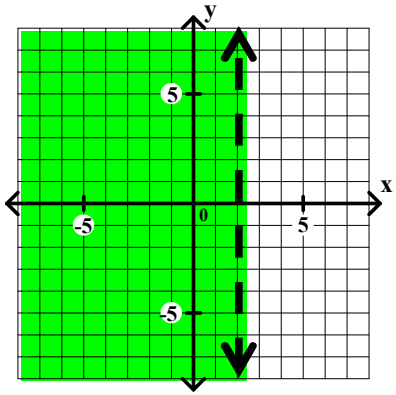


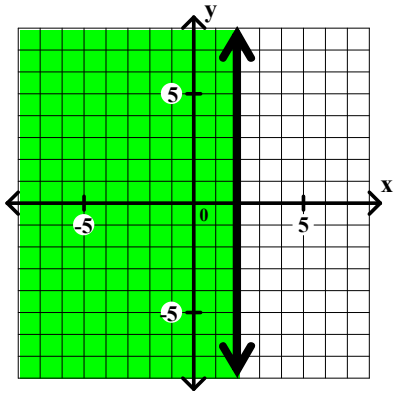
x ≥ k



x < k



x ≤ k

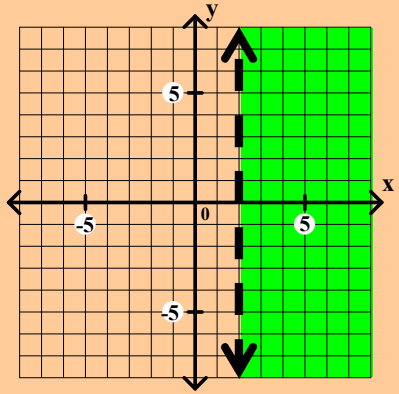


General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

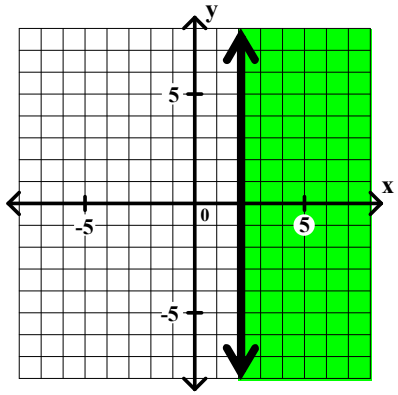
Given any vertical line **x = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this. The line **x = k** is the "boundary line" in each case.

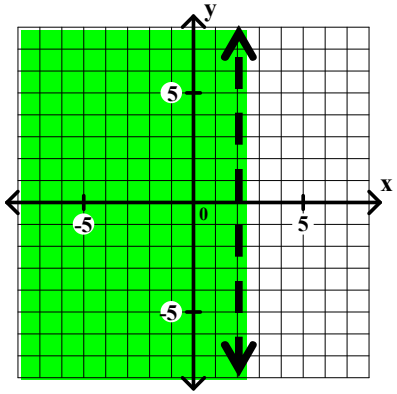
x > k



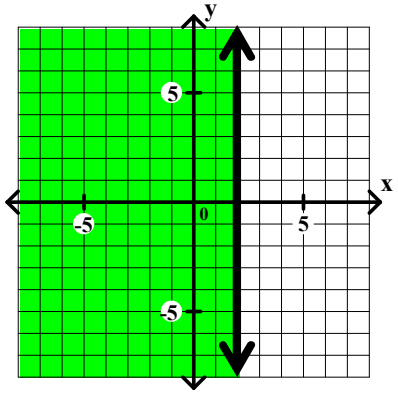
x ≥ k



x < k



x ≤ k



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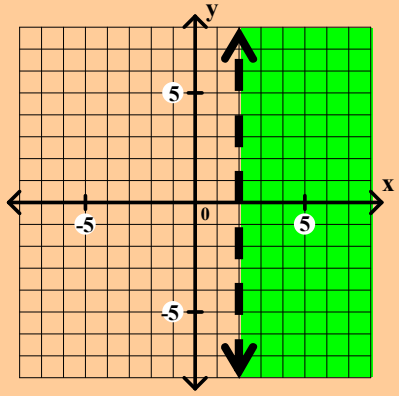
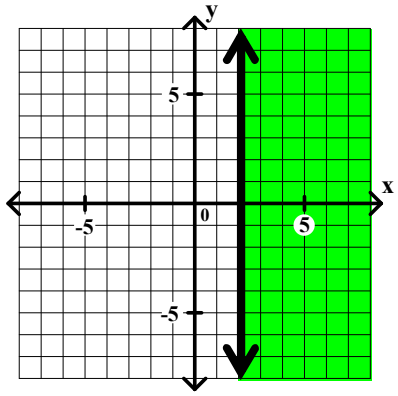
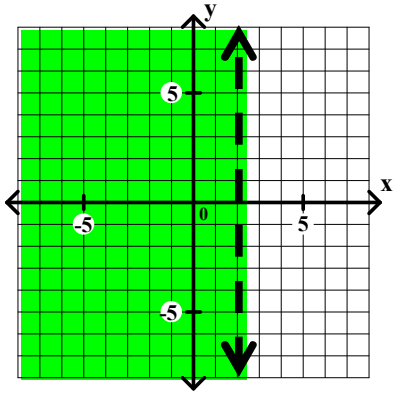


dashed boundary

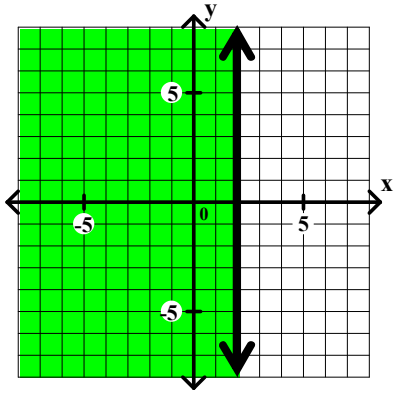
x ≥ k



x < k



x ≤ k



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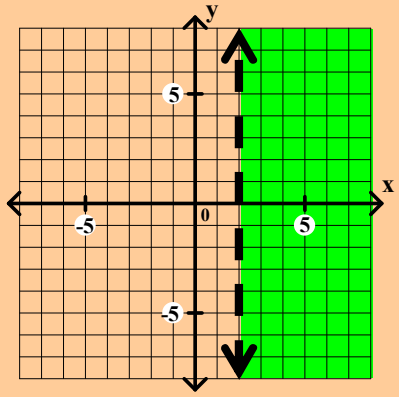
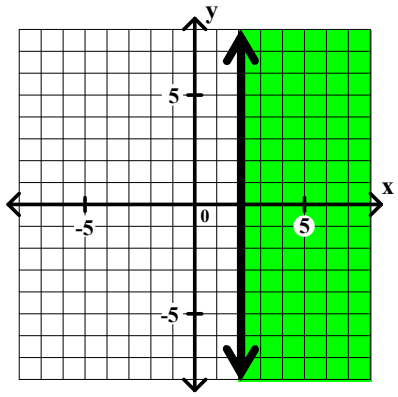


dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

x ≥ k



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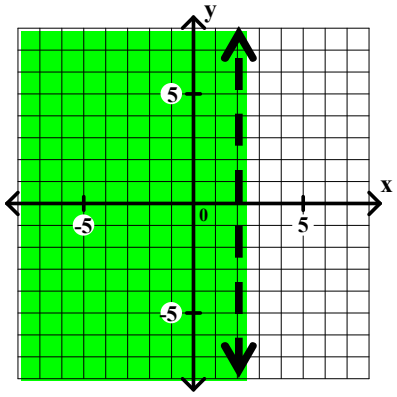

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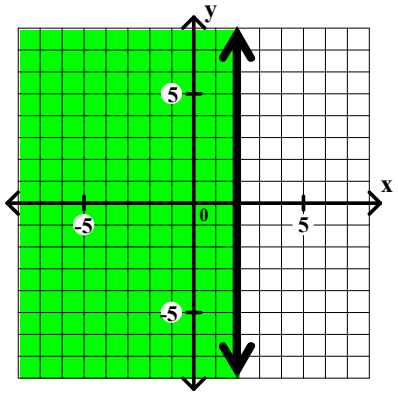

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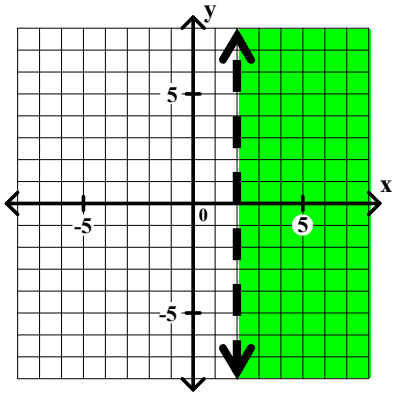
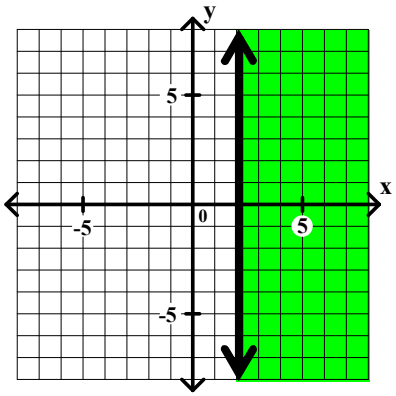


x ≥ k



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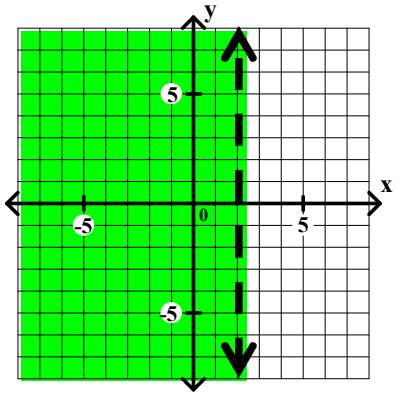

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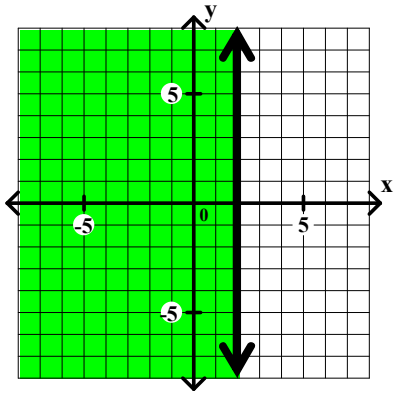

dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

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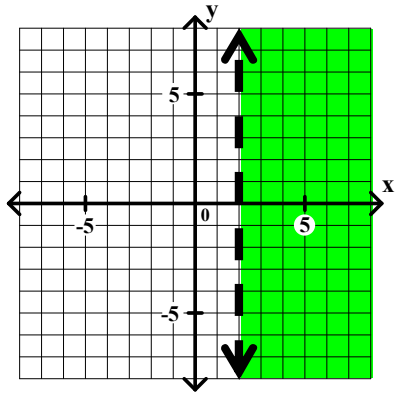
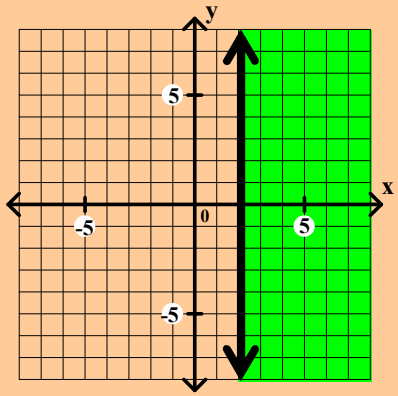
x > k



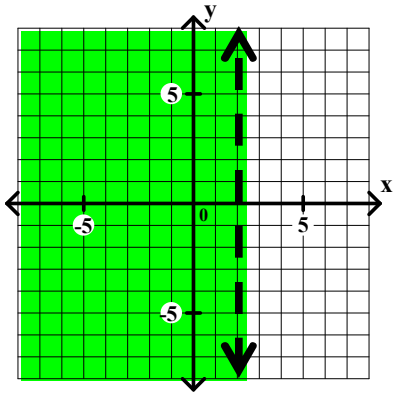
dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

x ≥ k



x < k



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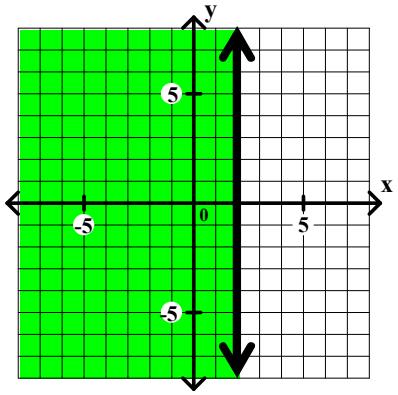

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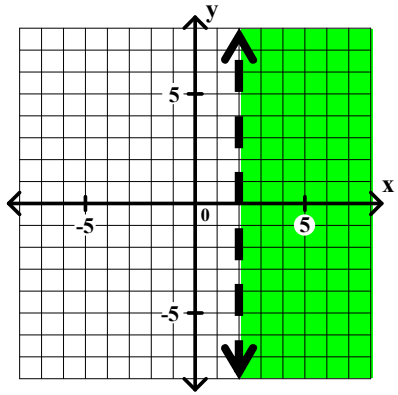
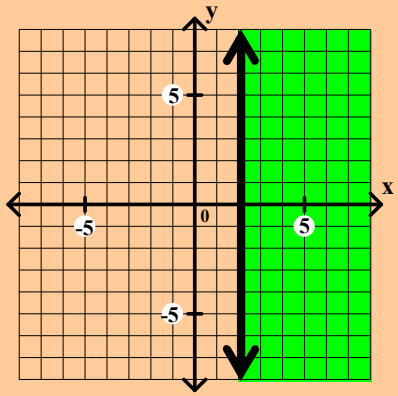
x > k



dashed boundary

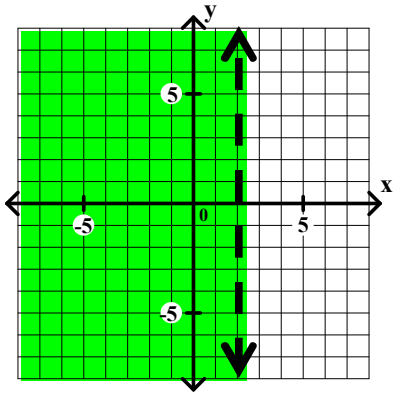
Shade right of the line.

x ≥ k



solid boundary

x < k



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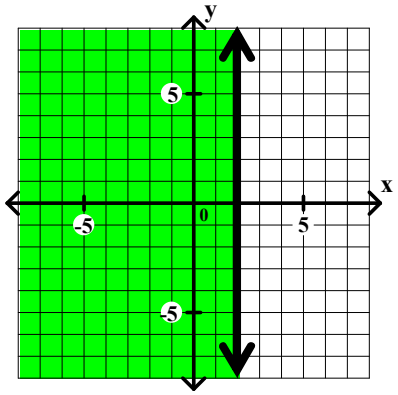

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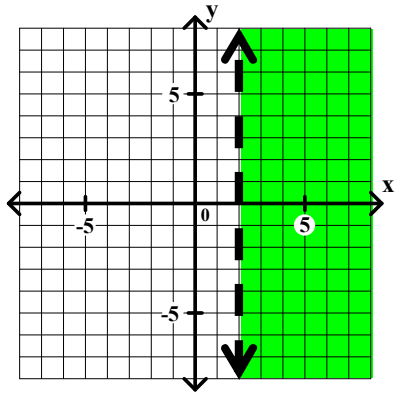
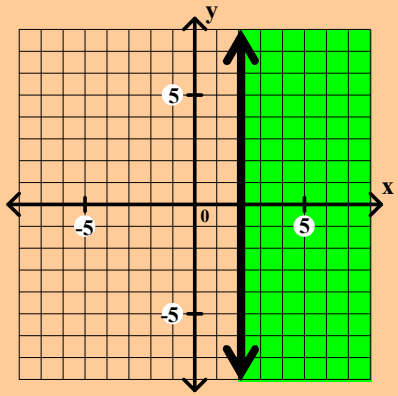


dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

x ≥ k



solid boundary

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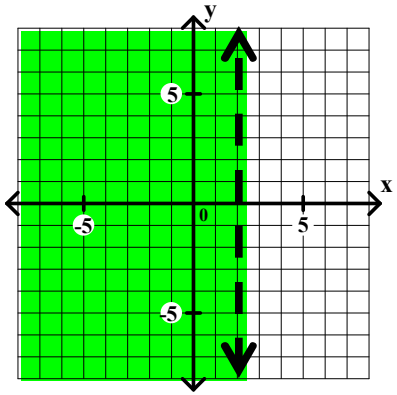
x < k



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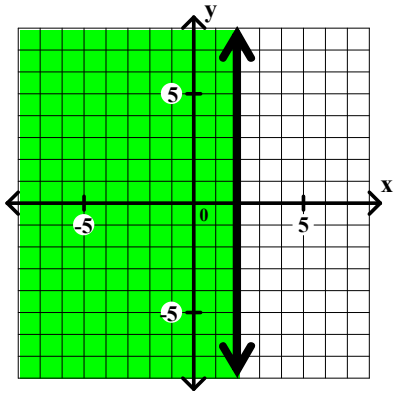

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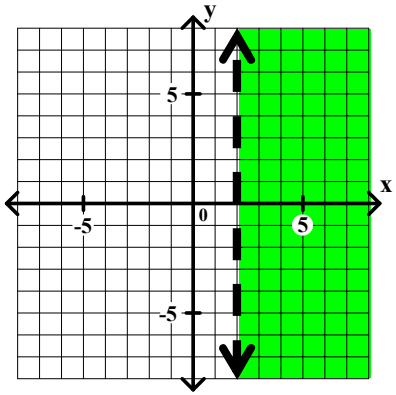
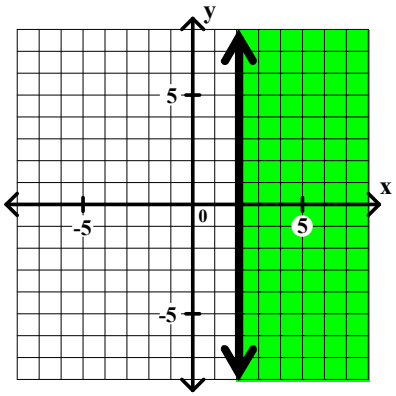


dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

x ≥ k



solid boundary

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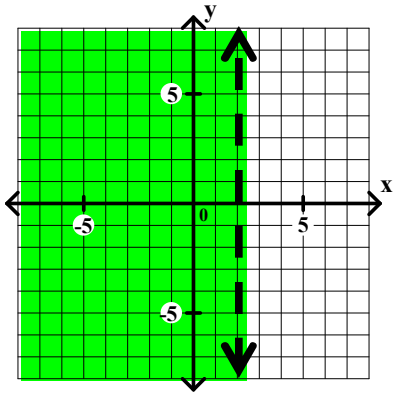
x < k



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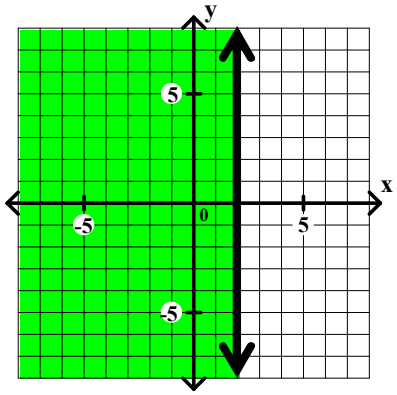

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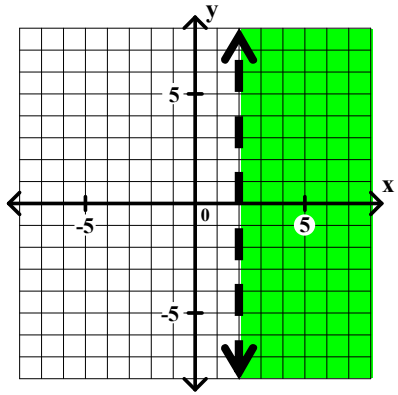
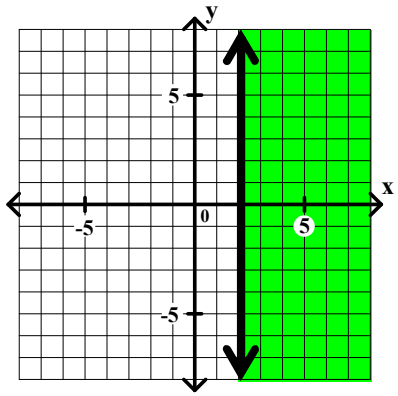


dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

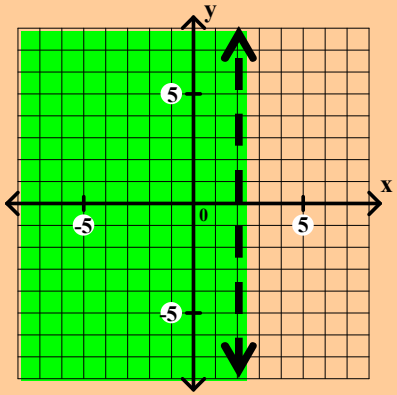
x ≥ k



solid boundary

Shade right of the line.

x < k



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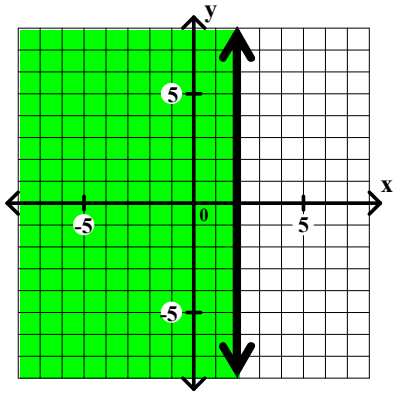

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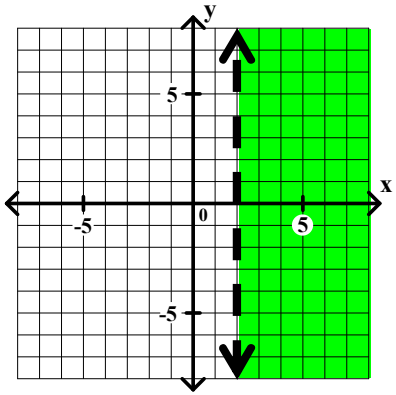
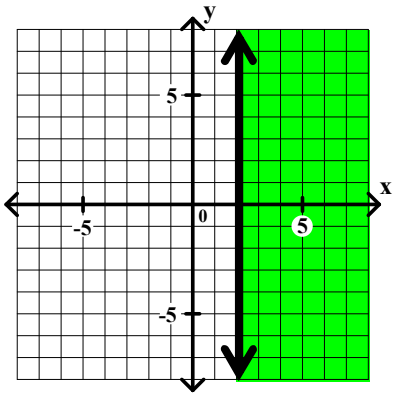


dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

x ≥ k



solid boundary

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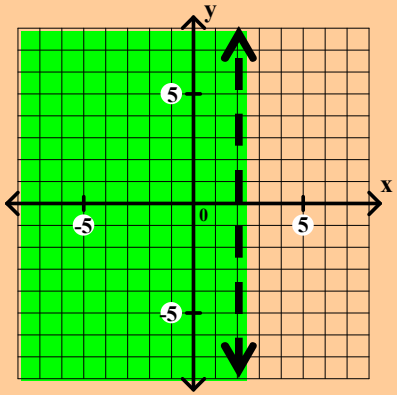
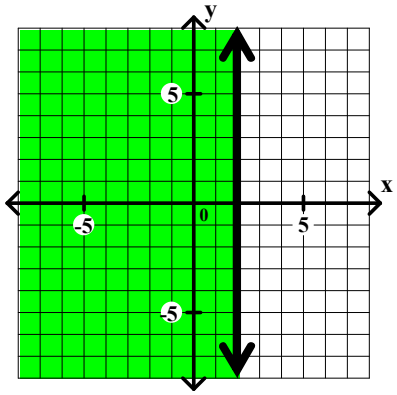


dashed boundary

x ≤ k



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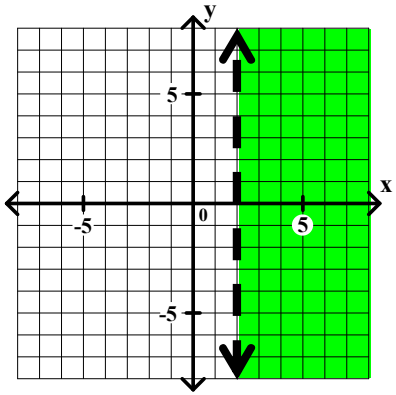
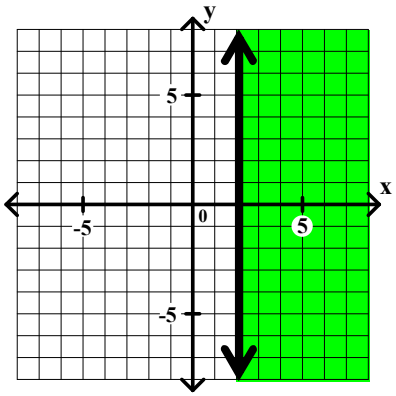


dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

x ≥ k



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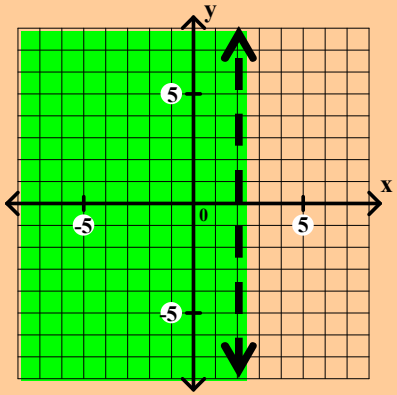

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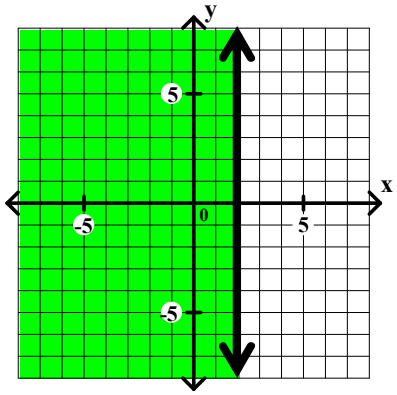

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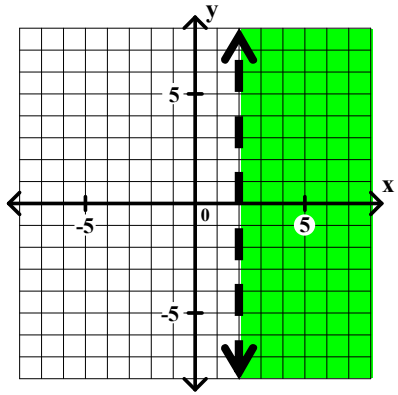
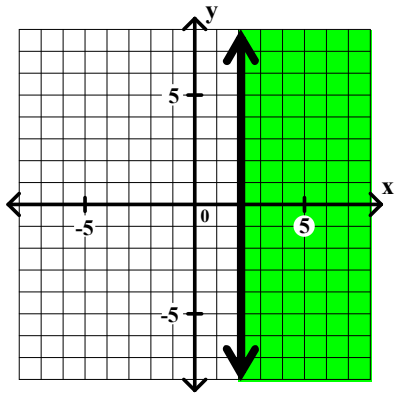


dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

x ≥ k



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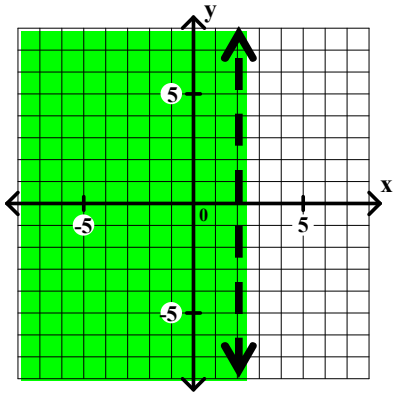

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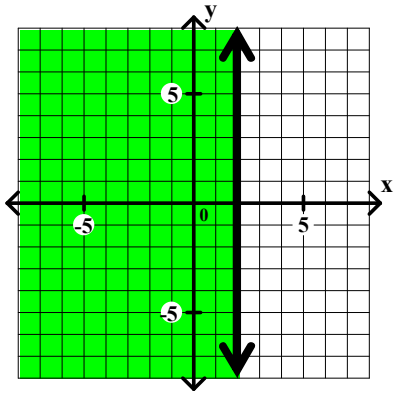

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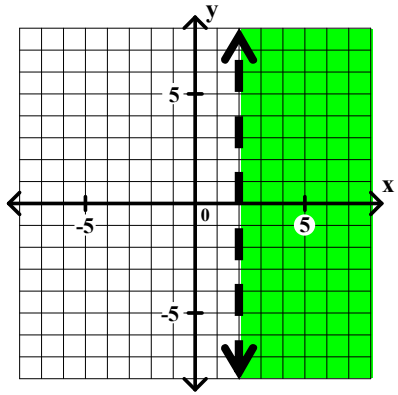
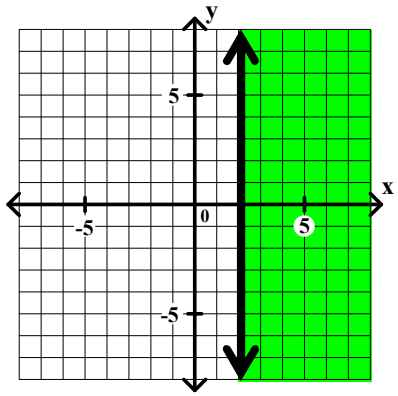


dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

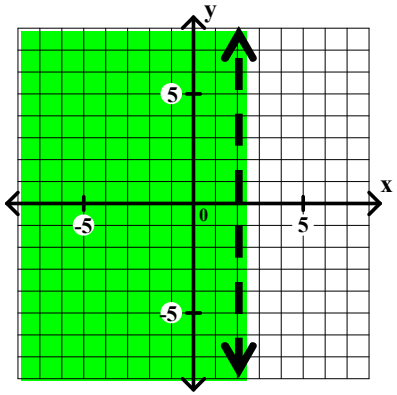
x ≥ k



solid boundary

Shade right of the line.

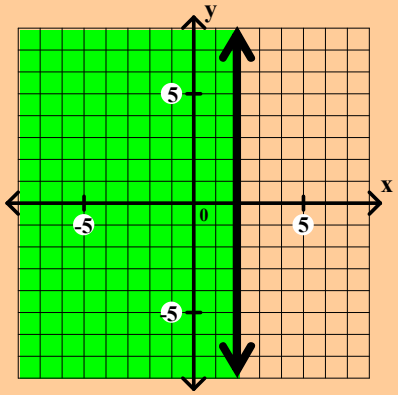
x < k



dashed boundary

Shade left of the line.

x ≤ k



General Algebra II Two Variable Linear Inequalities

Given any vertical line **x = k**, there are 4 related inequalities.

Their graphs look like this. The line **x = k** is the "boundary line" in each case.

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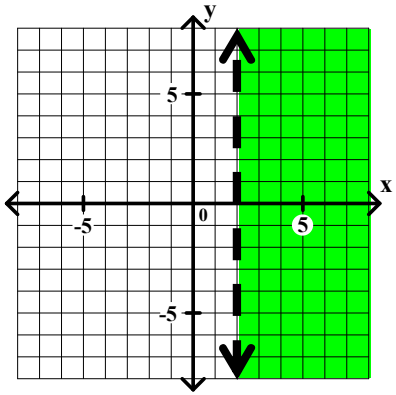

dashed boundary

Shade right of the line.

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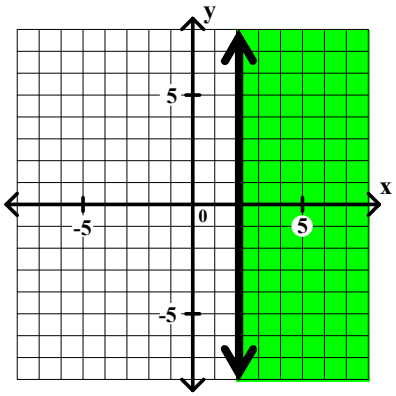

solid boundary

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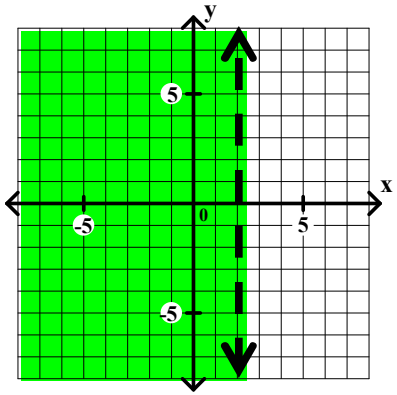

dashed boundary

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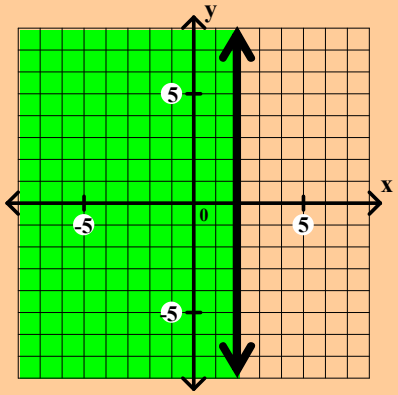

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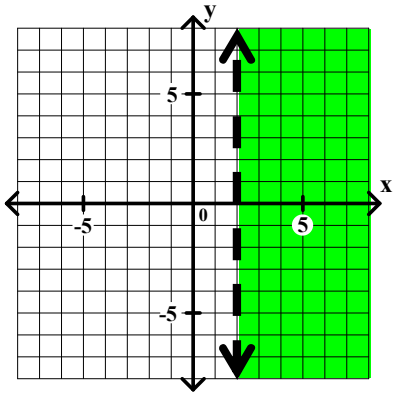

dashed boundary

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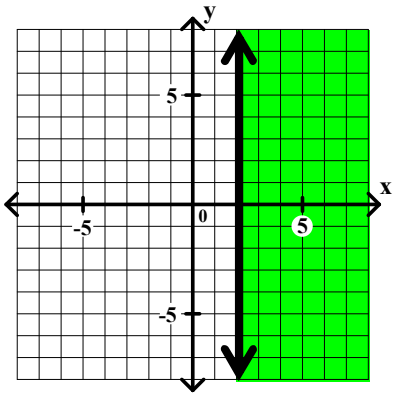

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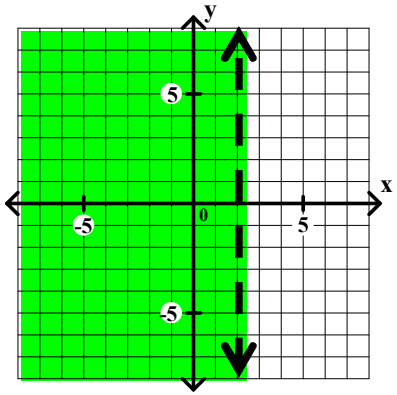

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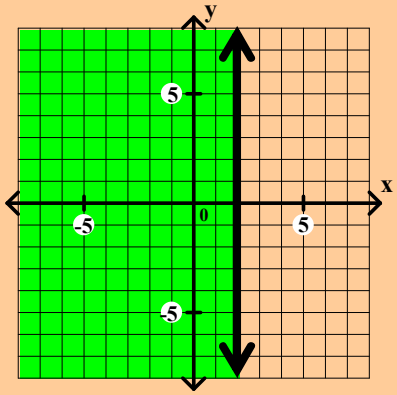

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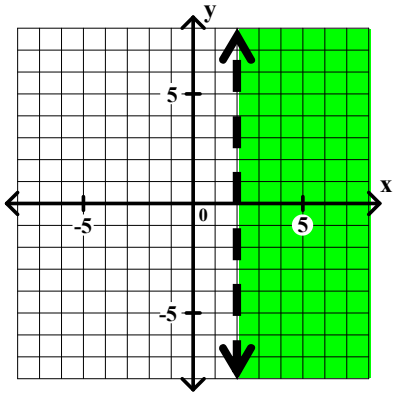

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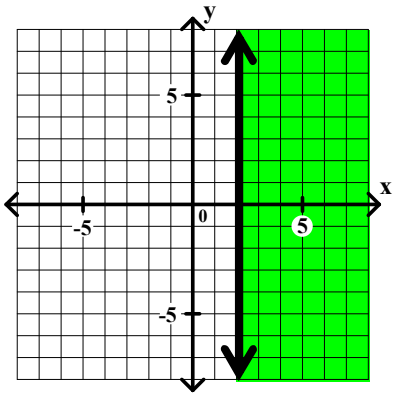

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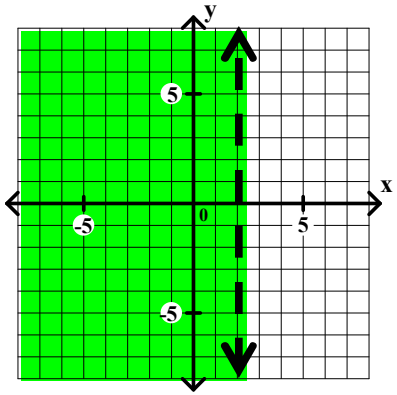

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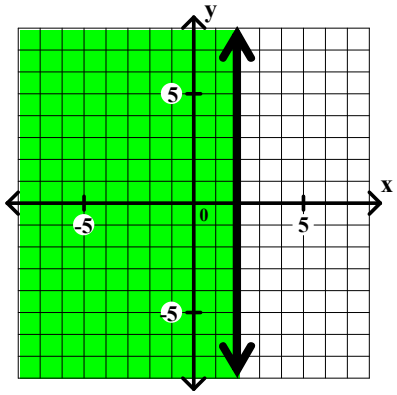

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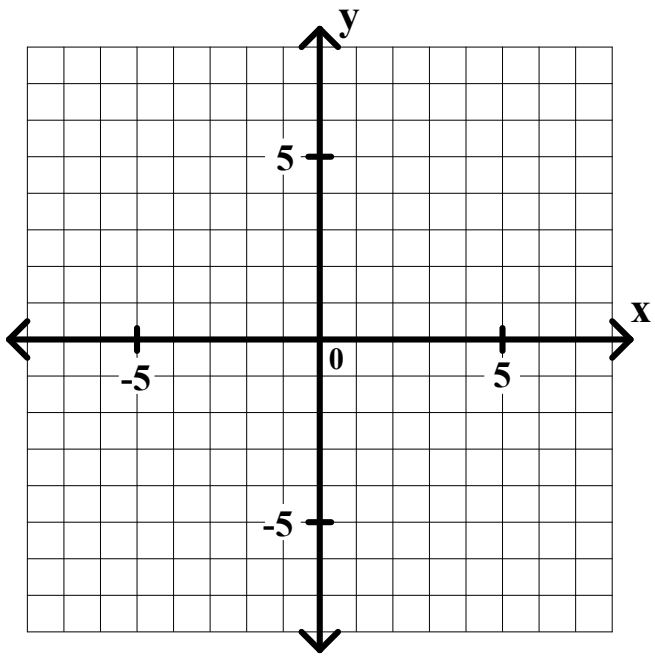
General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

Graph each of the following.

1. $y < 2x - 3$



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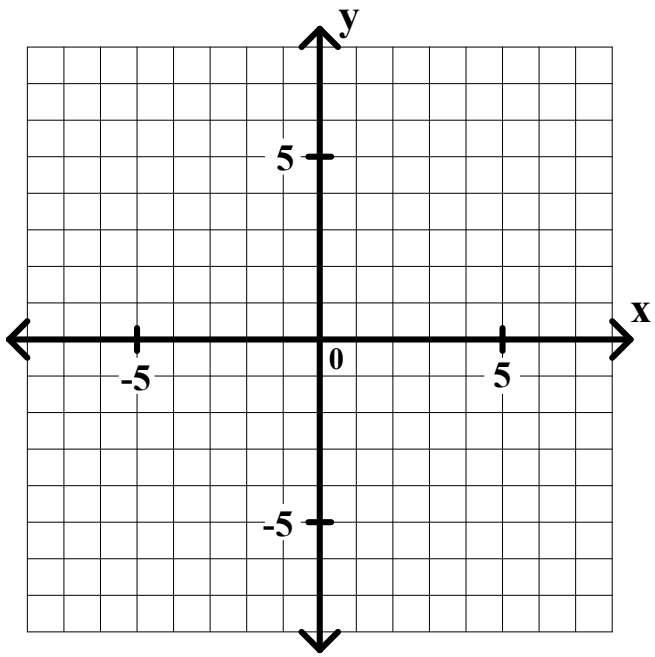

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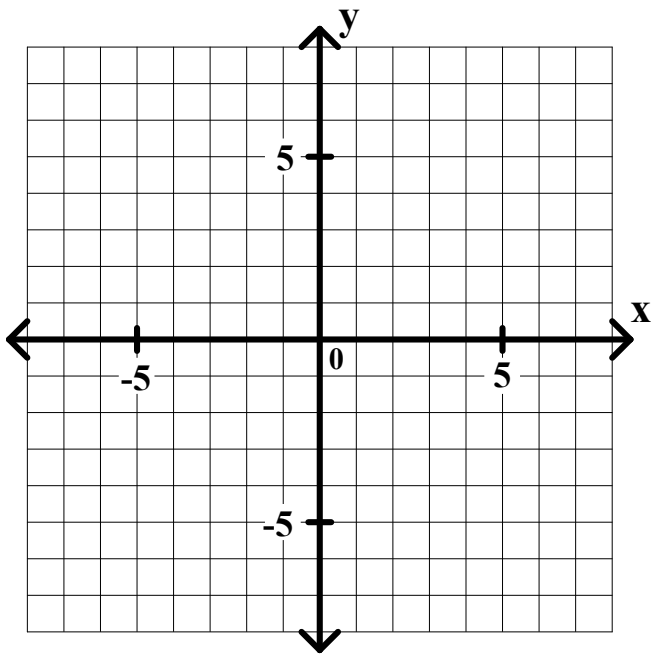

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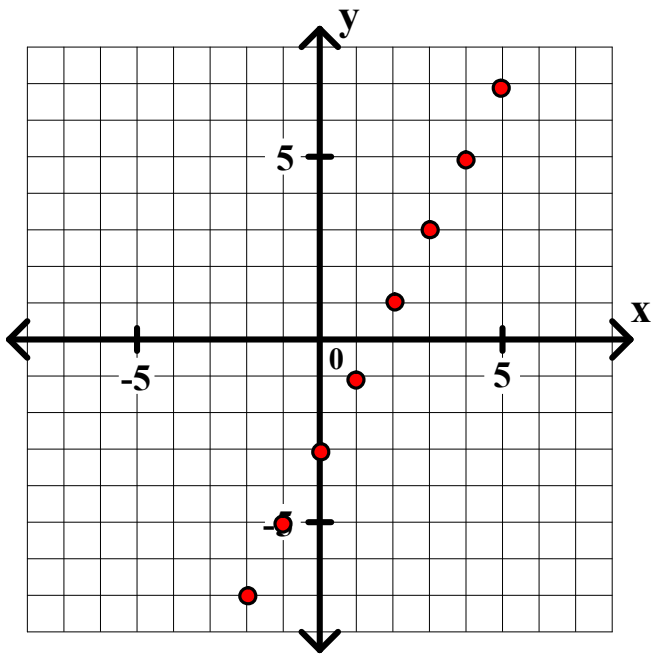

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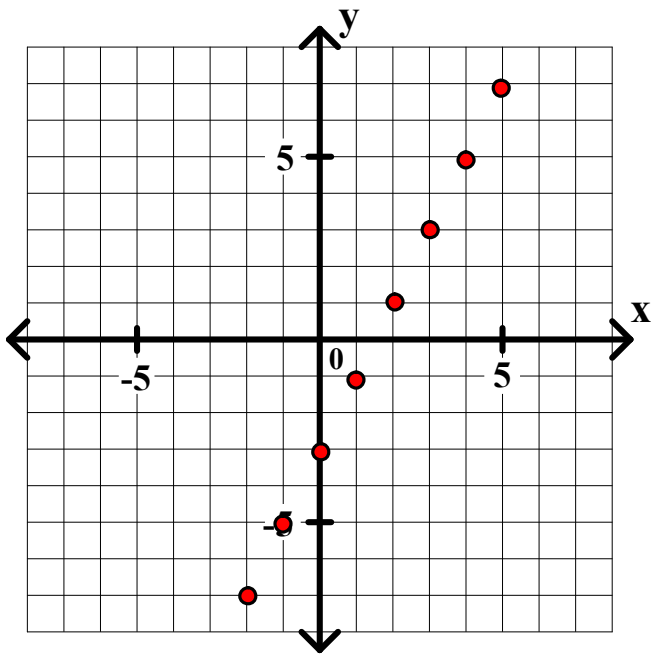

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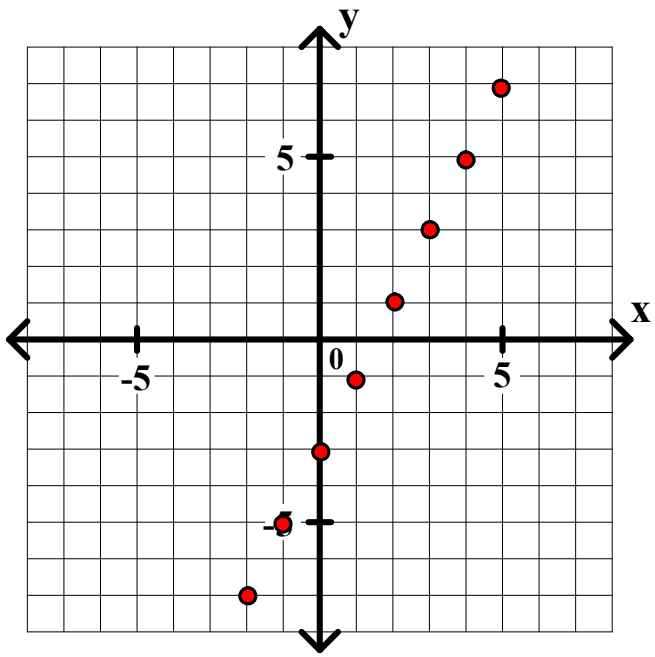

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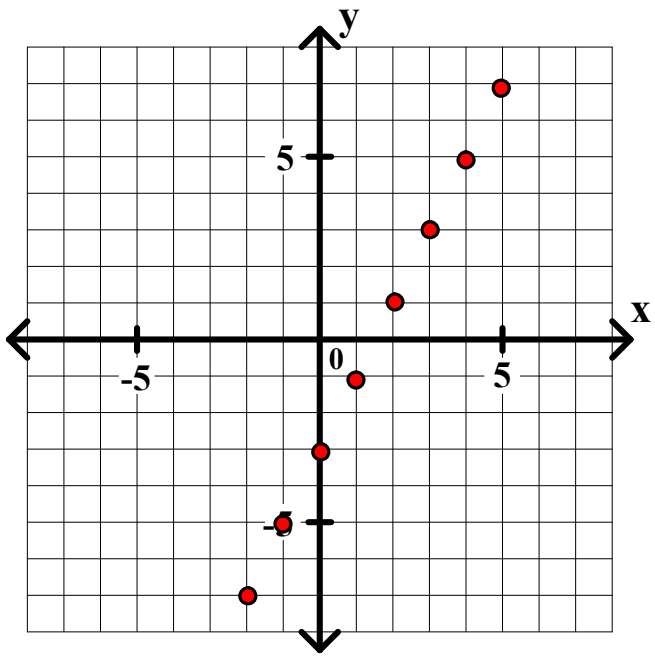

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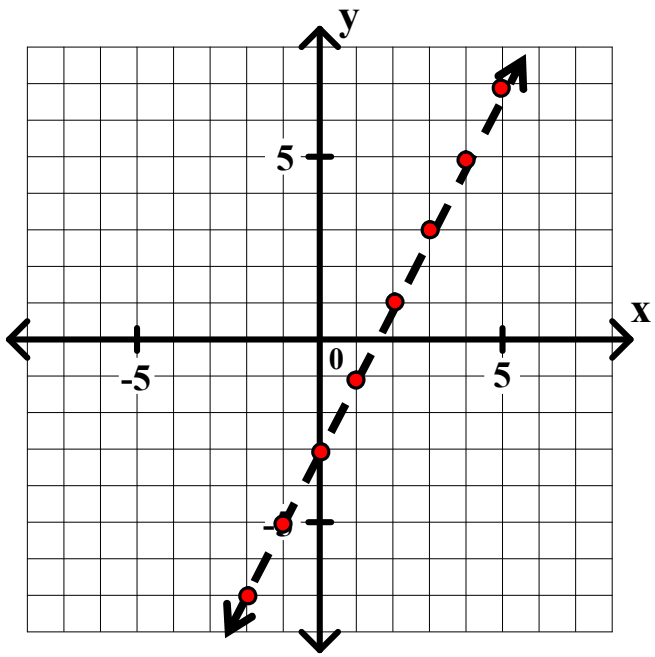

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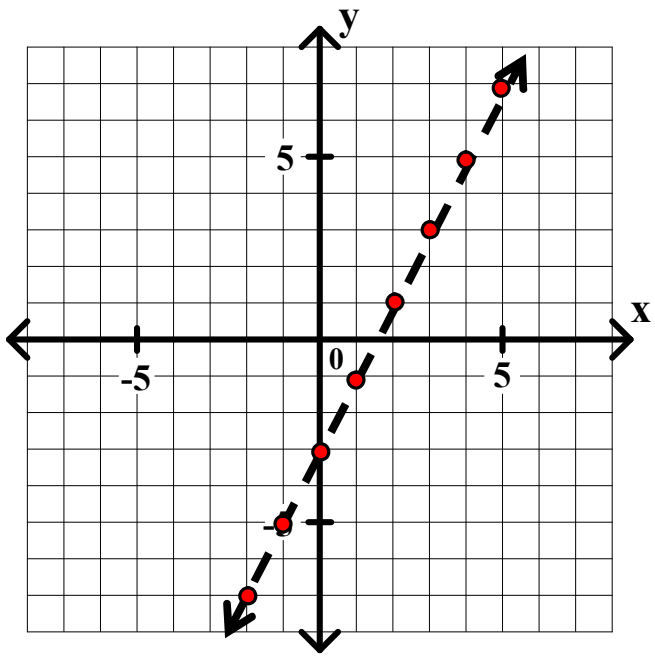

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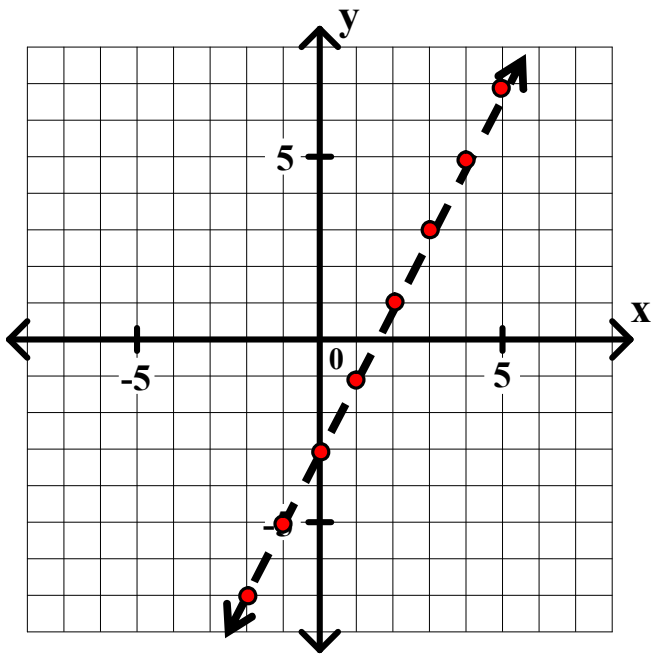

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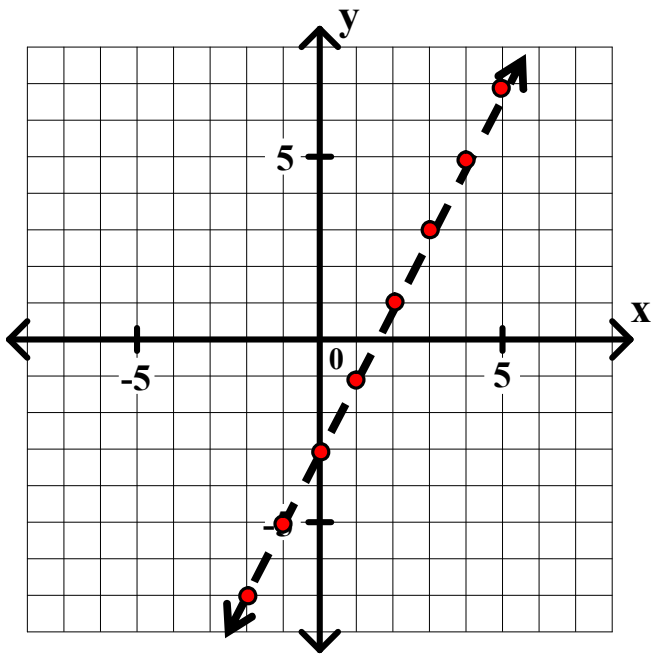

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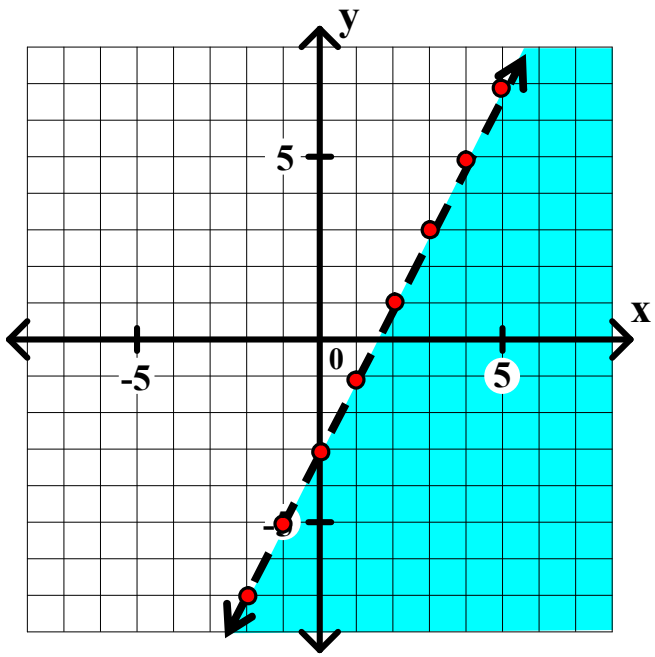

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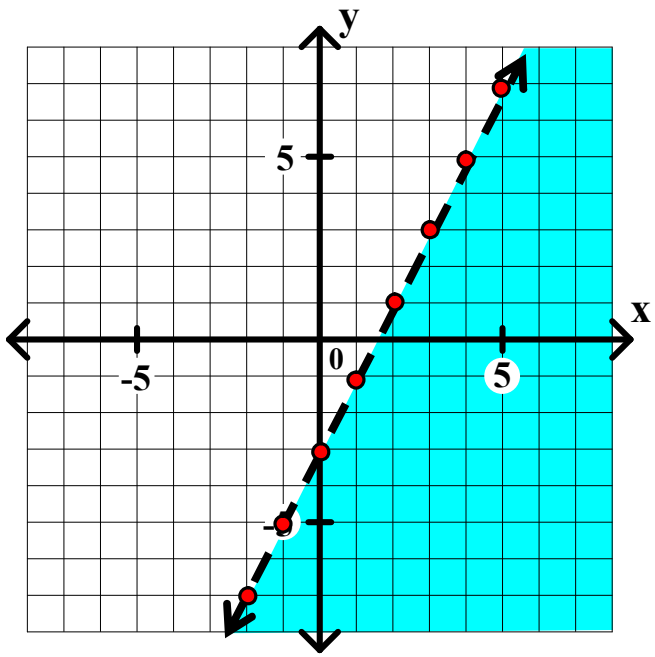

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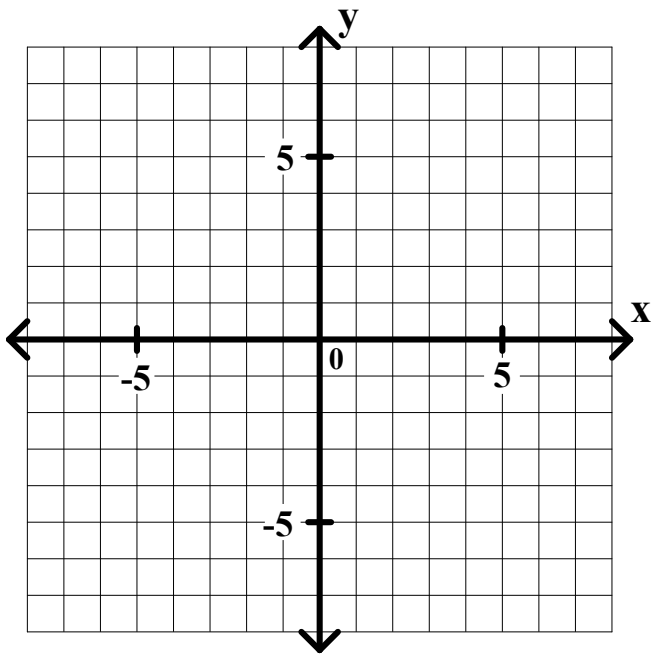

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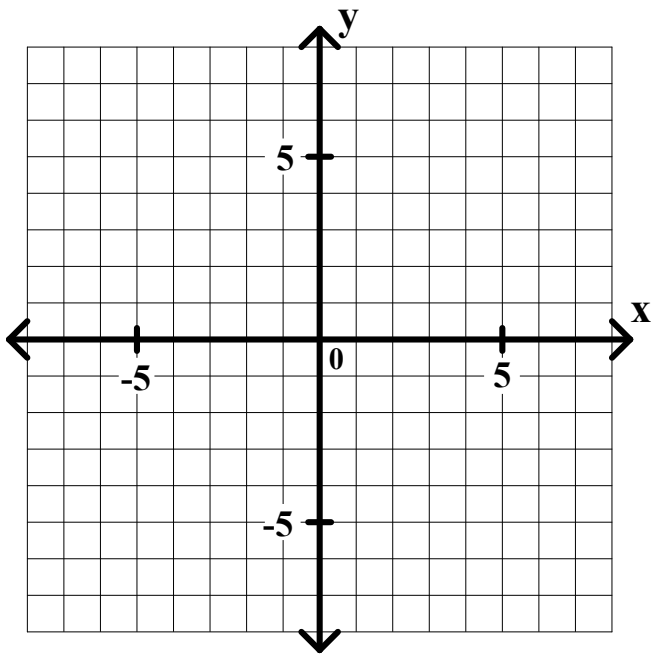

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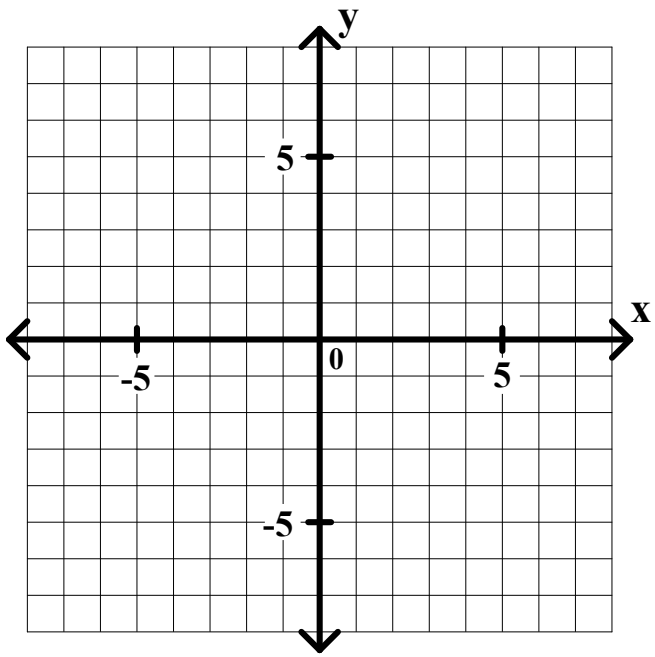

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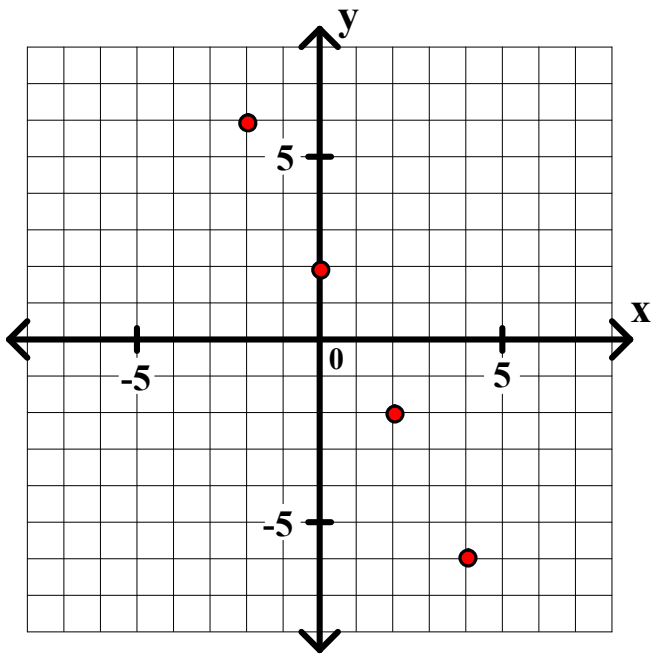

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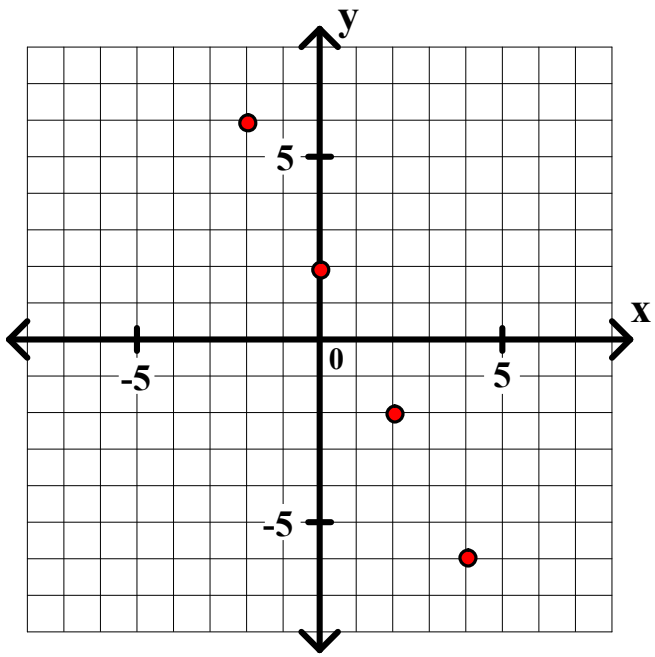

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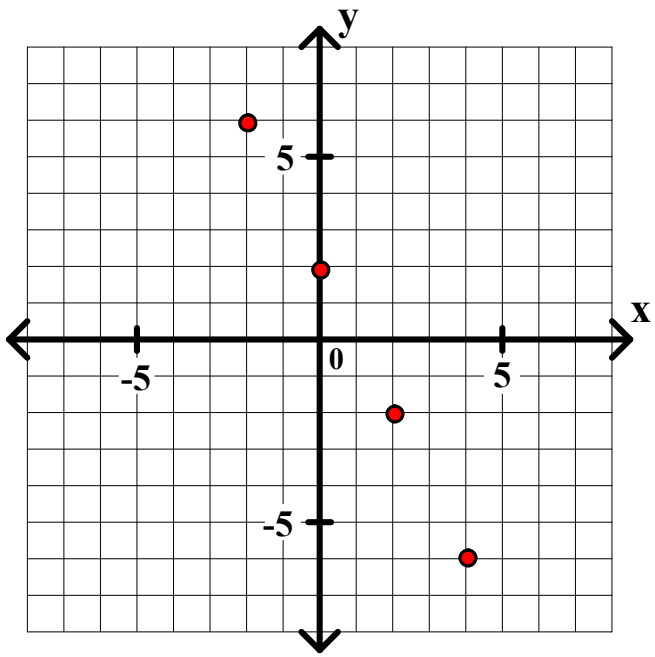

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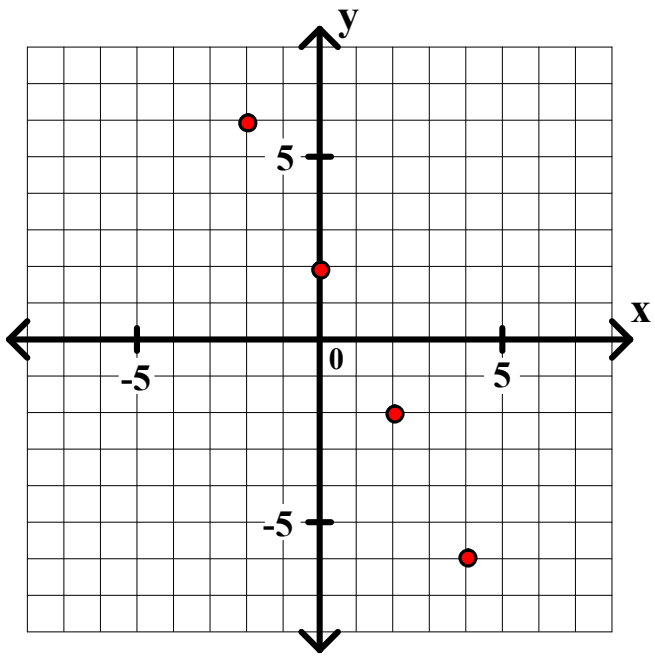

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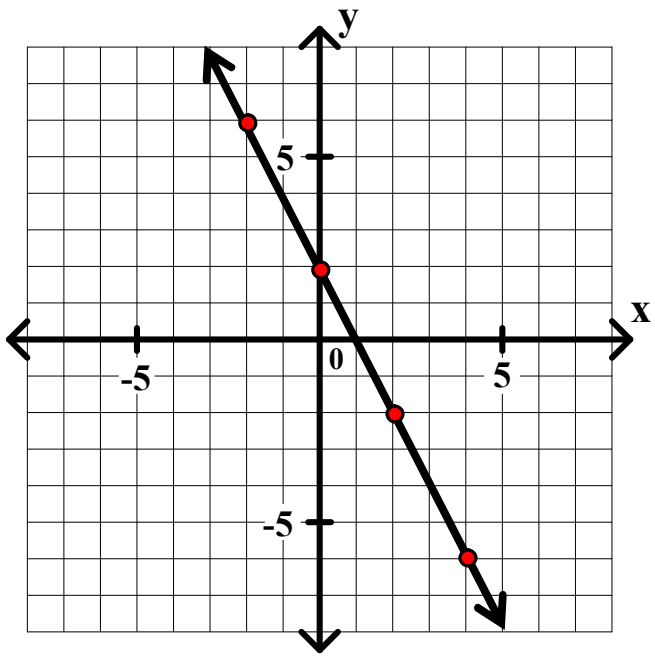

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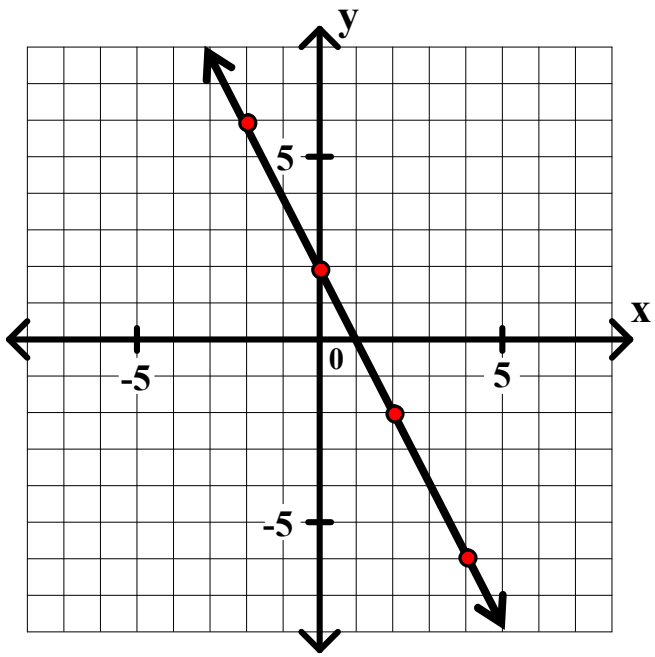

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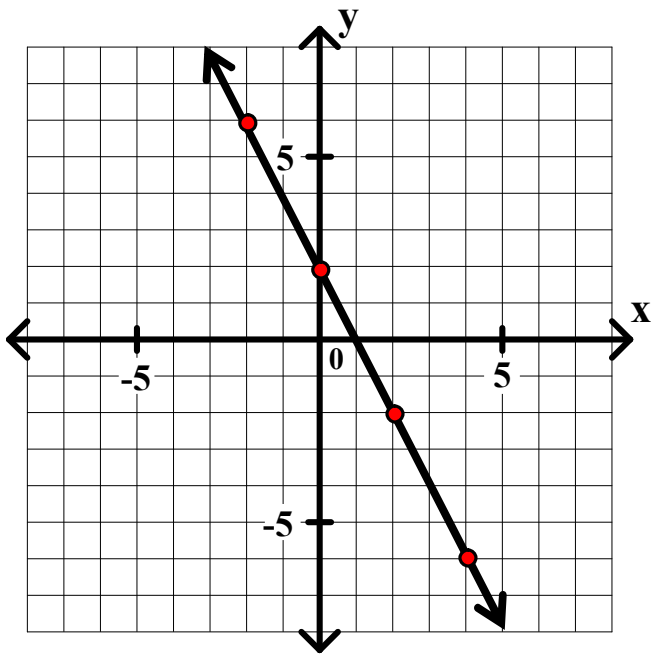

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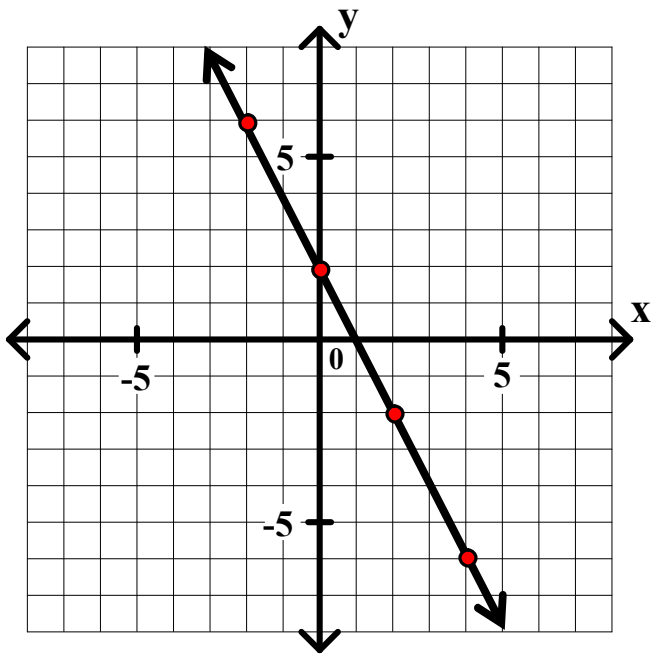

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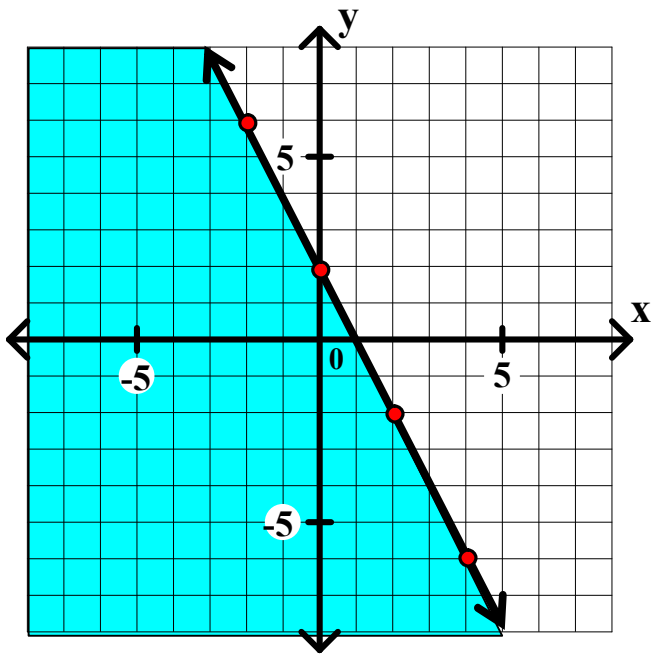

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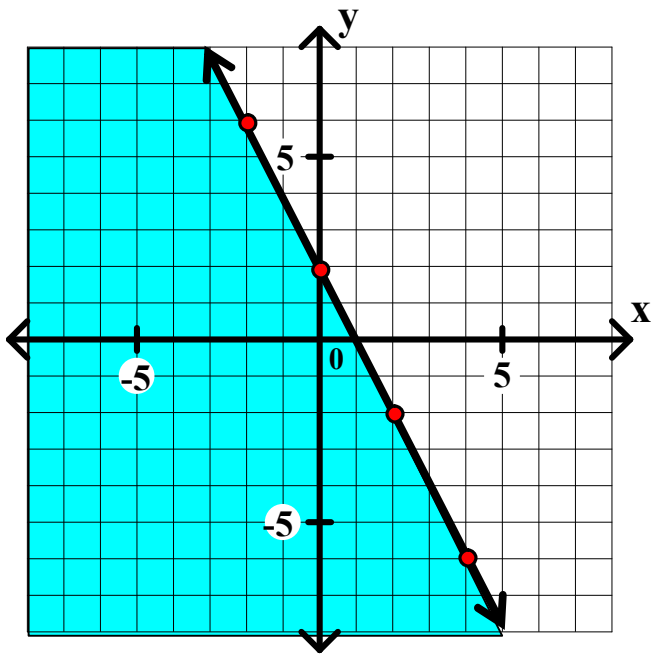

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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

Graph each of the following.

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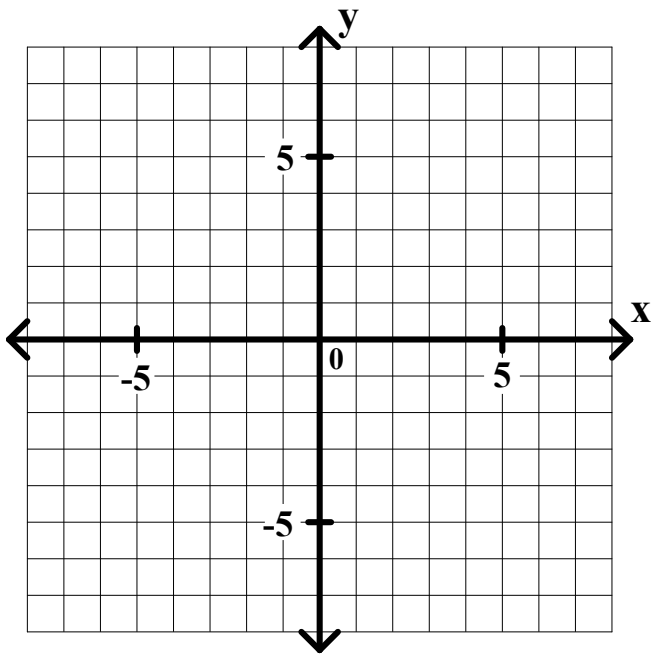

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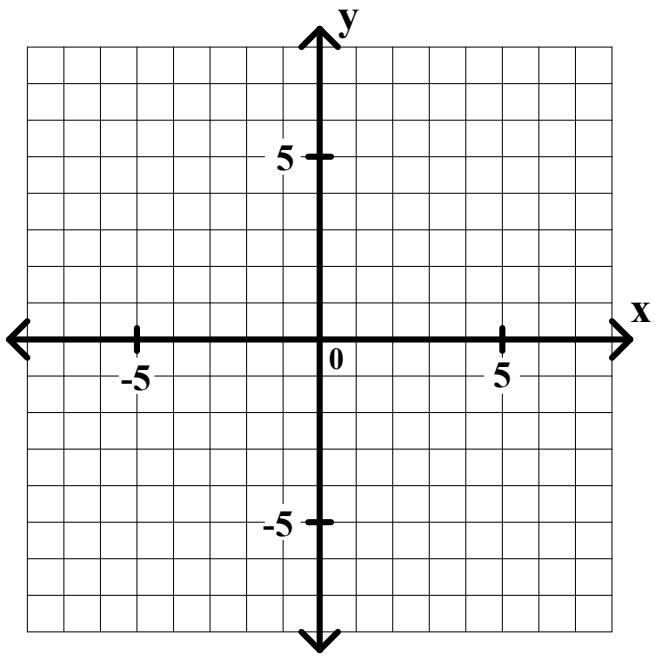

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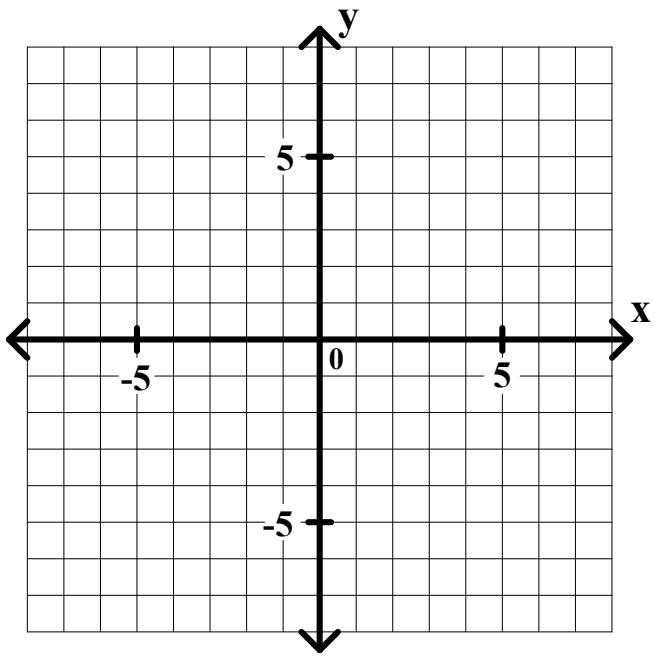

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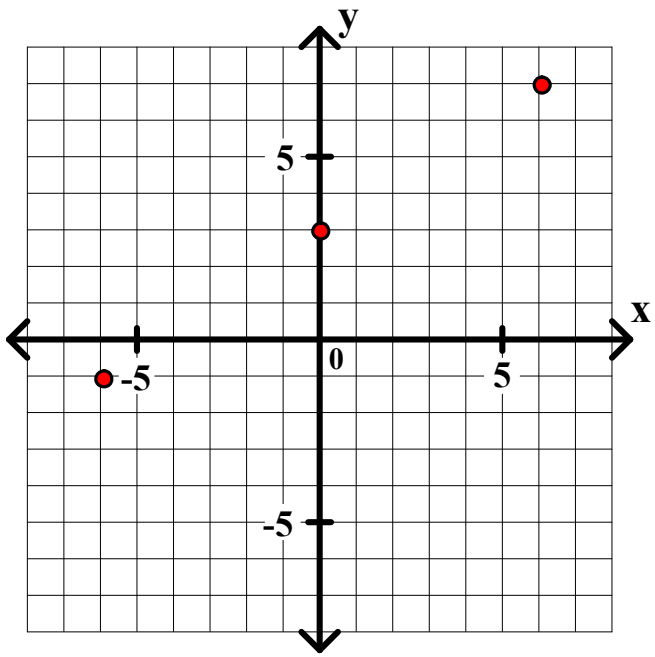

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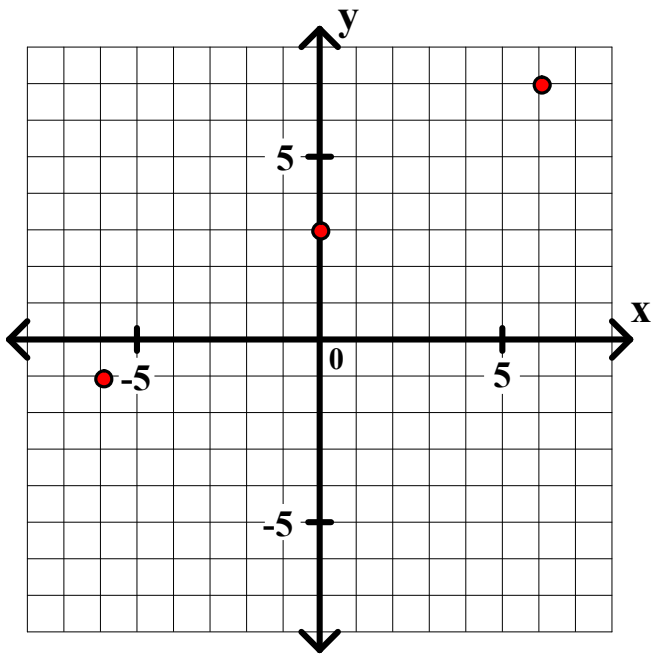

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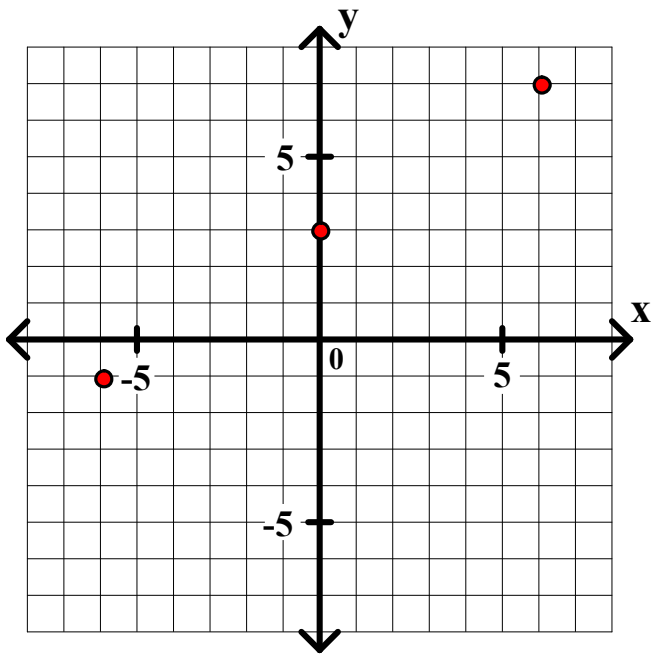

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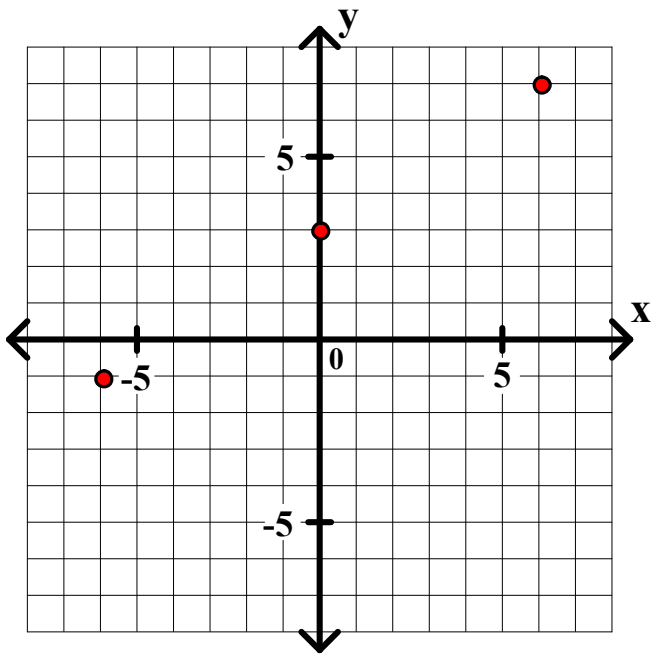

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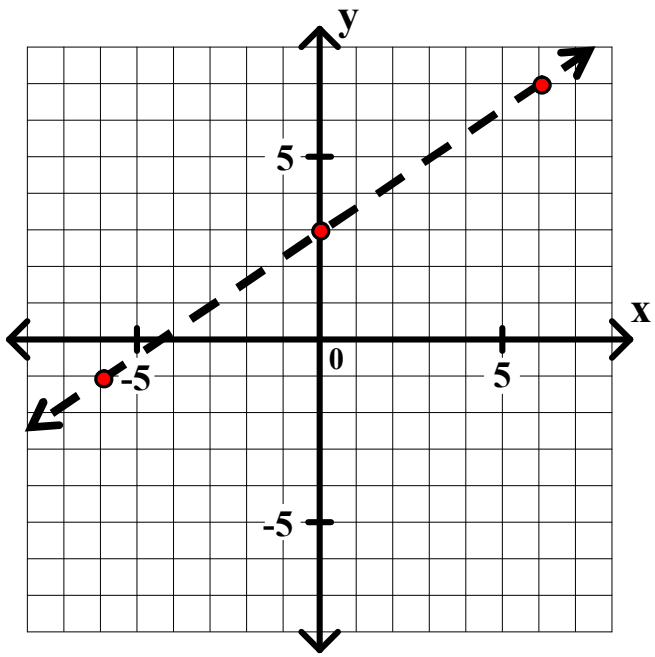

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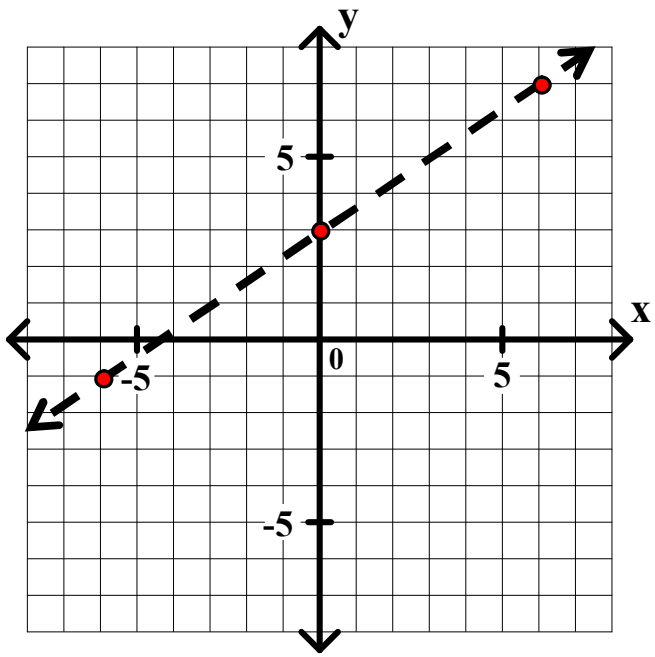

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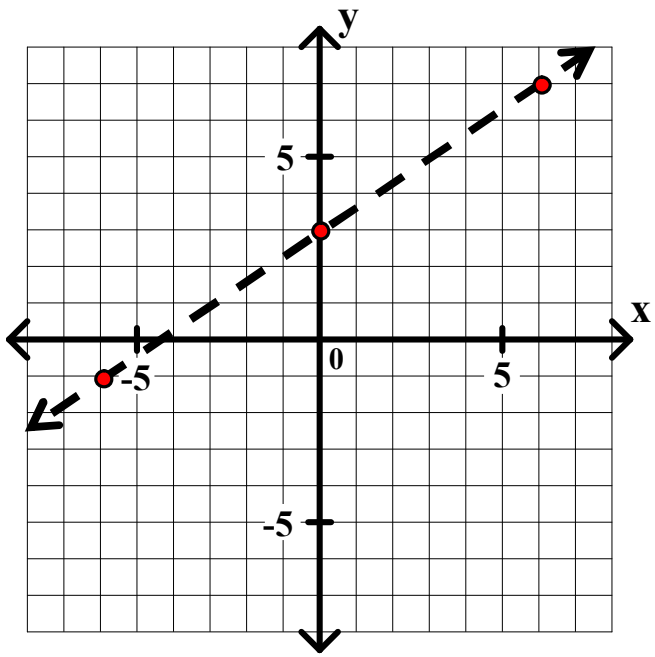

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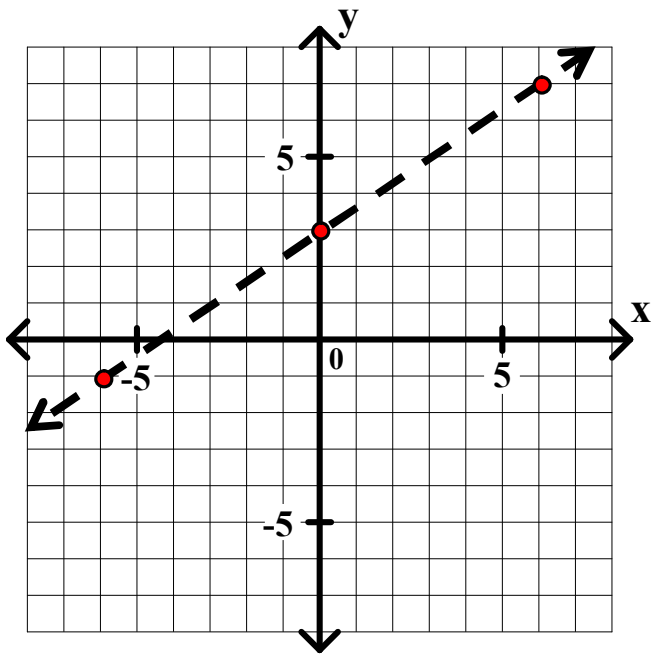

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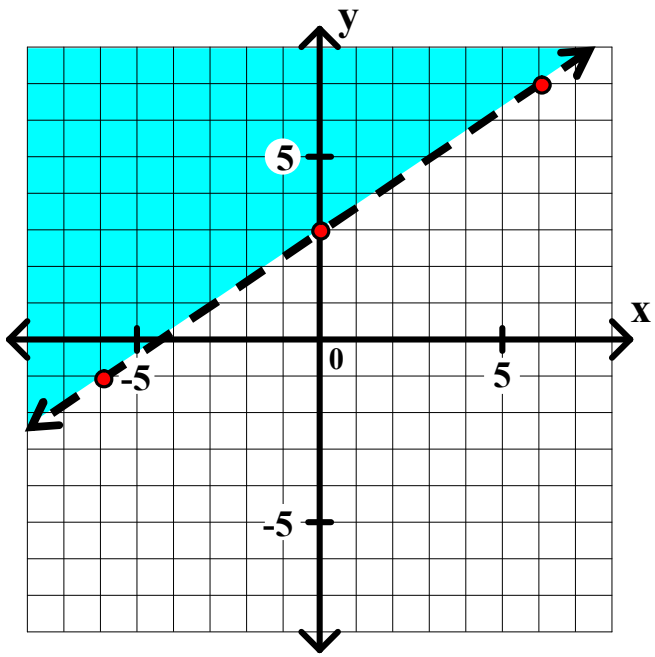

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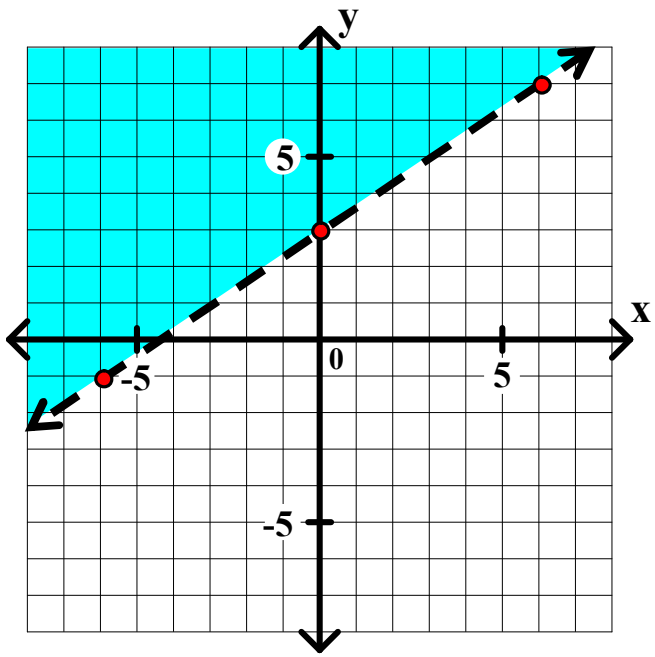

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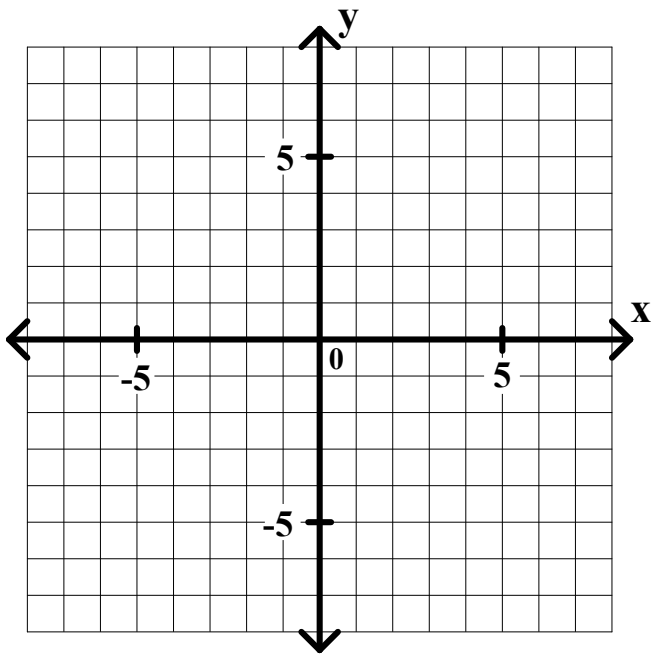

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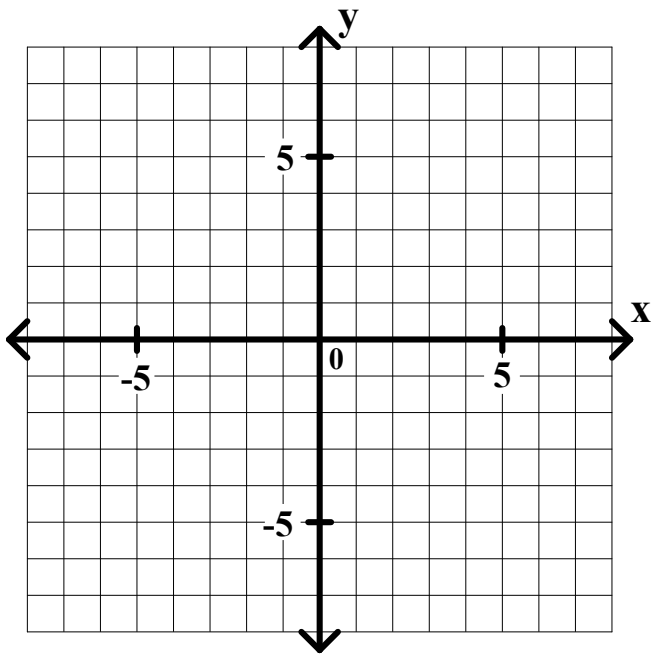

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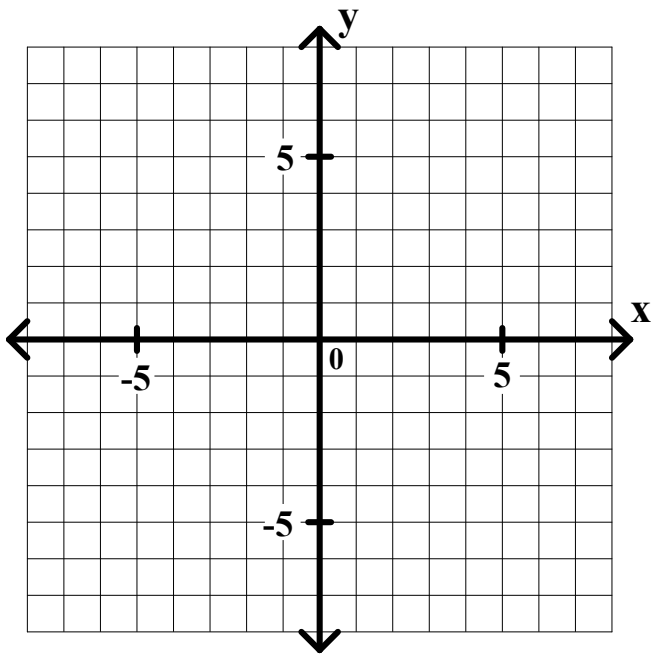

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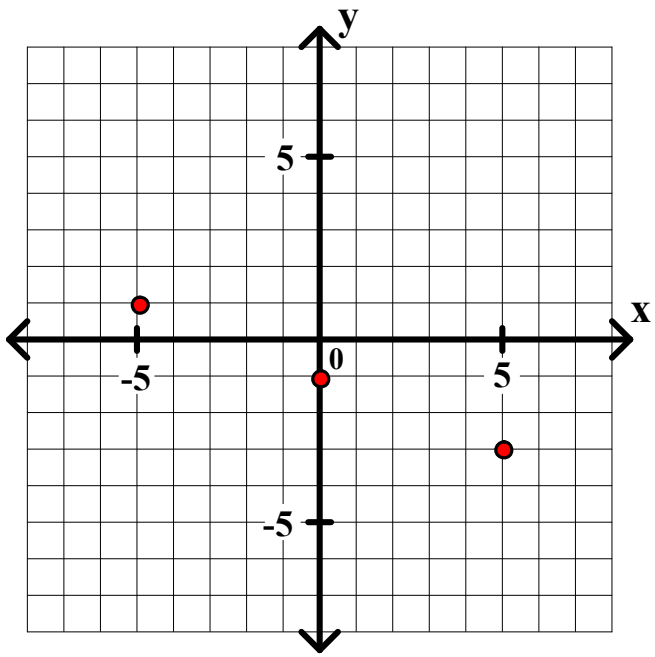

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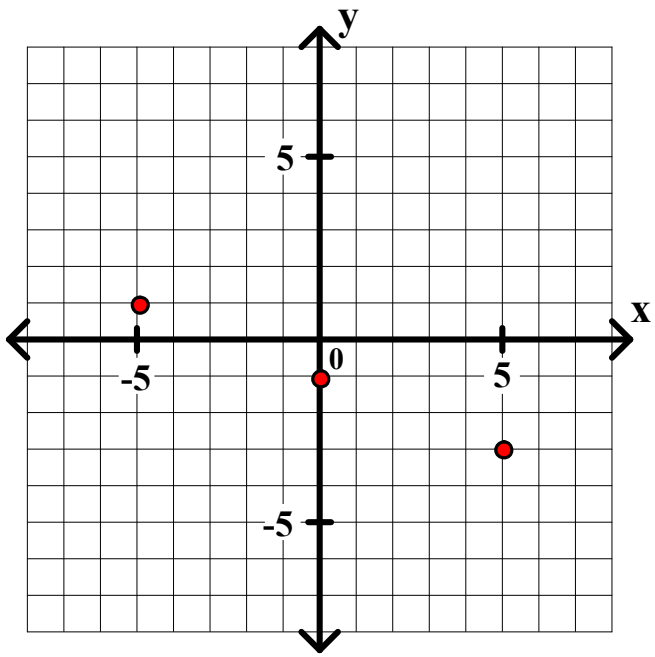

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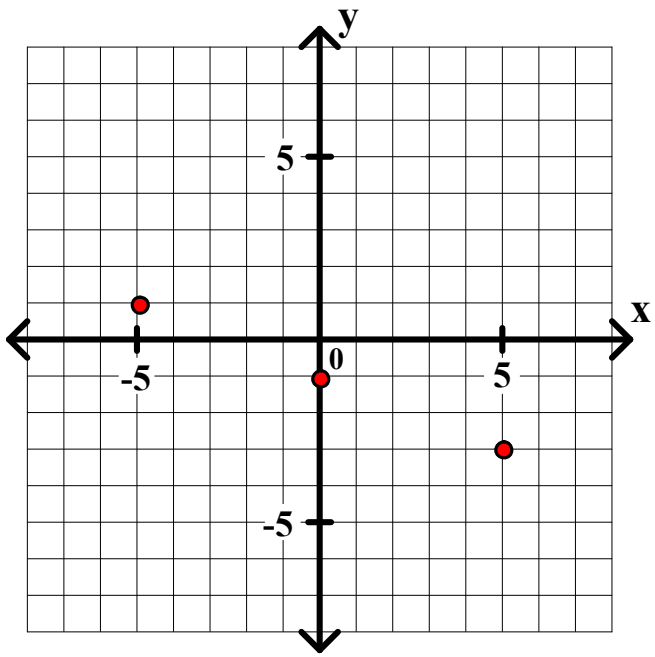

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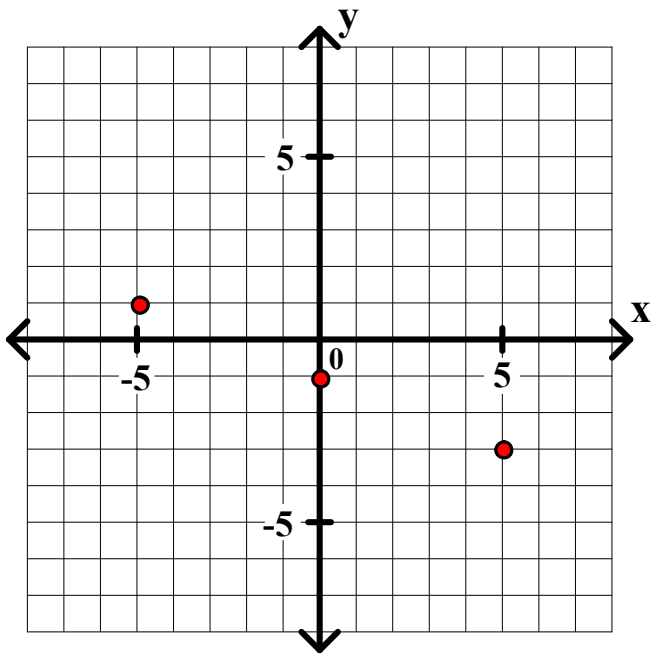

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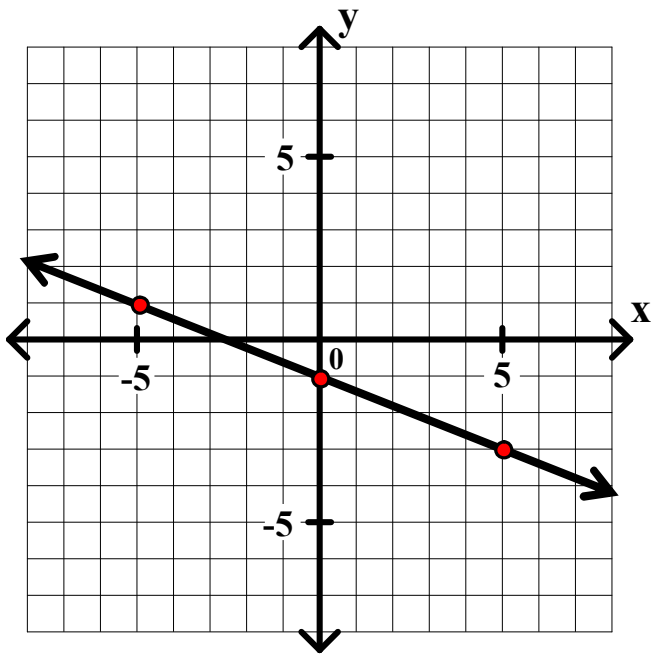

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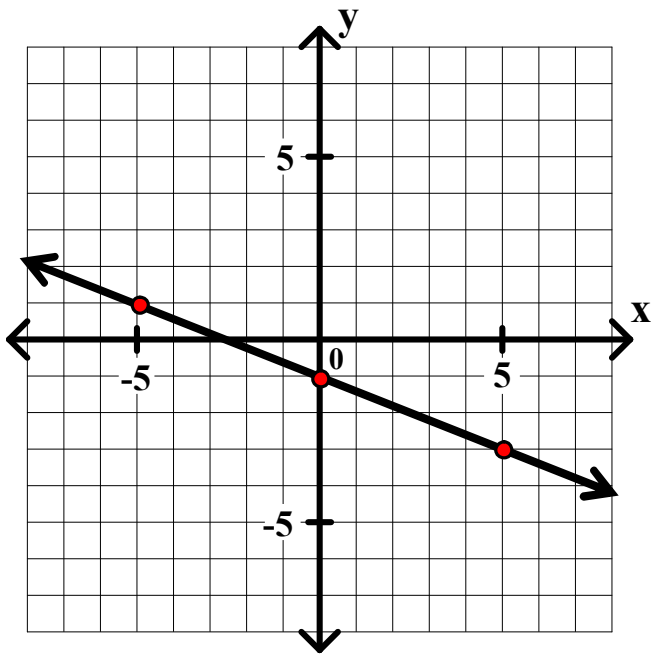

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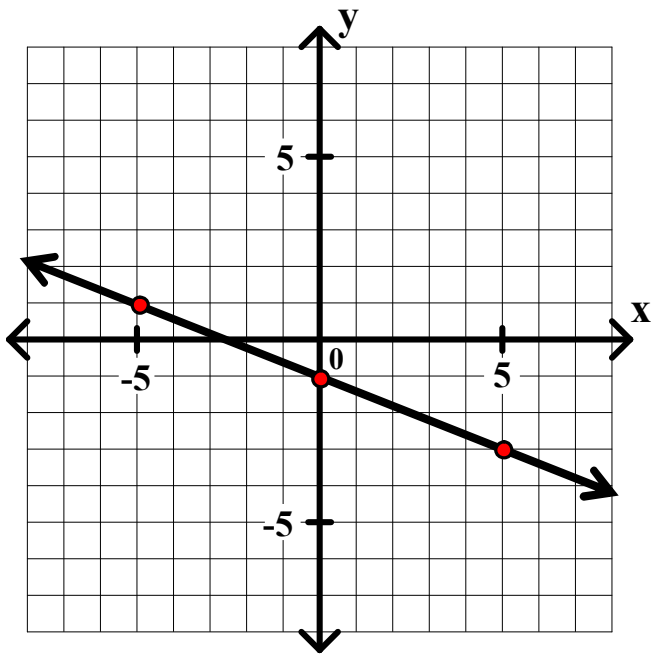

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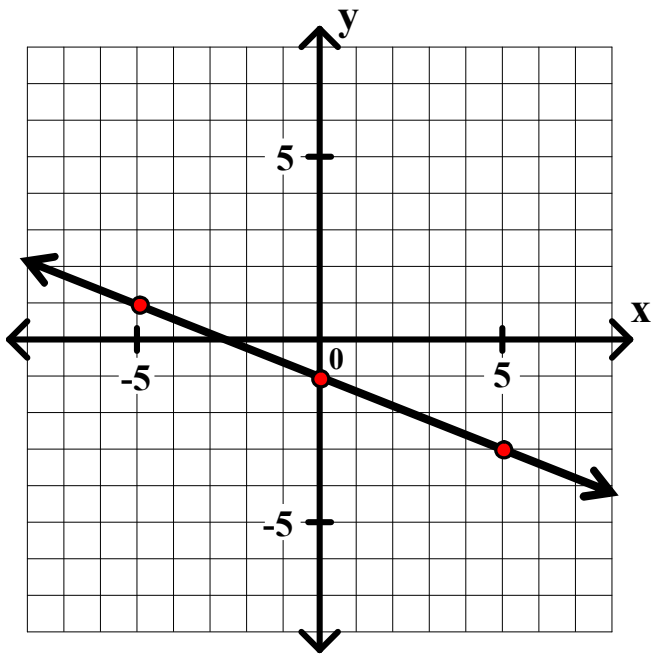

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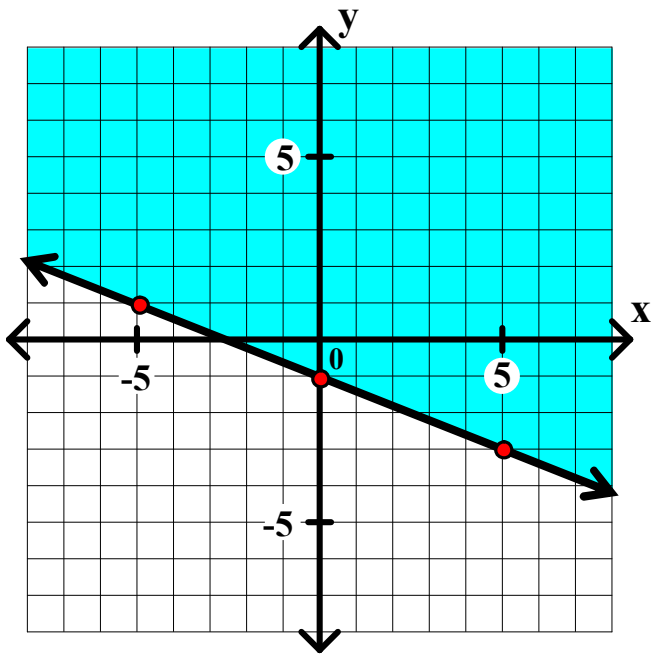

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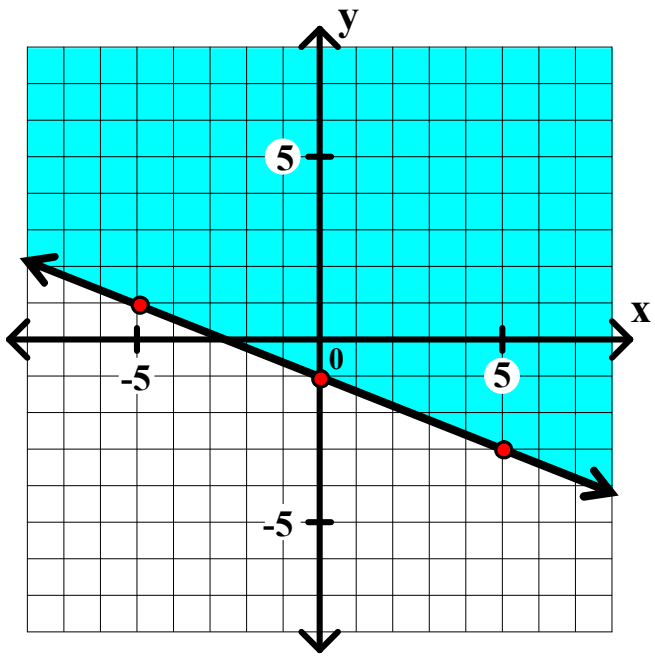

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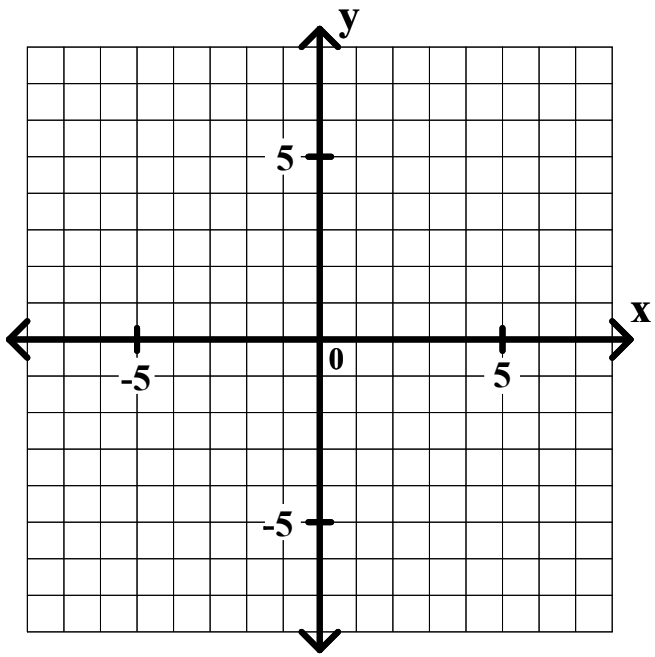

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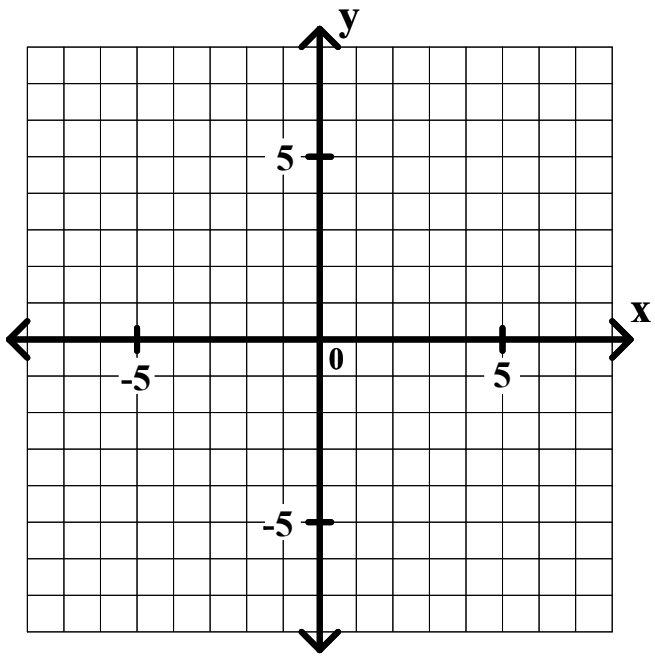

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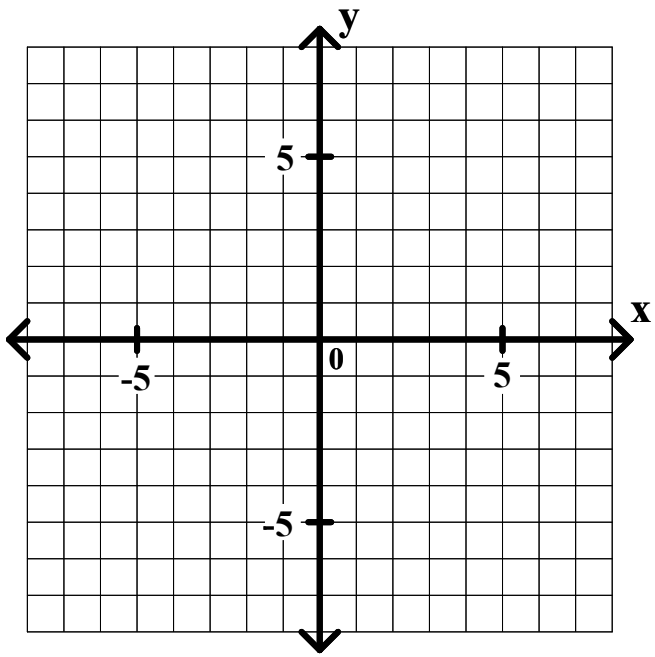

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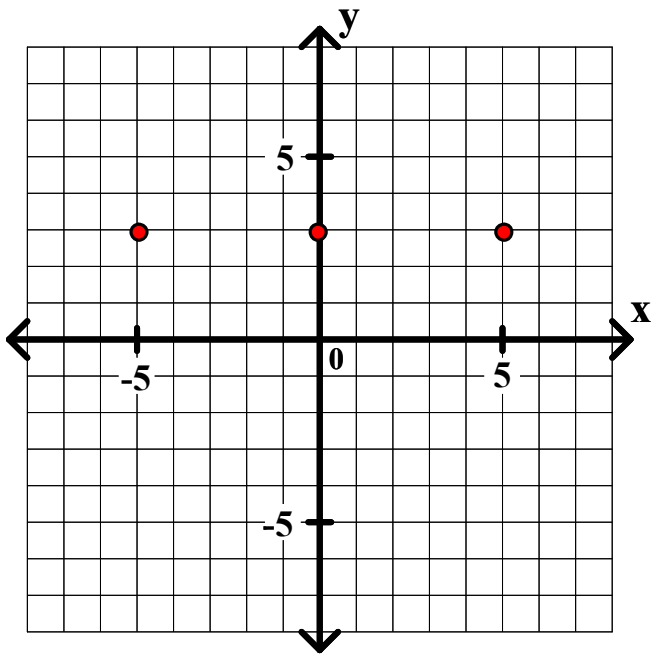

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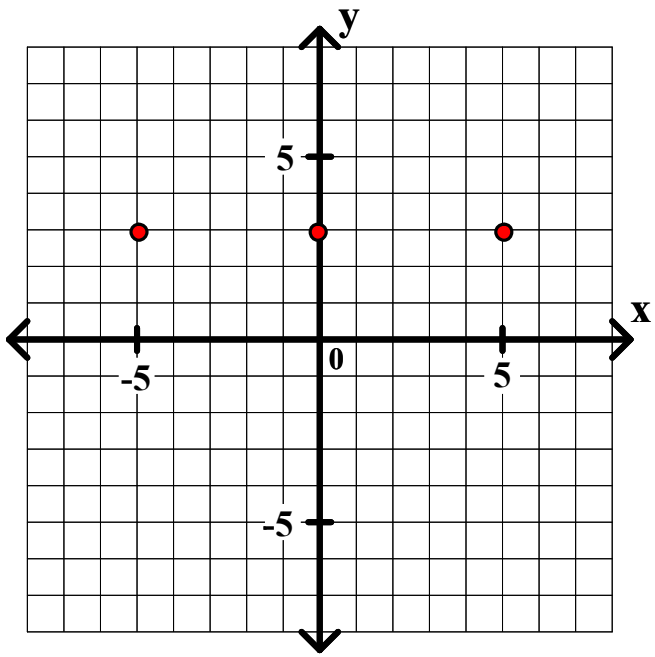

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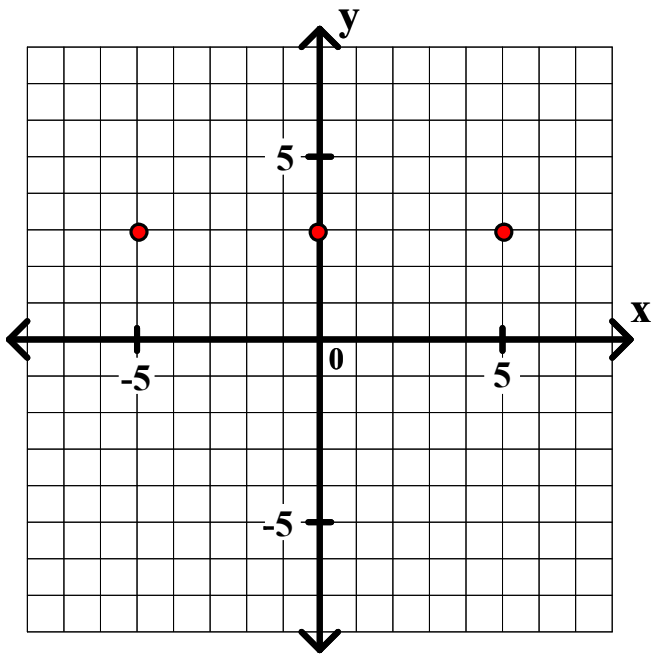

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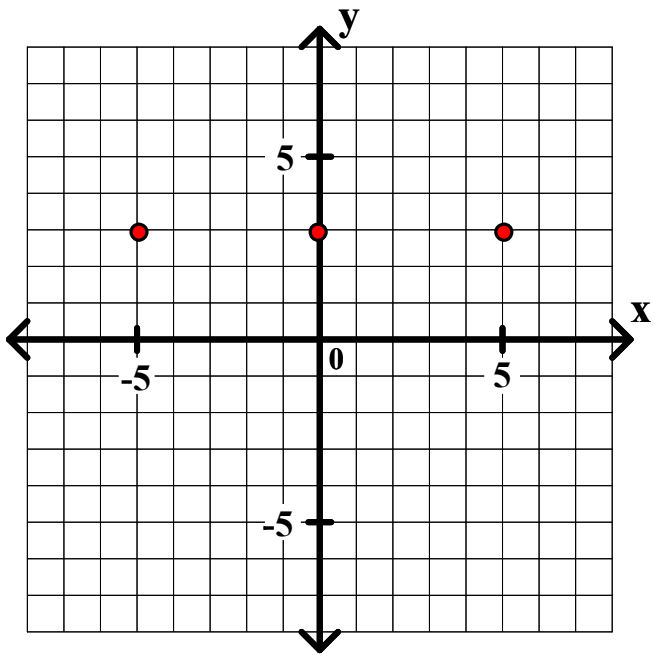

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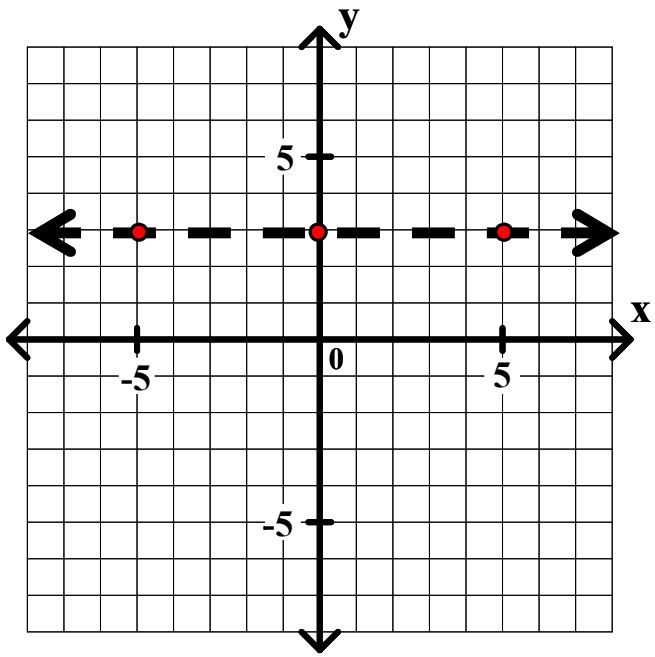

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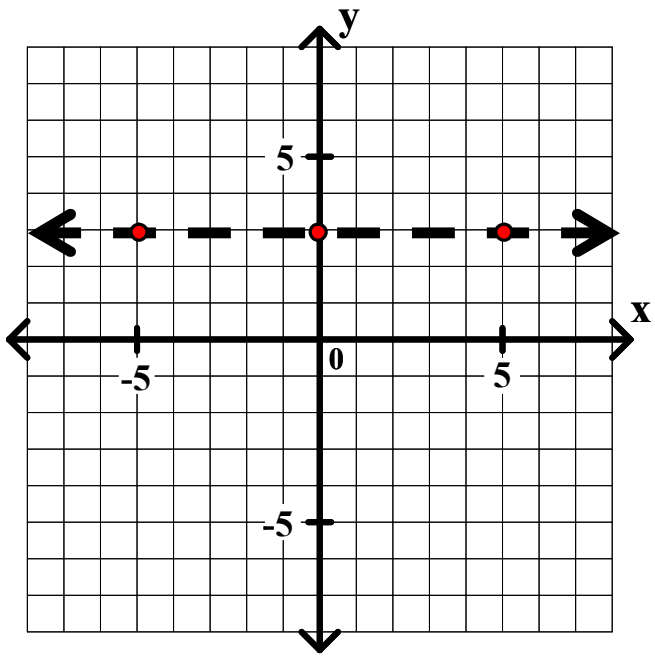

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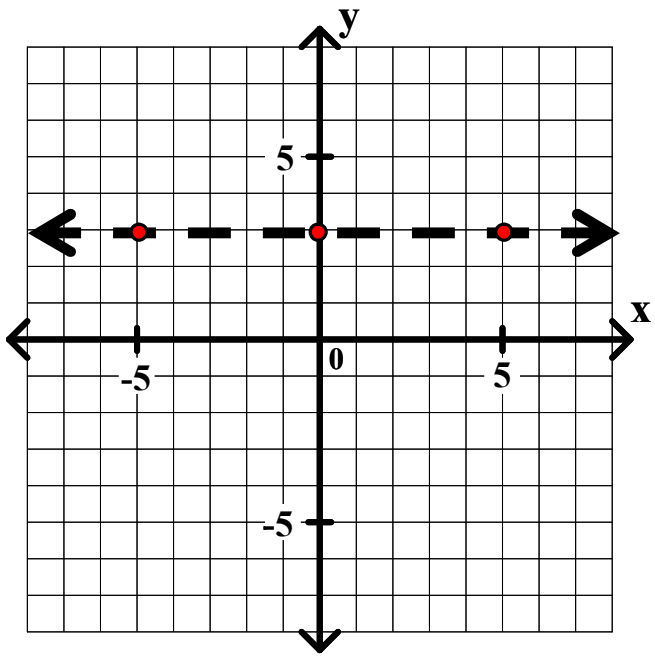

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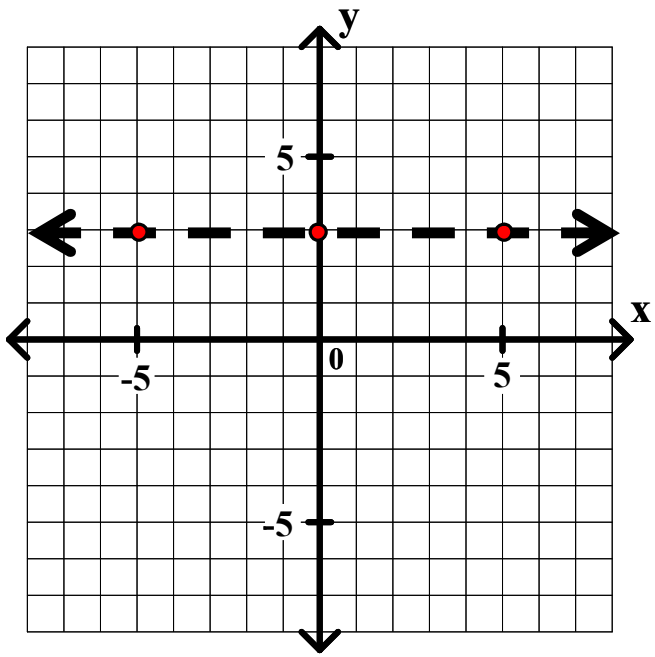

The boundary line is the horizontal line $y = 3$.

The boundary line is a dashed line.

Shade below the line.

Step 1: Graph several points on the boundary line.

Step 2: Draw the boundary line.

Step 3: Shade the appropriate side of the line.

General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

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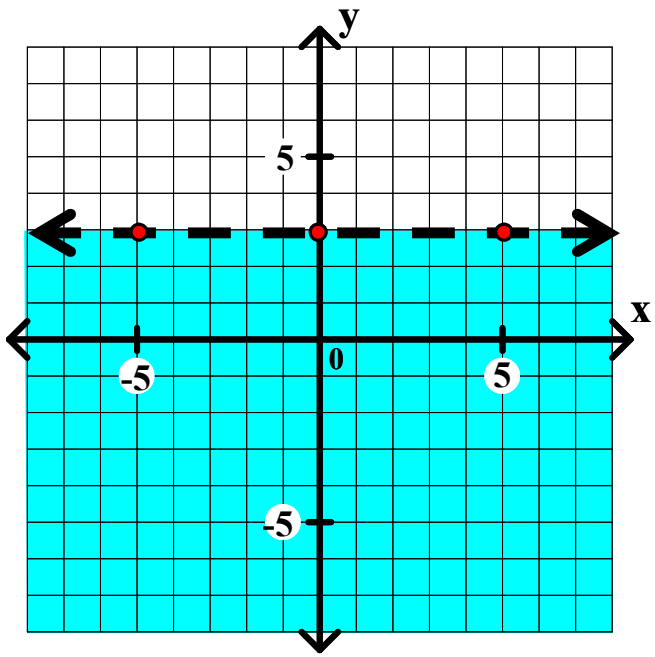

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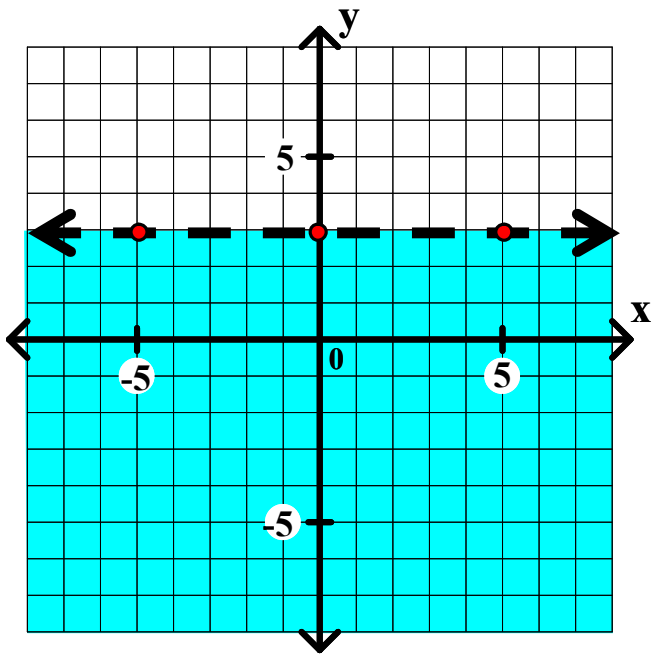

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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

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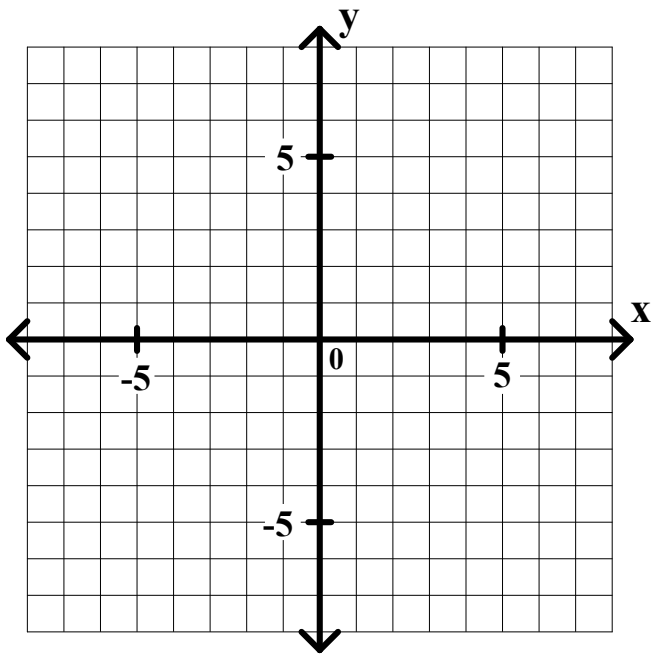

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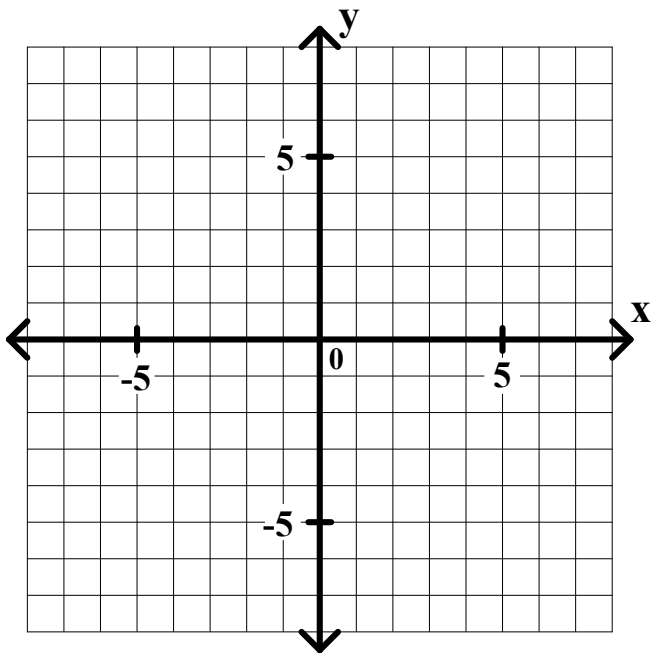

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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

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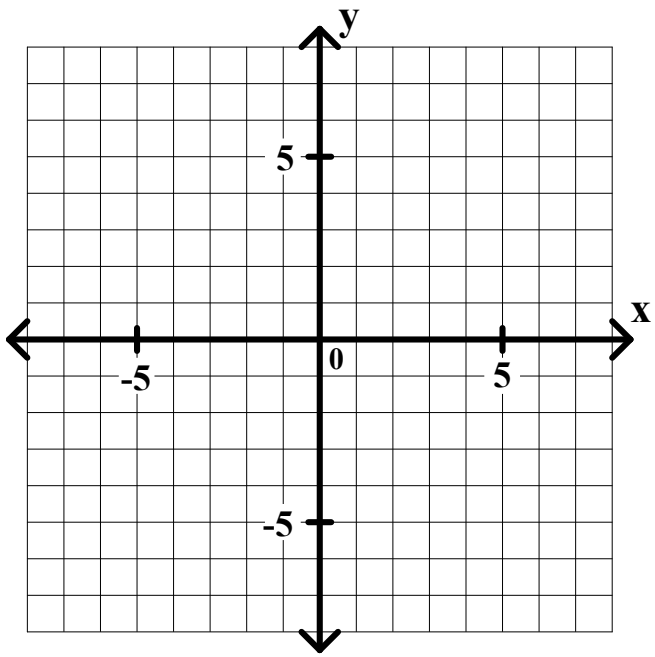

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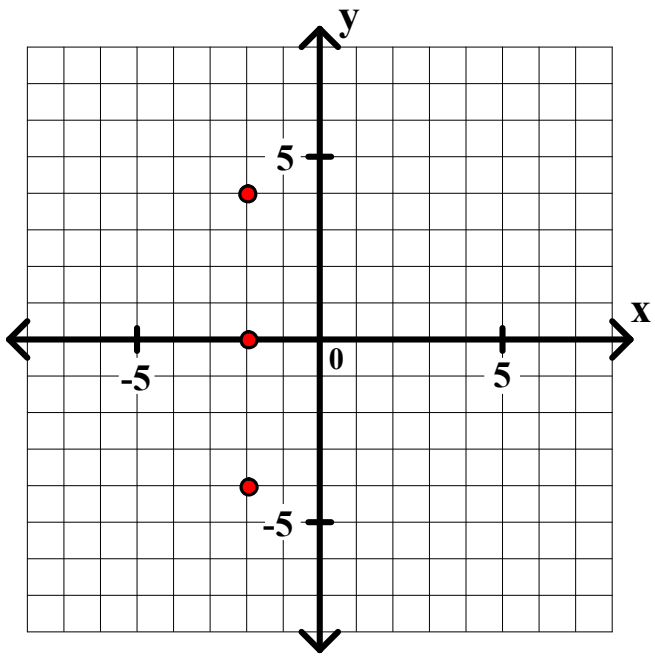

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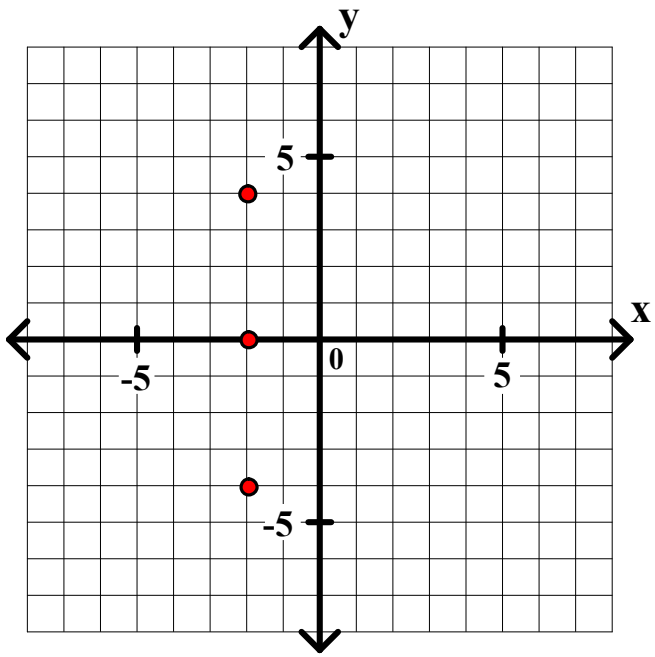

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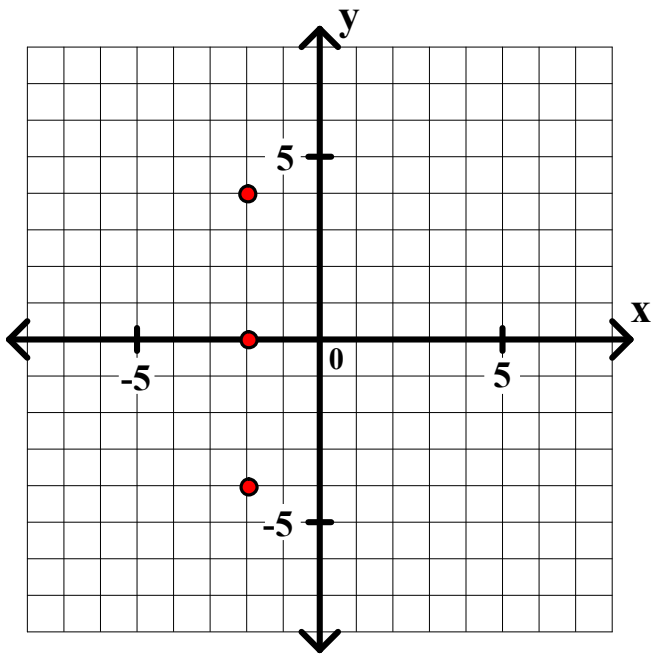

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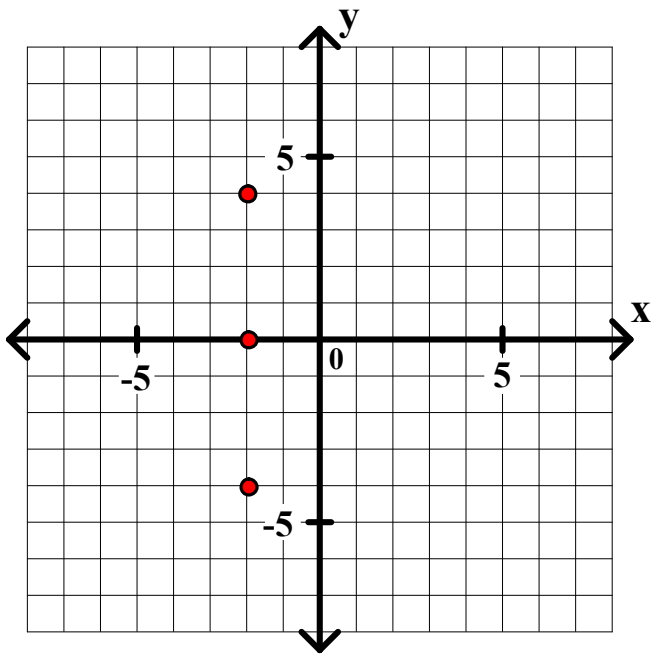

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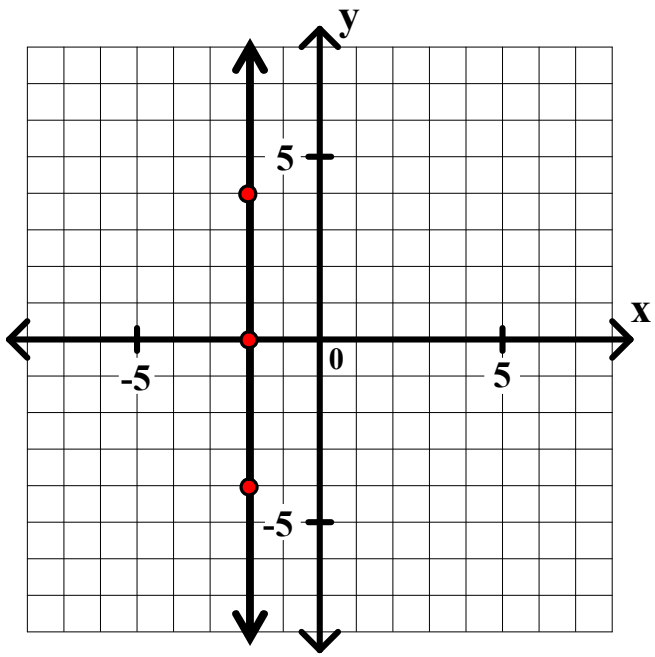

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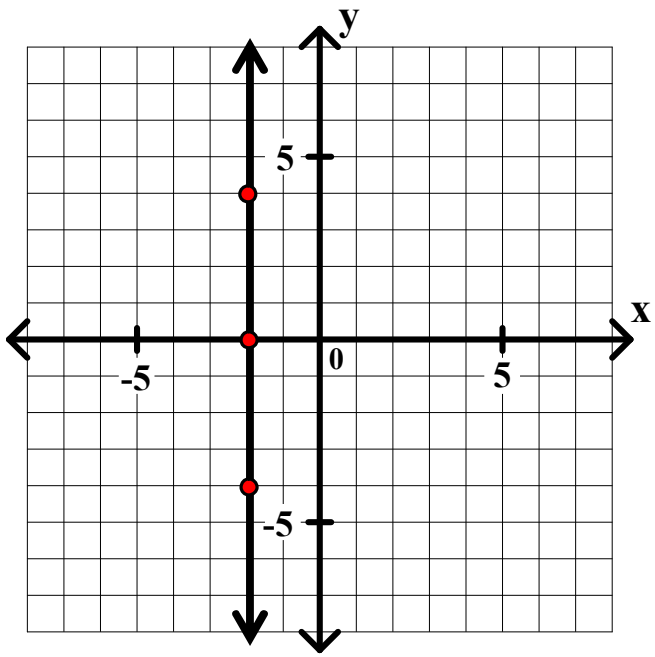

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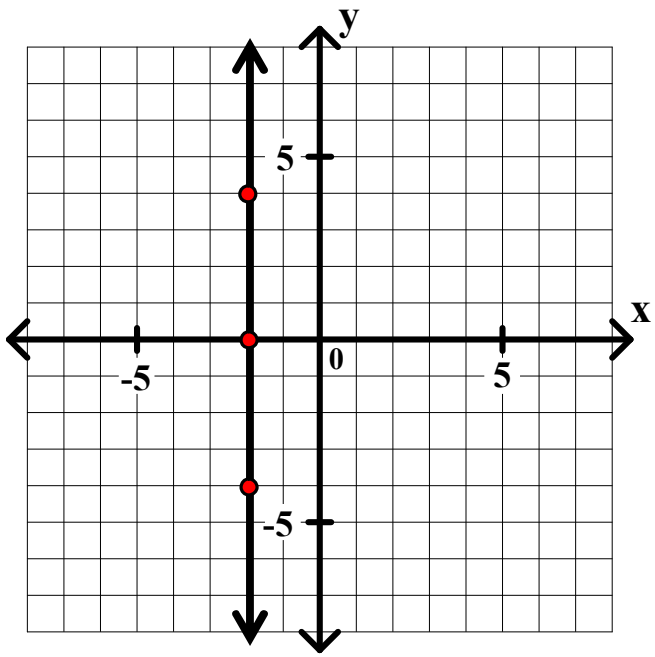

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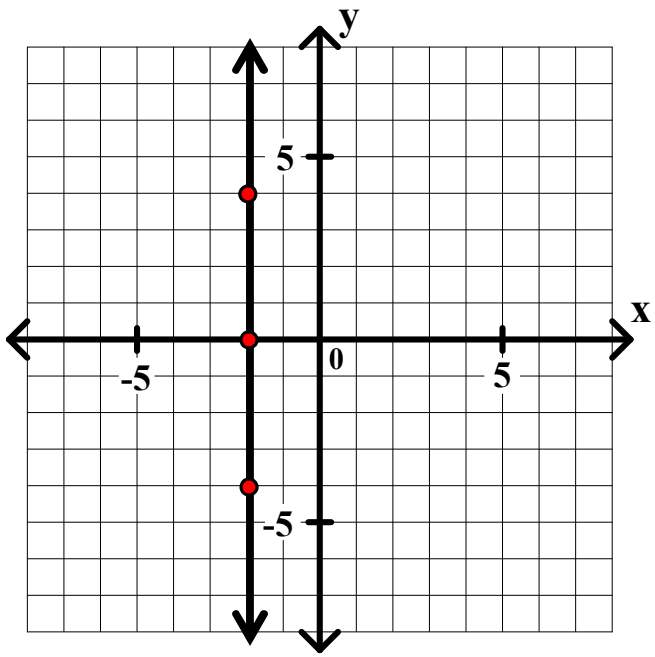

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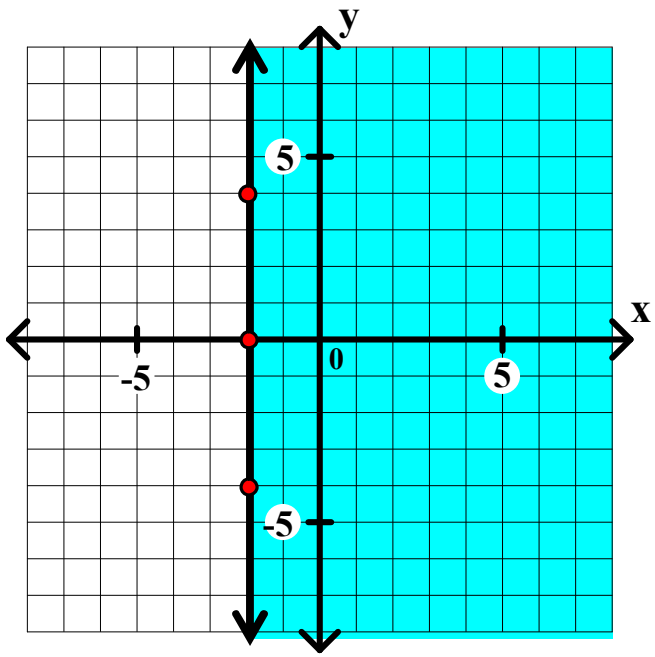

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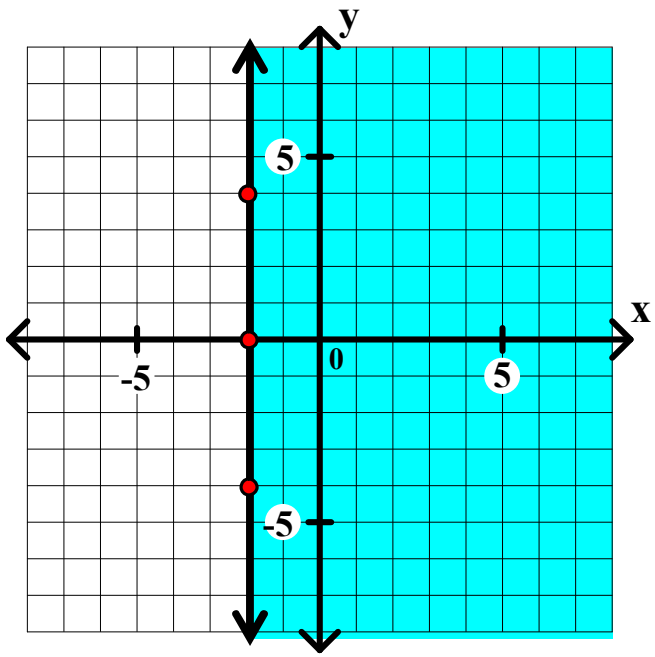

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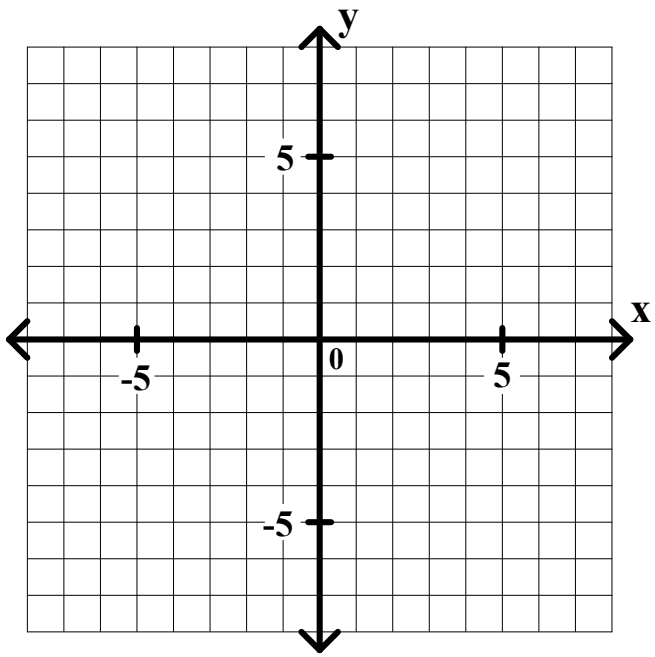
7. $y \leq 2x$



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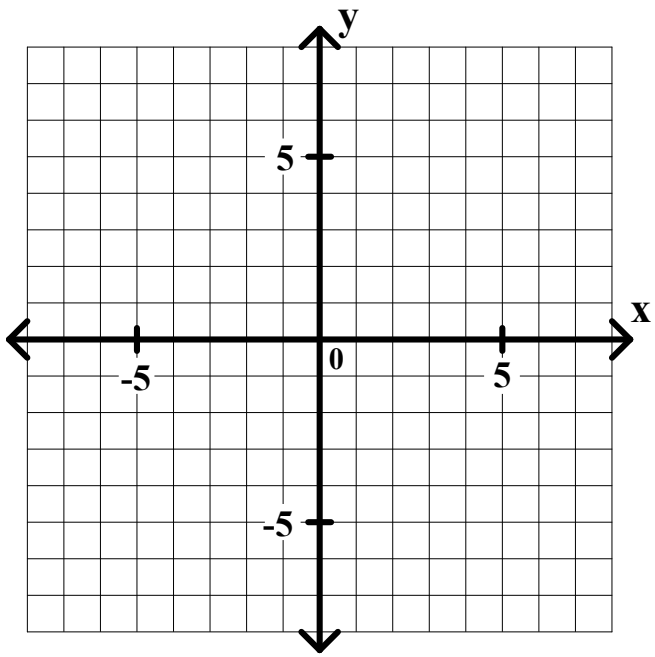

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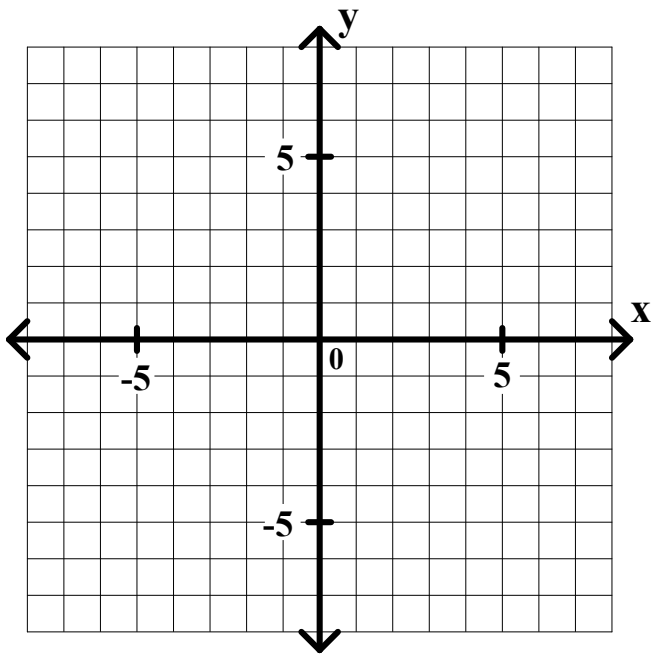

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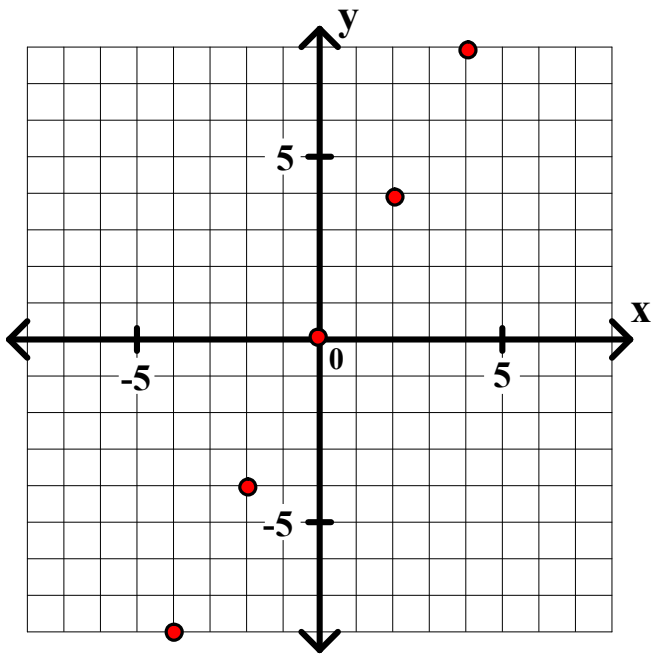

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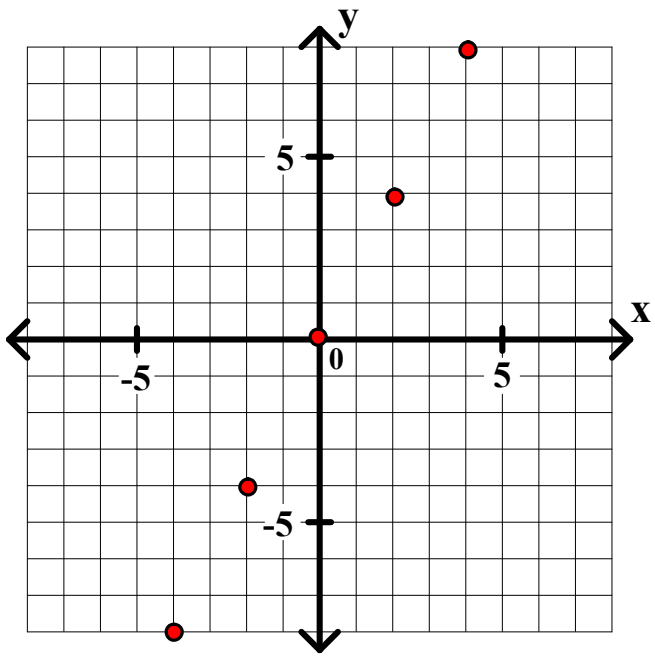

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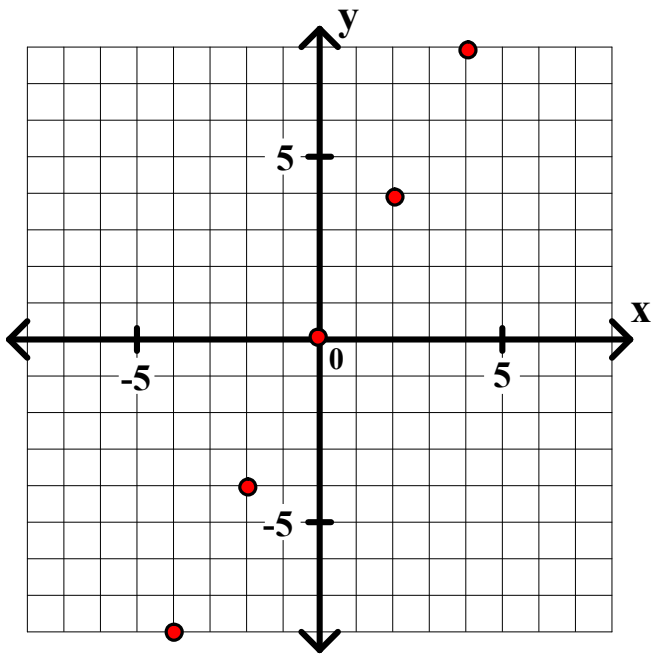

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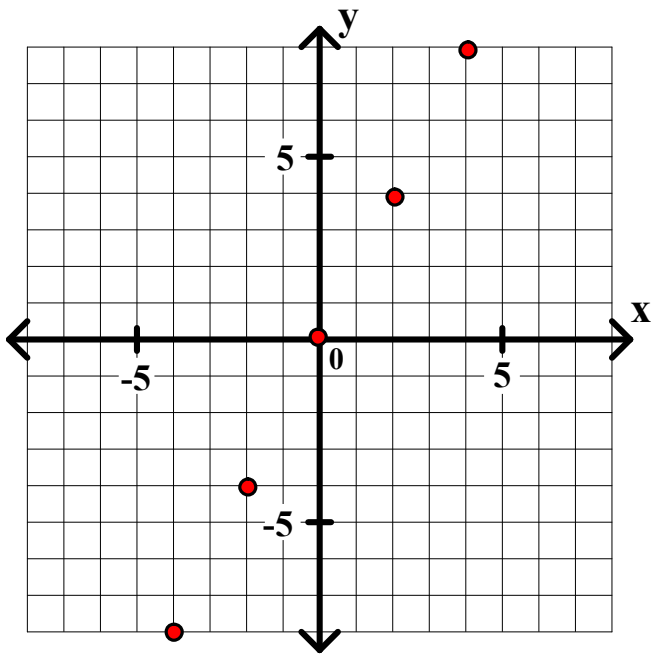

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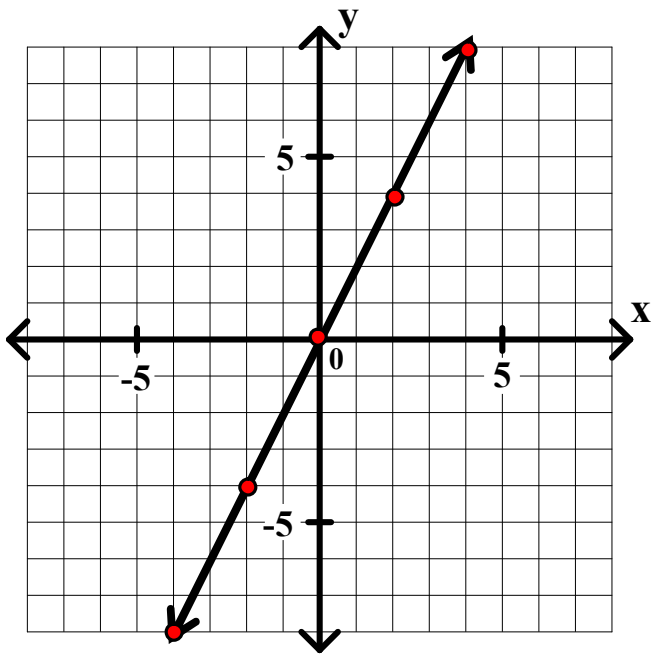

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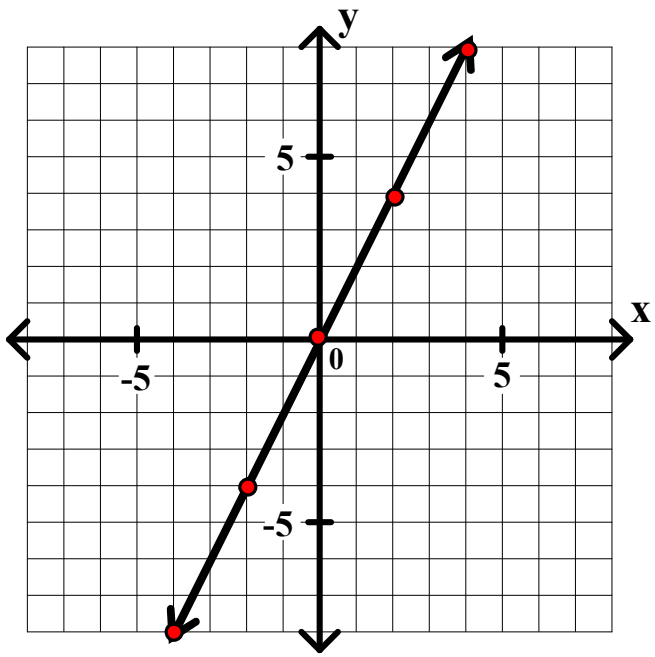

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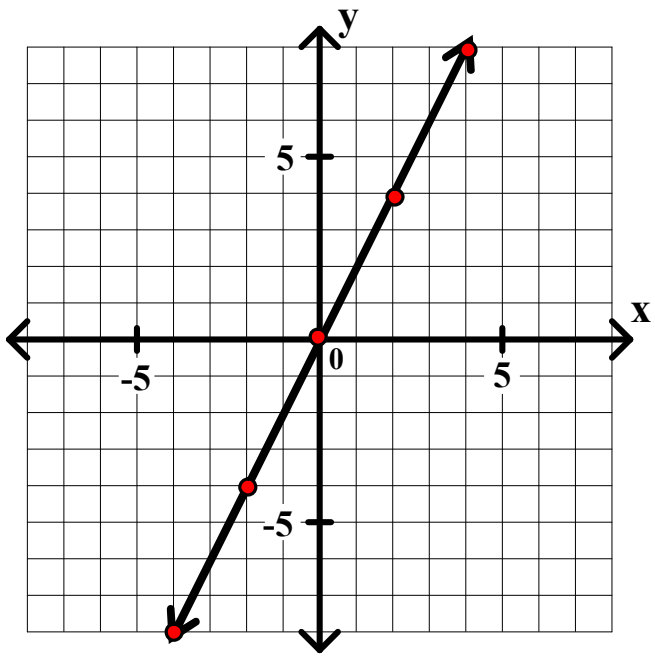

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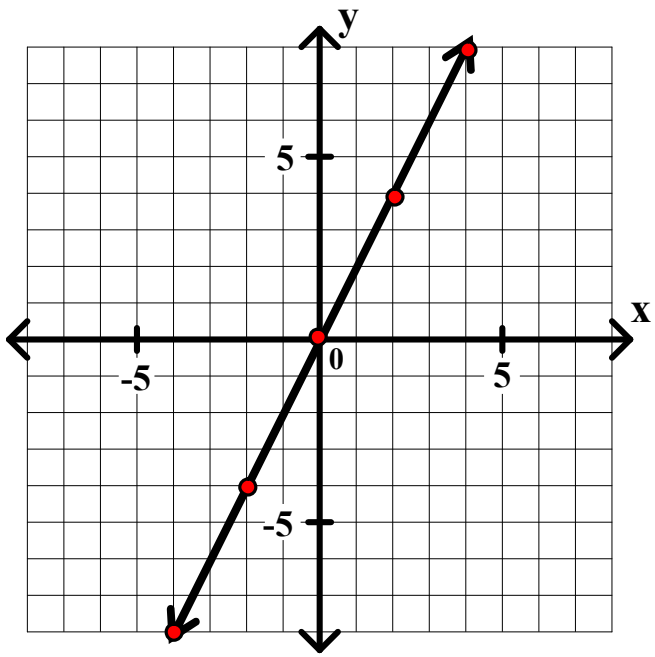

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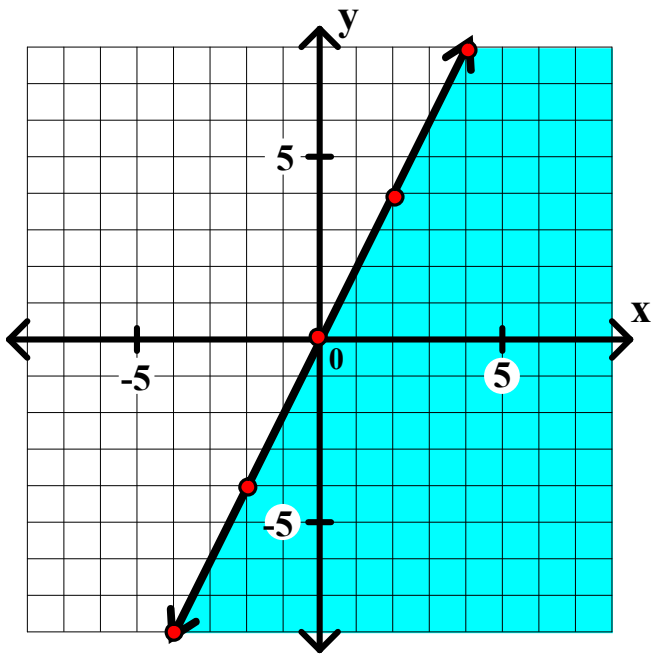

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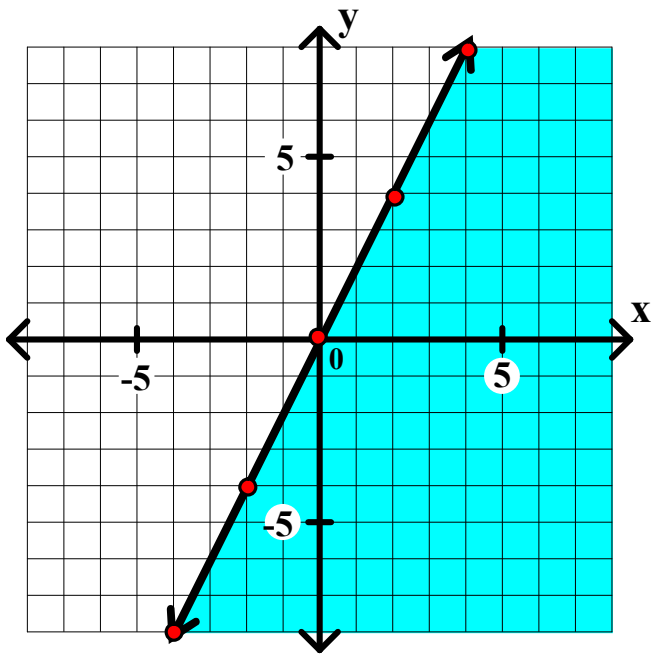

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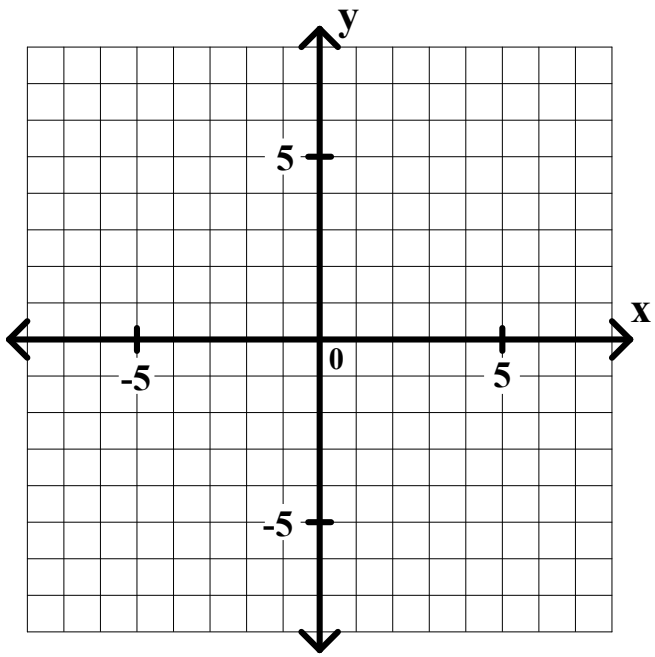
General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

Graph each of the following.

8. $3x + 5y > 10$



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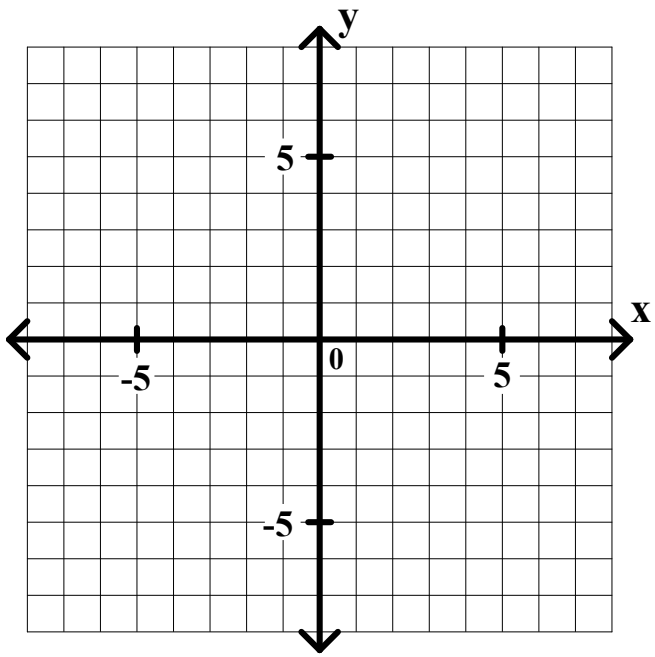

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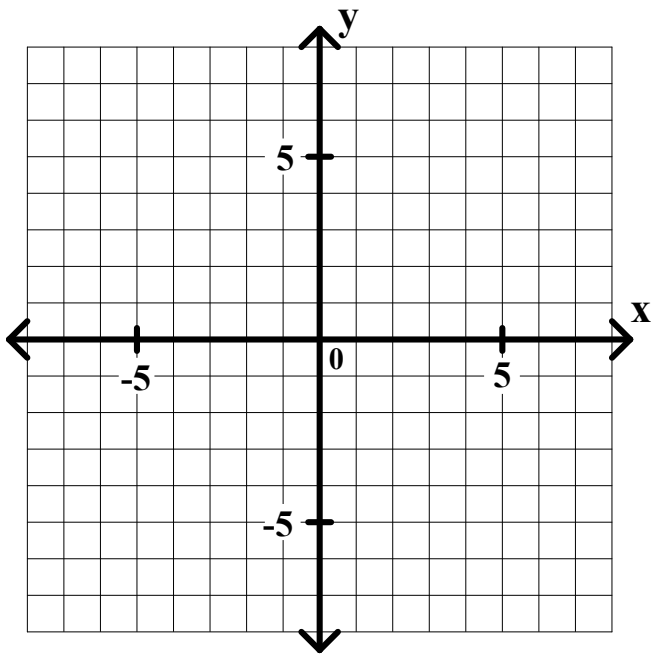

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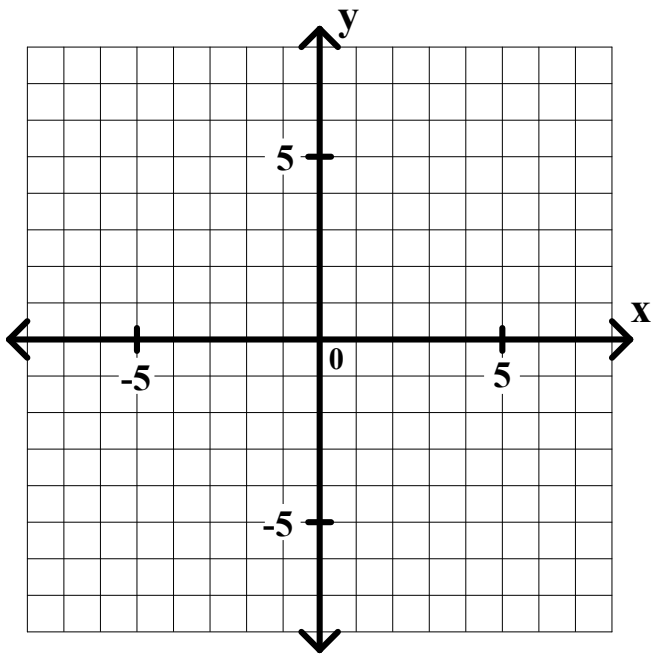

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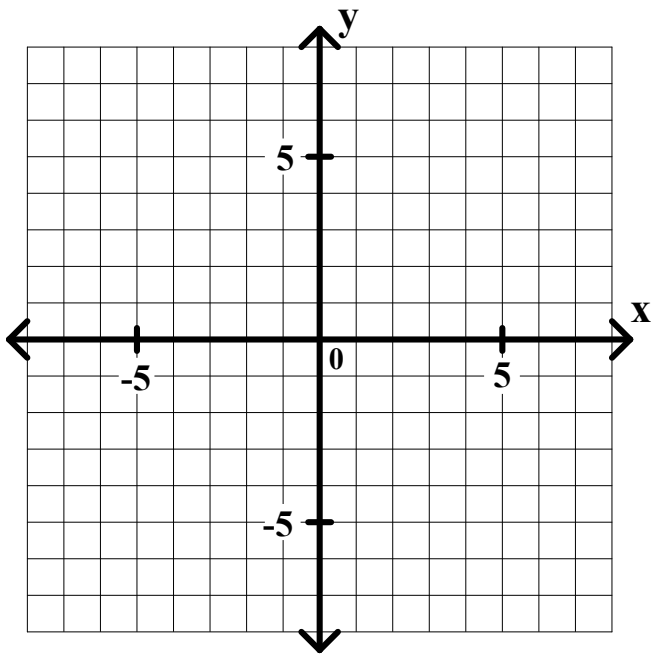

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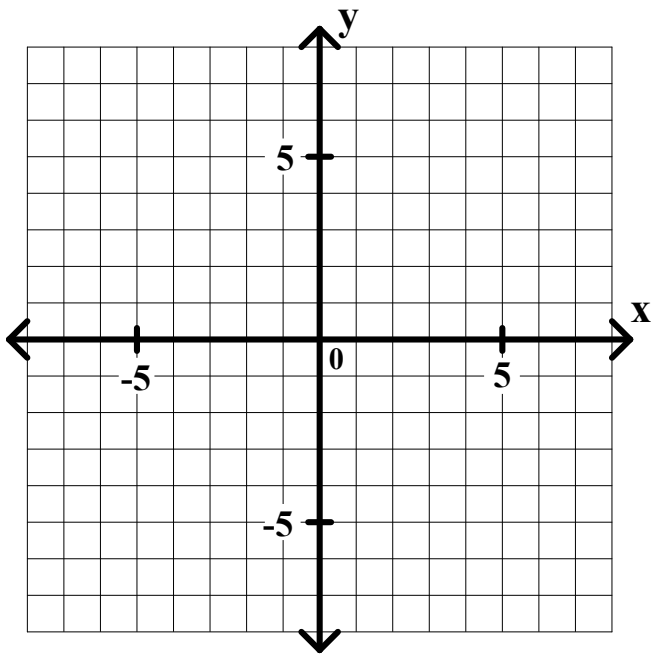

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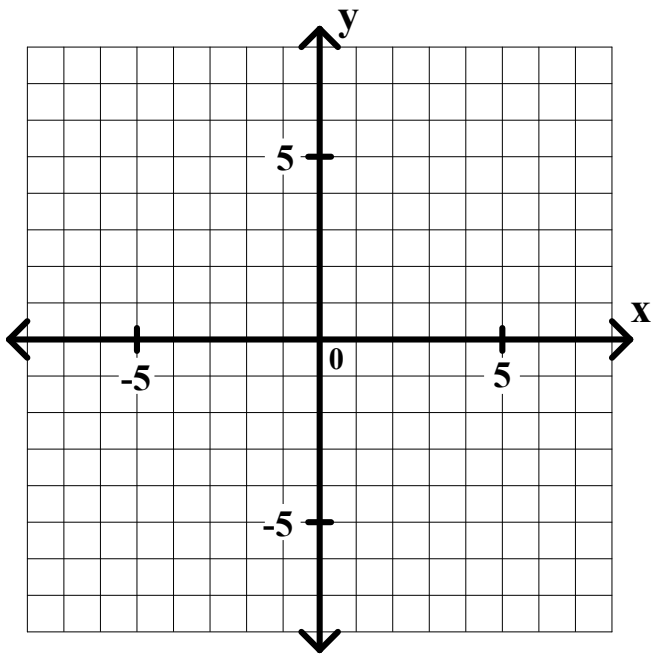

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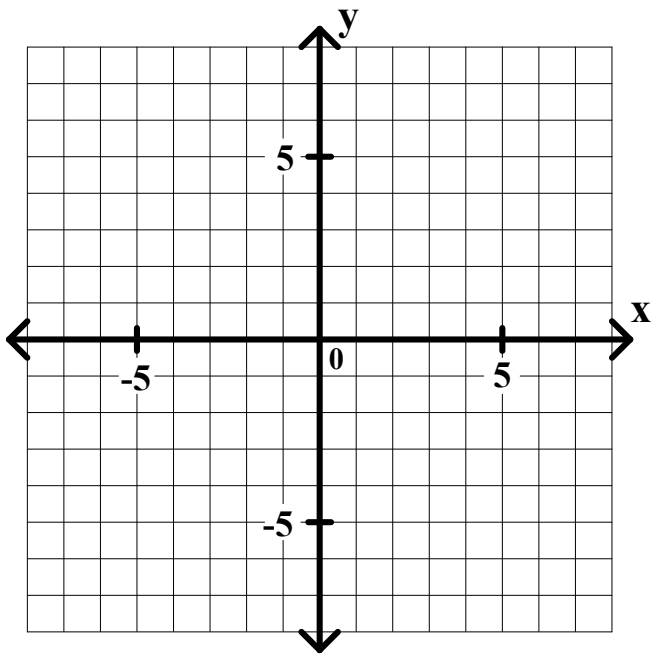

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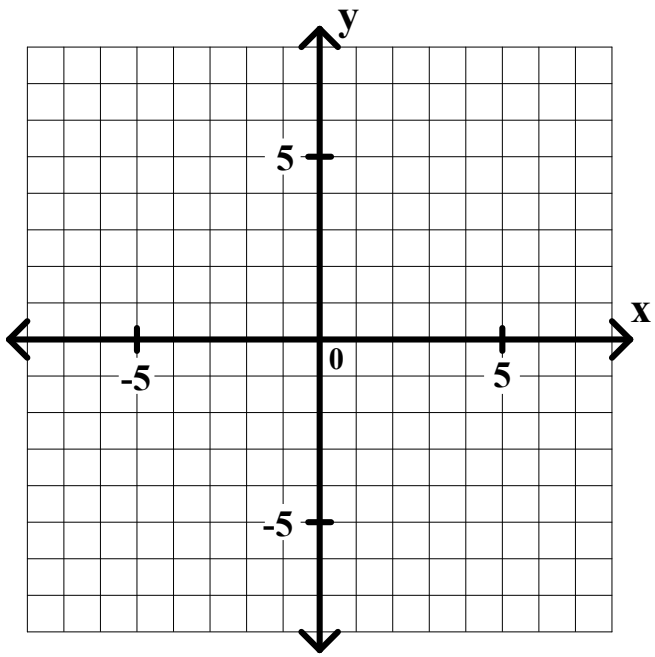

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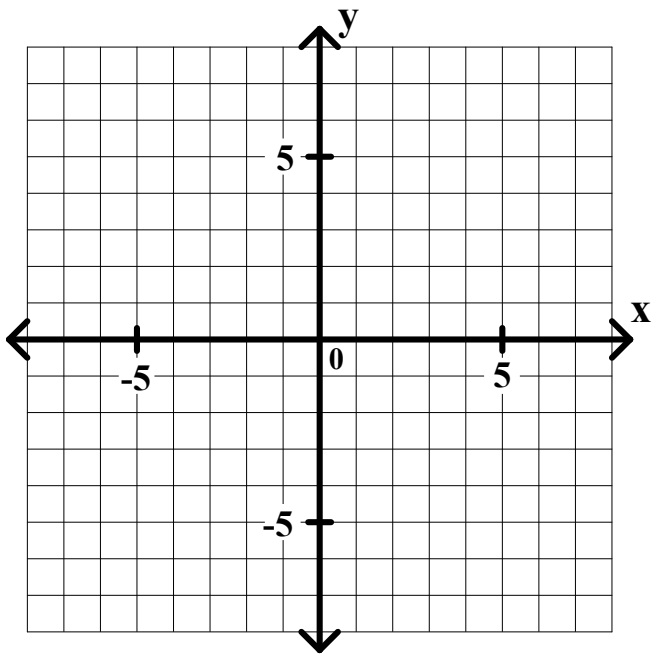
$y > \frac{-3}{5}x$



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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

Graph each of the following.

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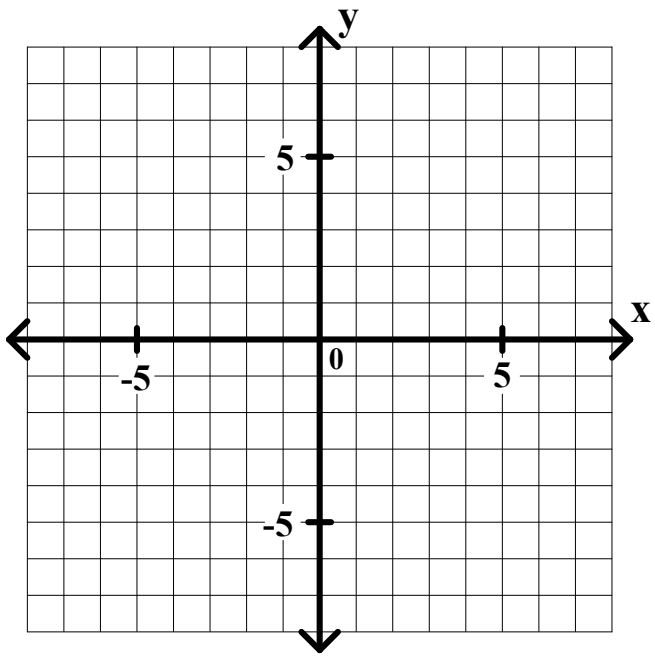

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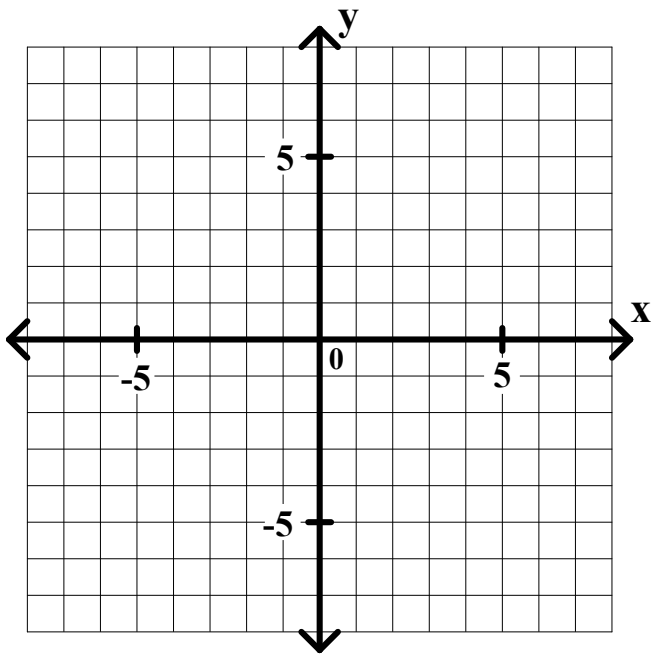

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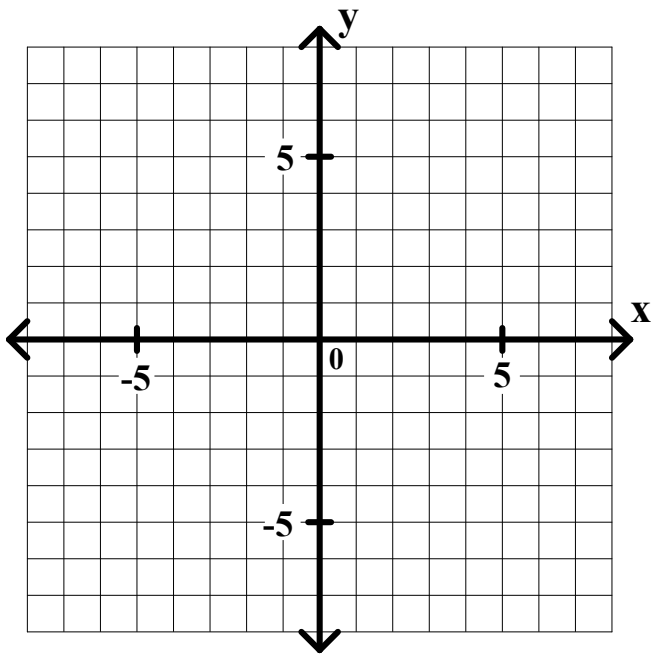

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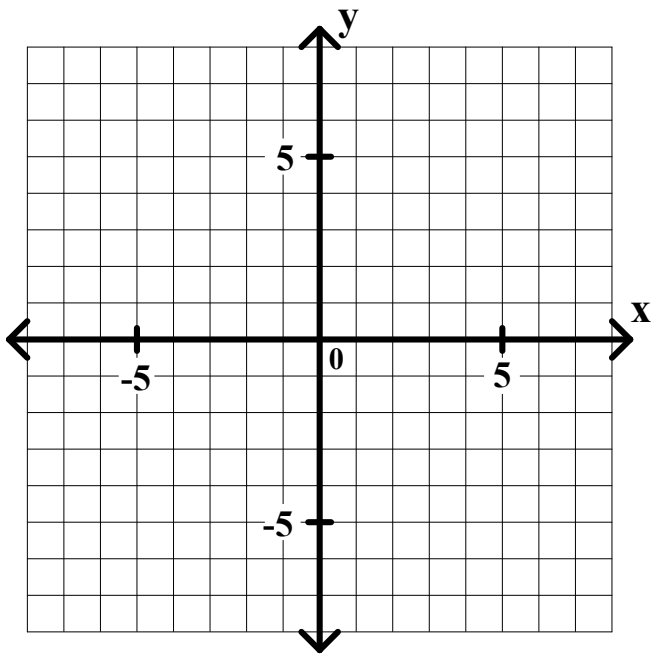

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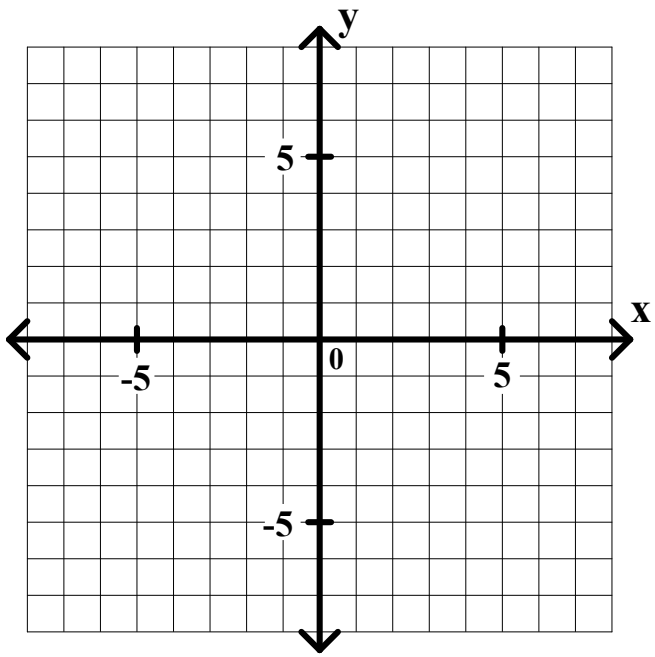

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Graph each of the following.

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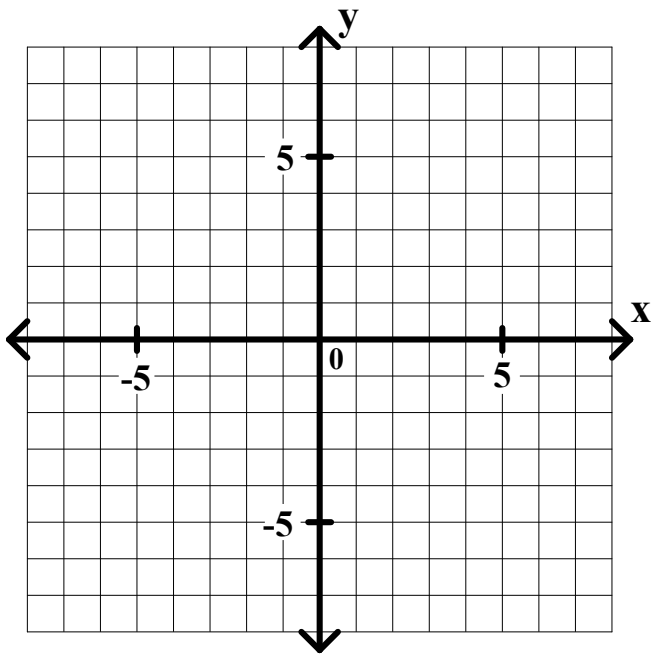
The boundary line is the oblique line $y = \frac{-3}{5}x + 2$.



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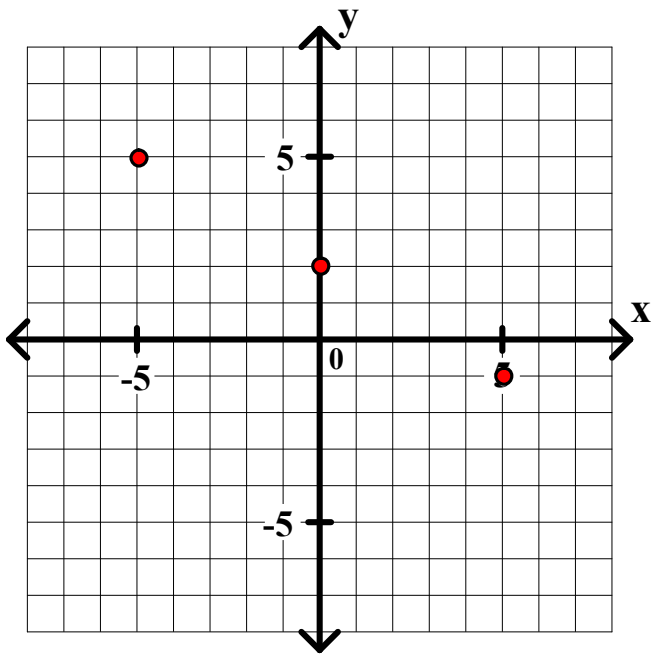

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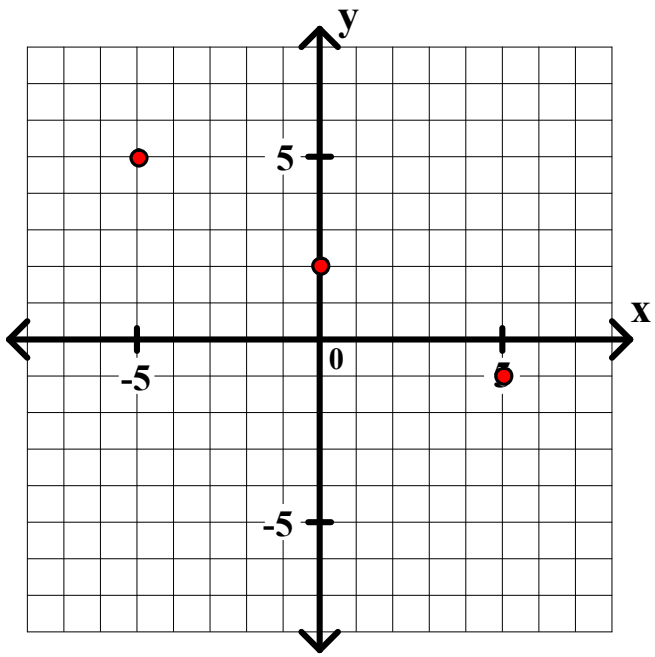

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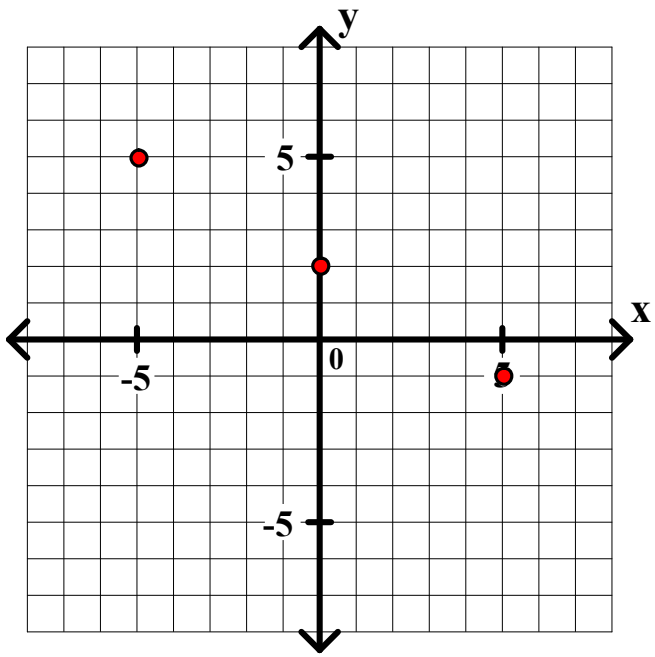

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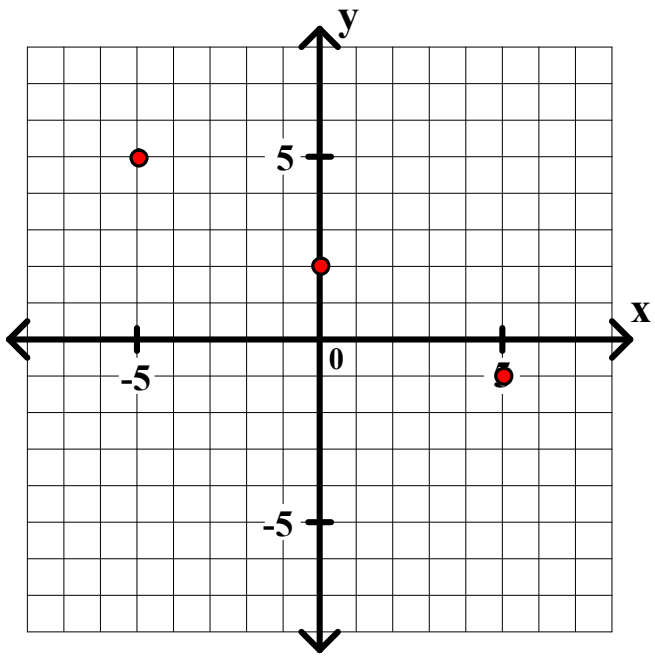

The boundary line is the oblique line $y = \frac{-3}{5}x + 2$.

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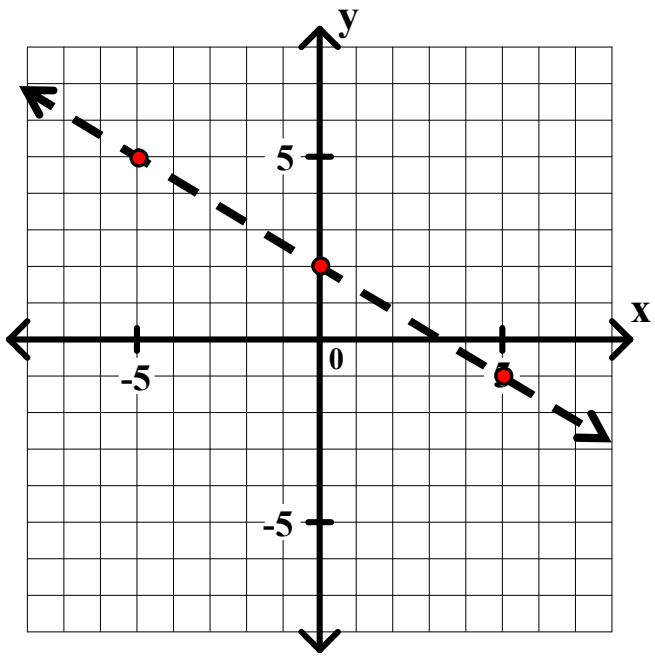

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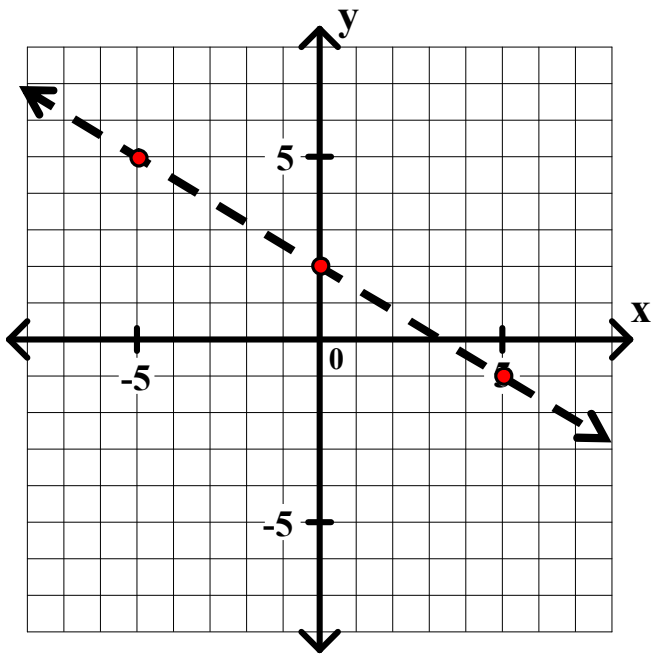

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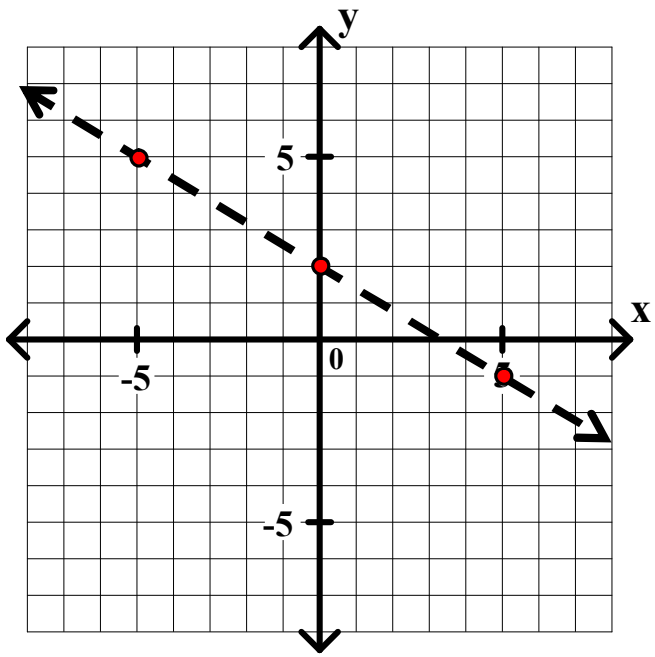

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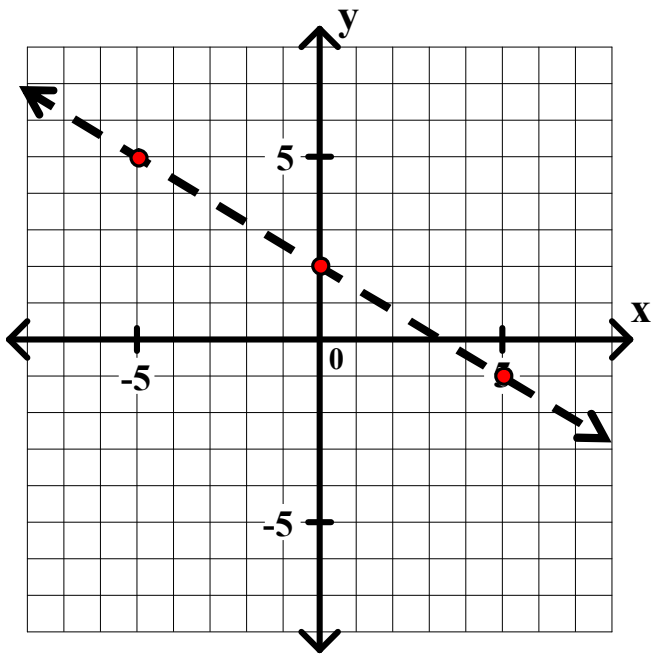

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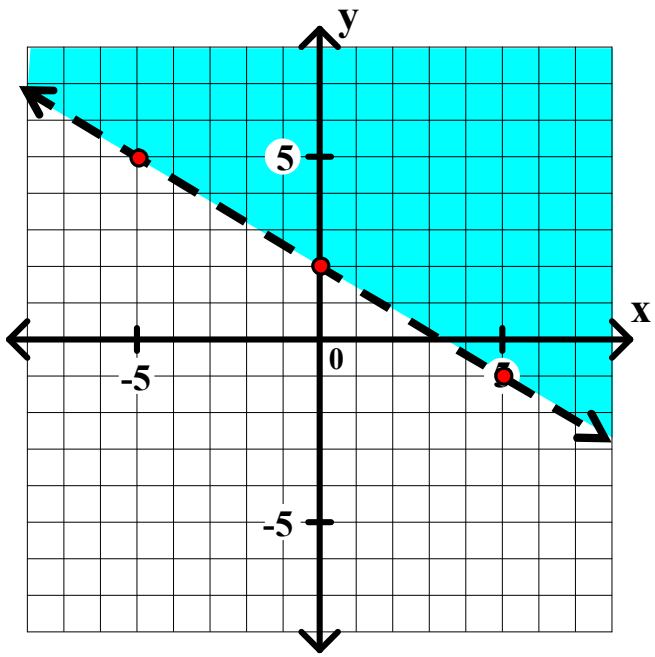

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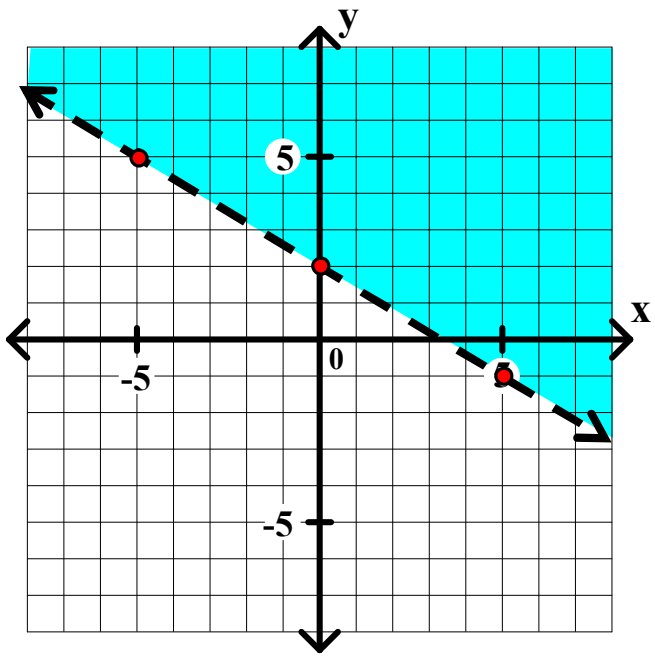

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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

Graph each of the following.

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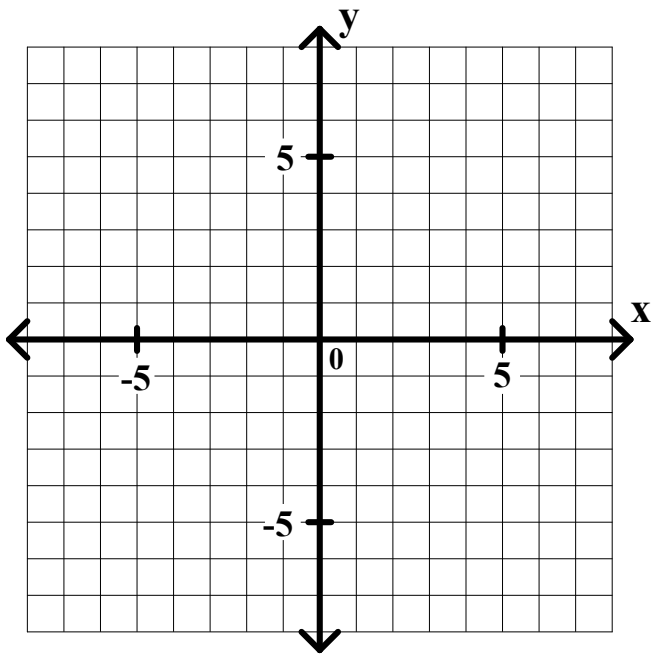

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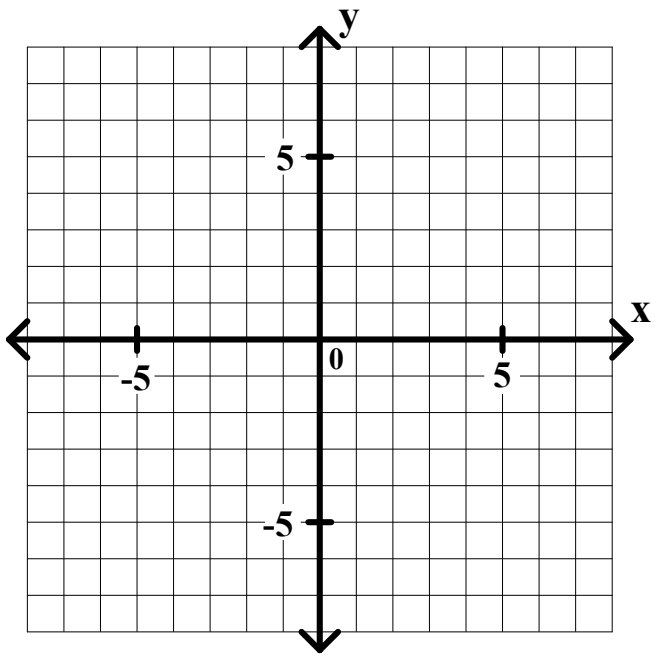

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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

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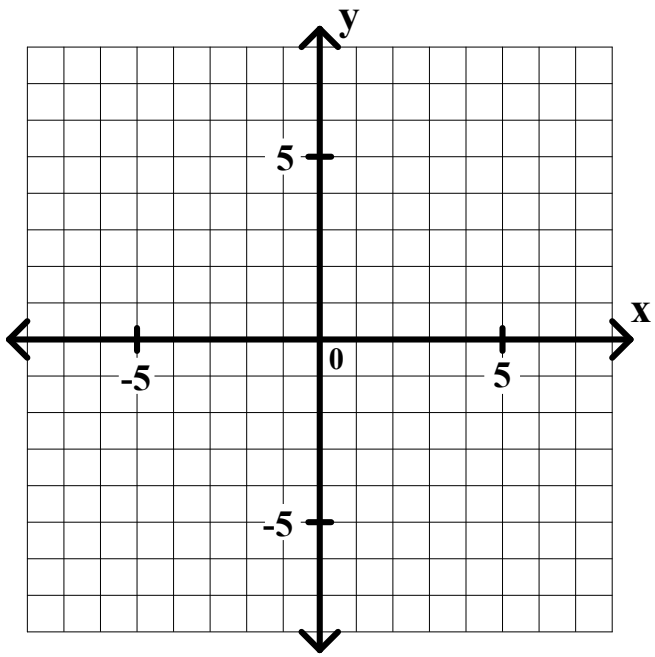
2y



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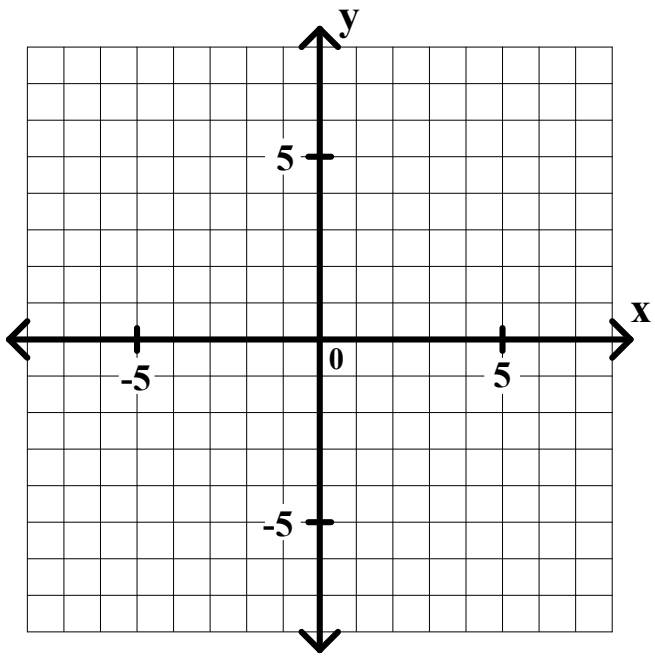

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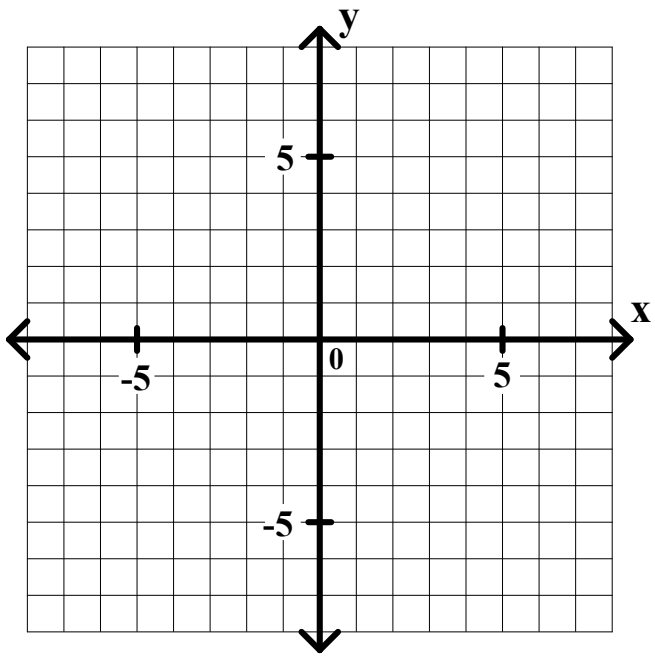

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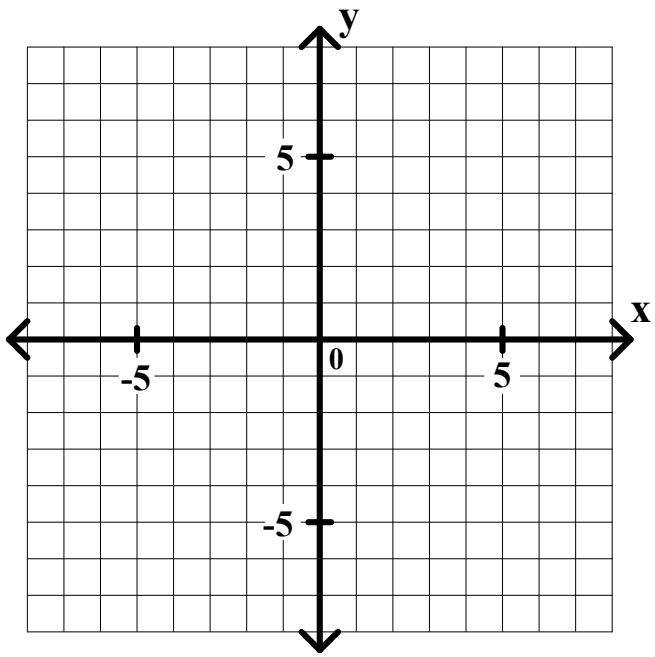

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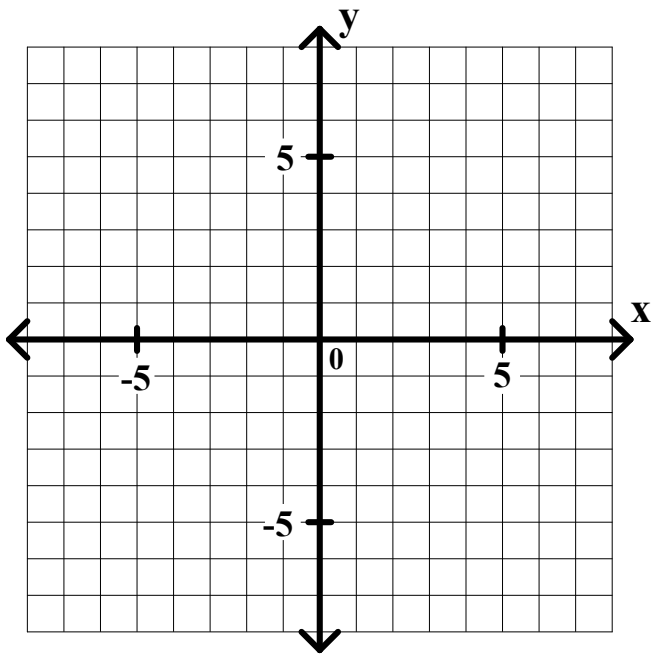

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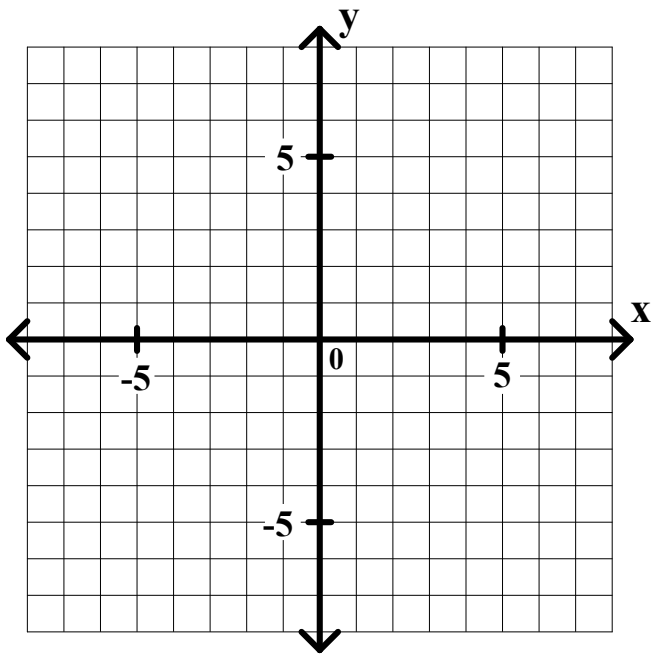

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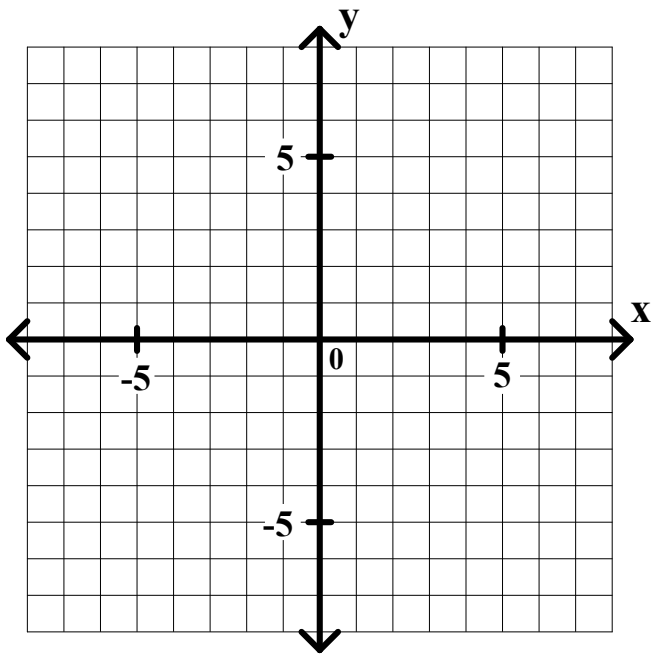

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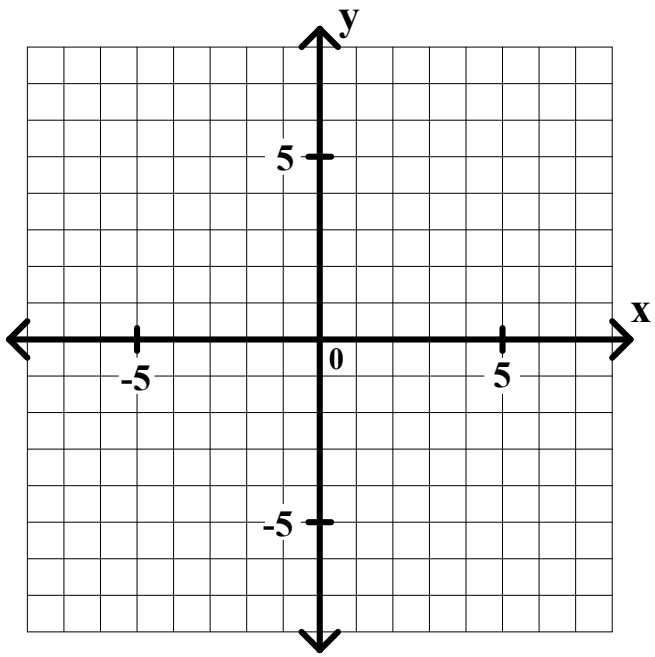

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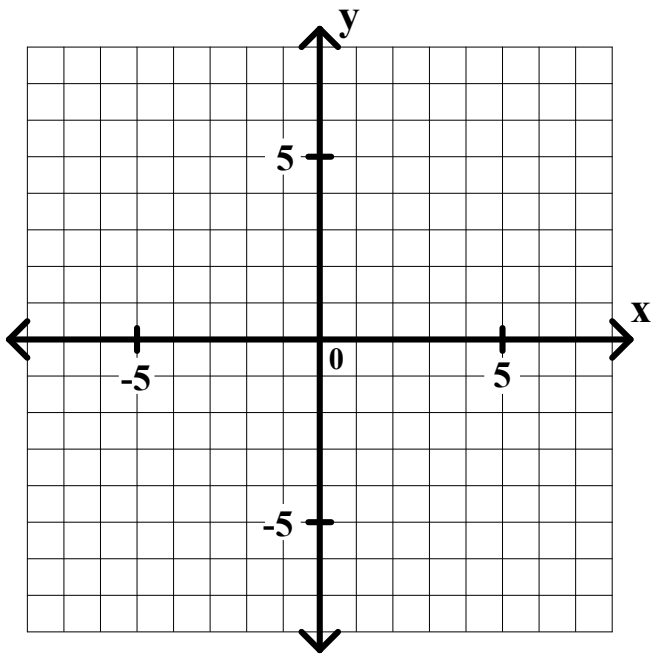

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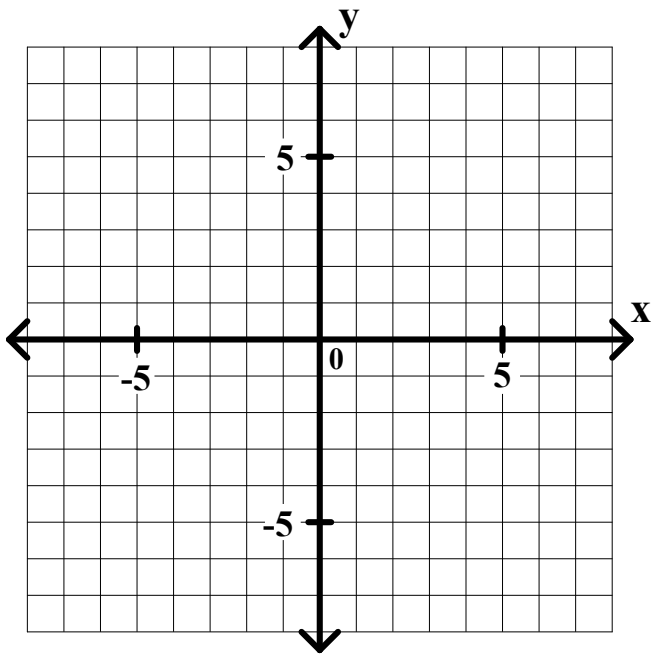

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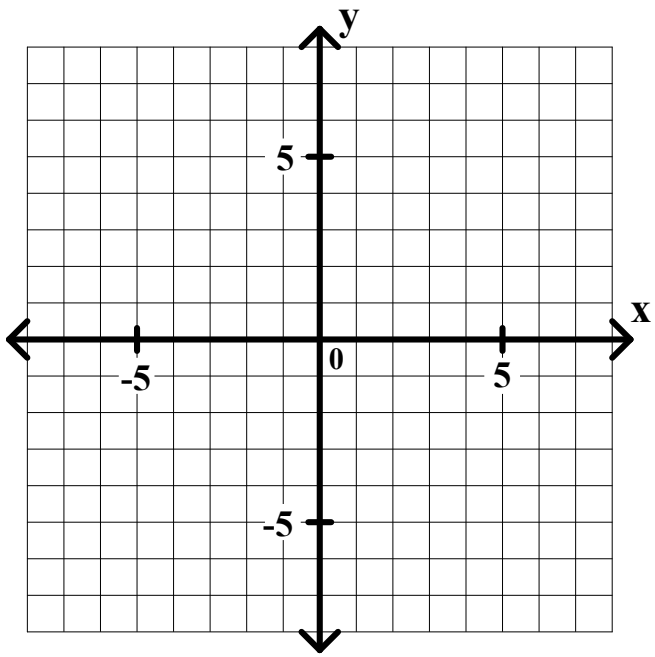

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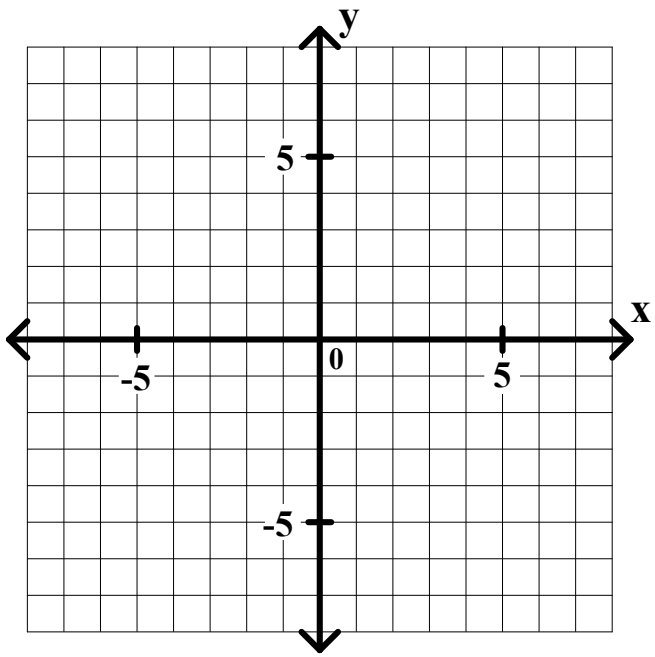

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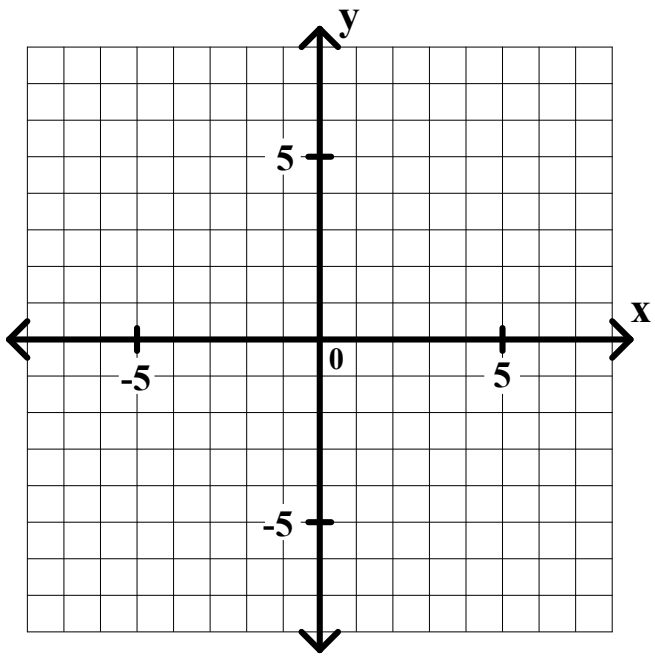

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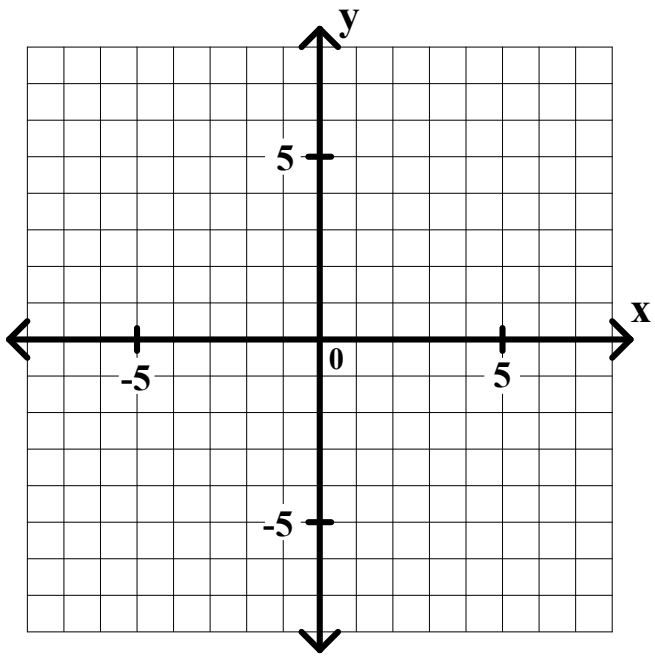

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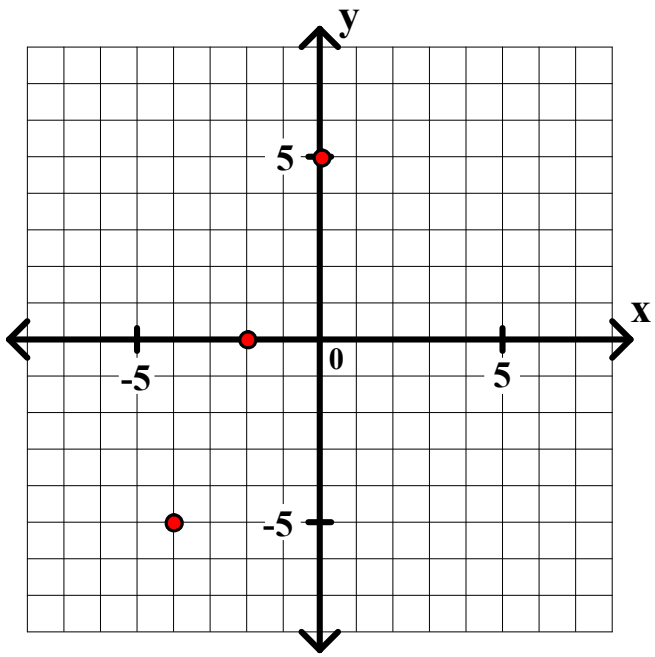

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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

Graph each of the following.

9. $-5x + 2y \leq 10$

$2y \leq 5x + 10$

$y \leq \frac{5}{2}x + 5$

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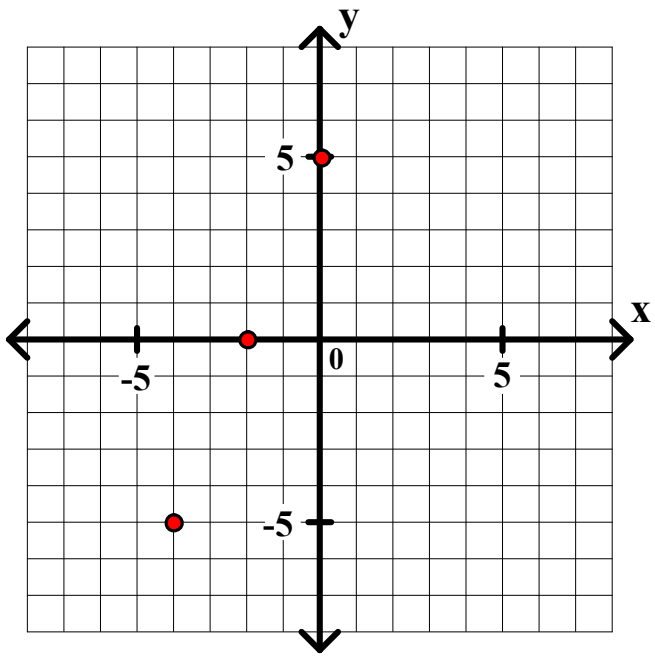

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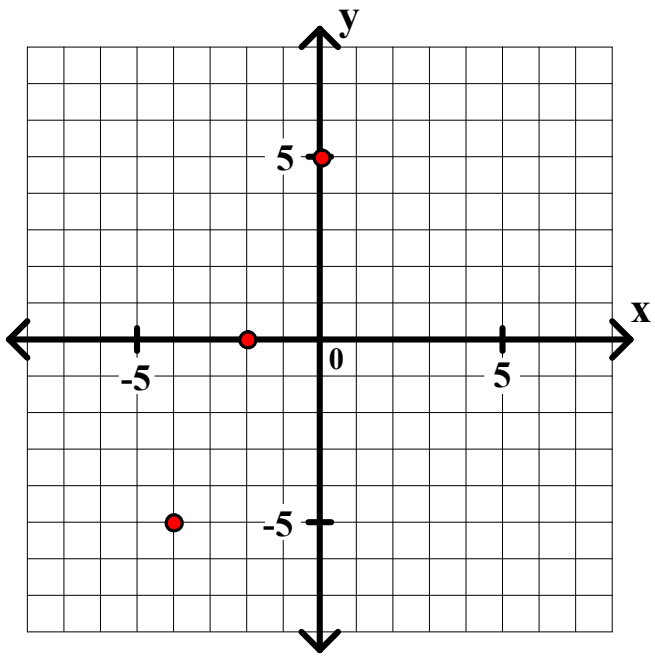

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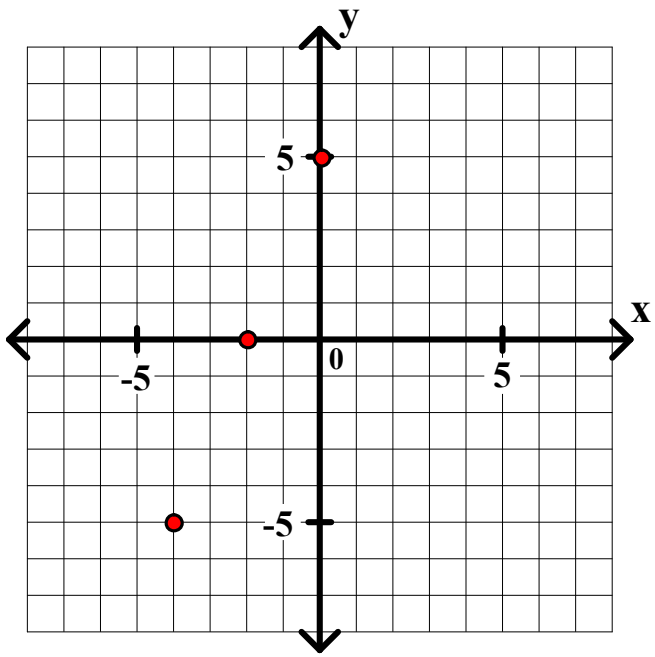

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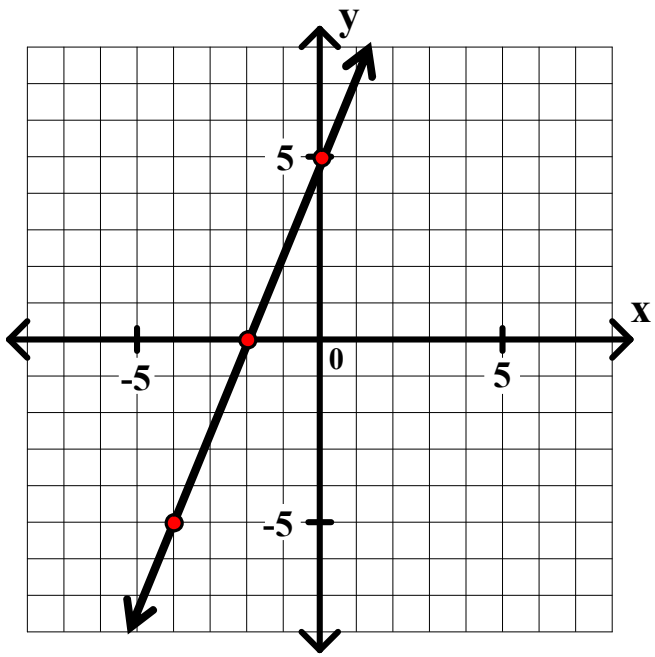

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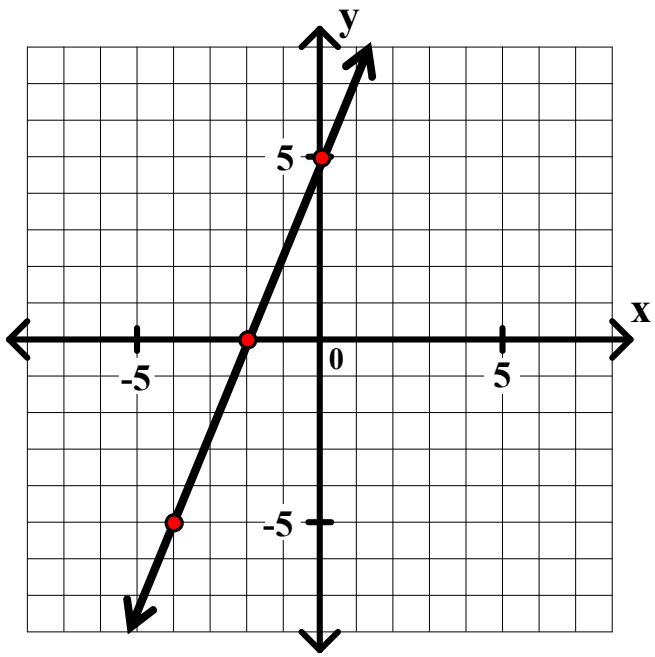

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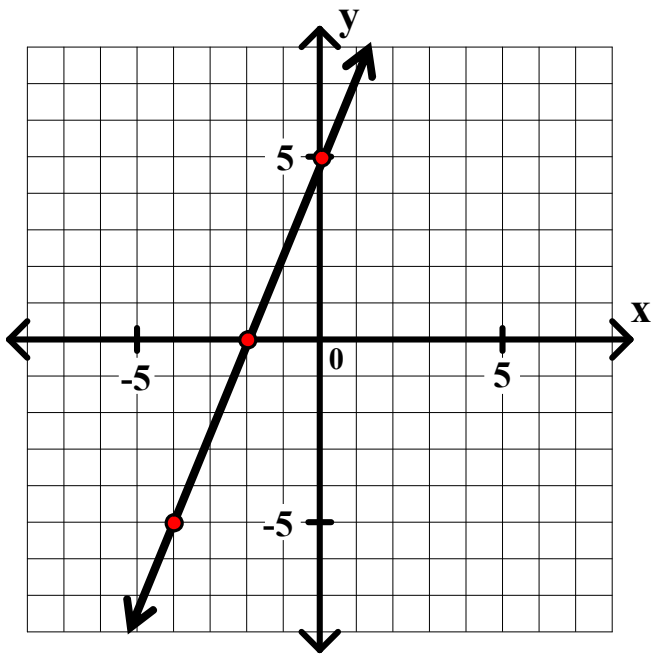

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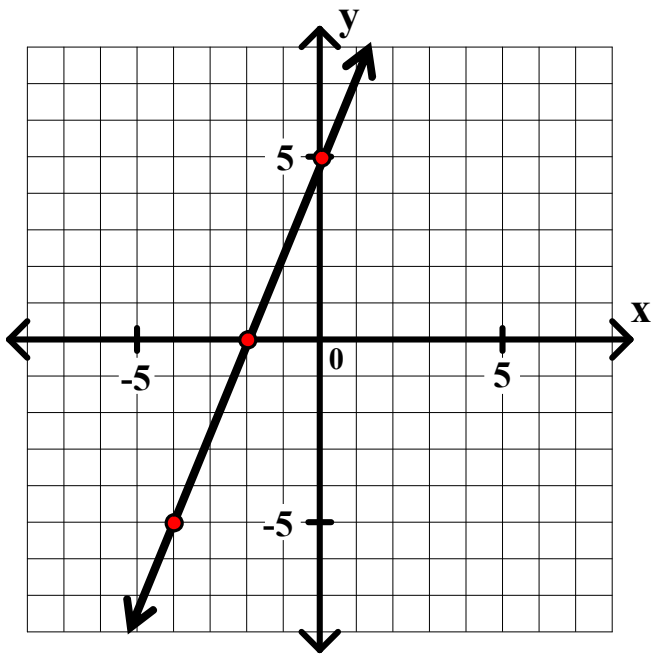

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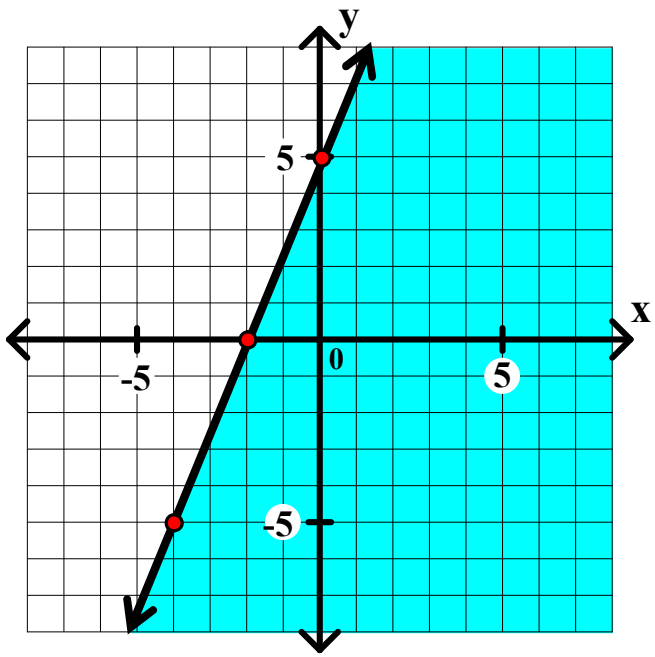

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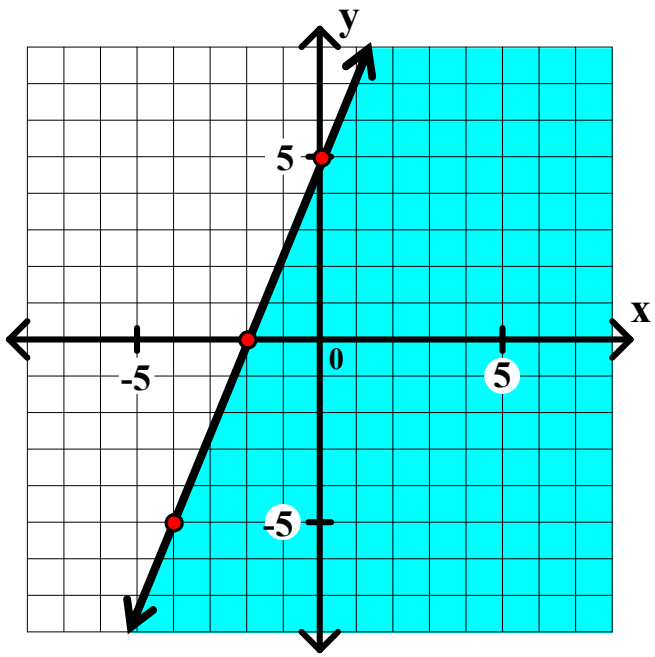

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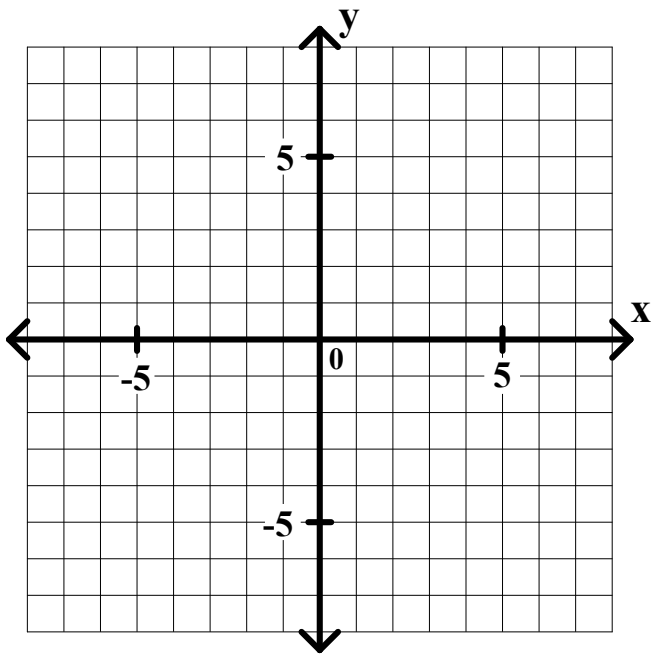

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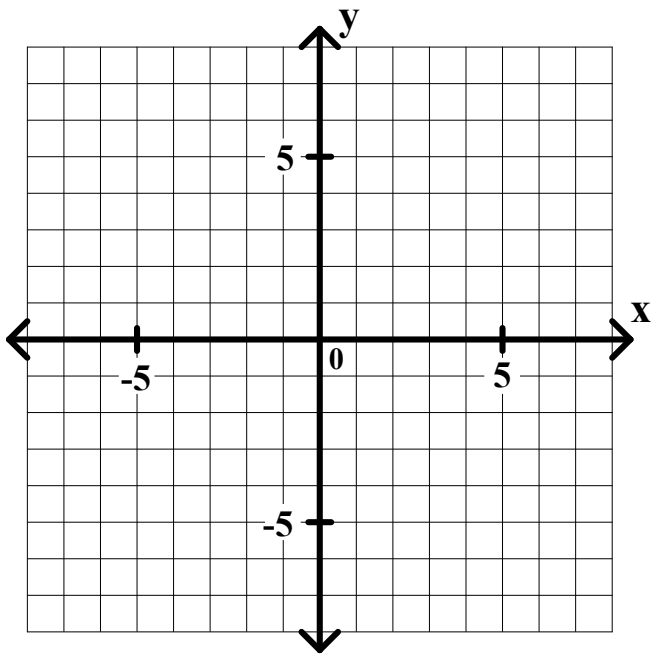

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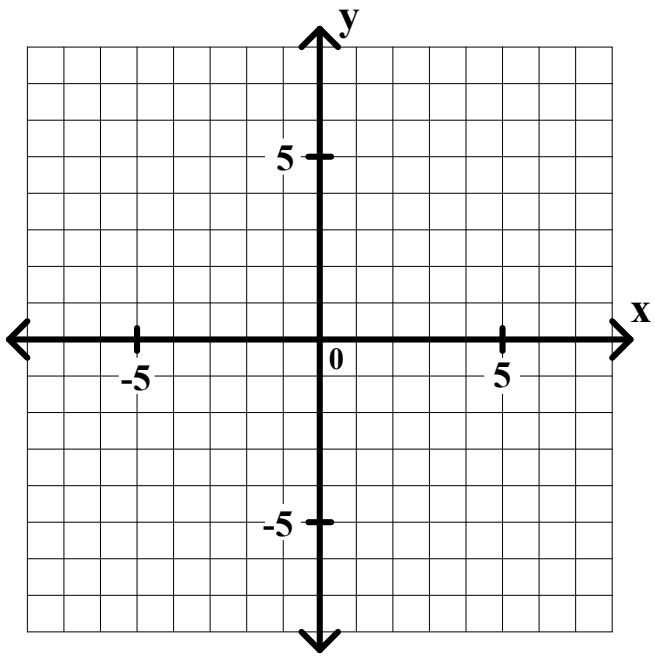

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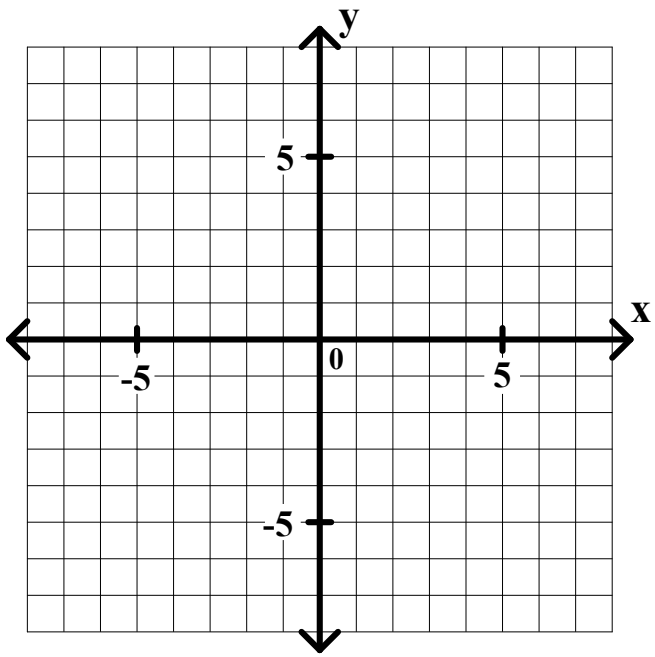

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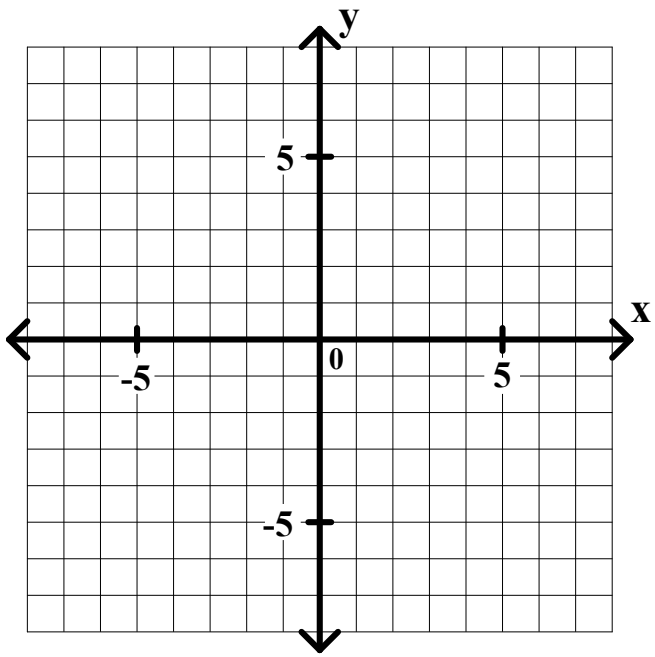

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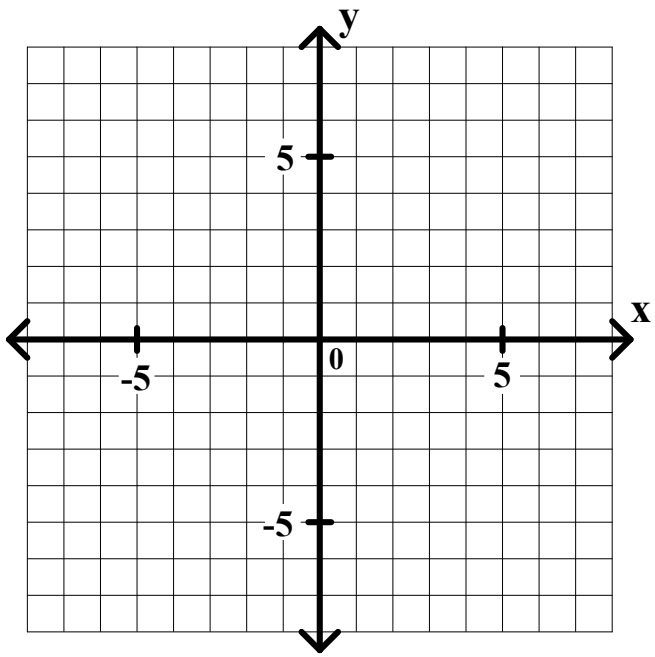

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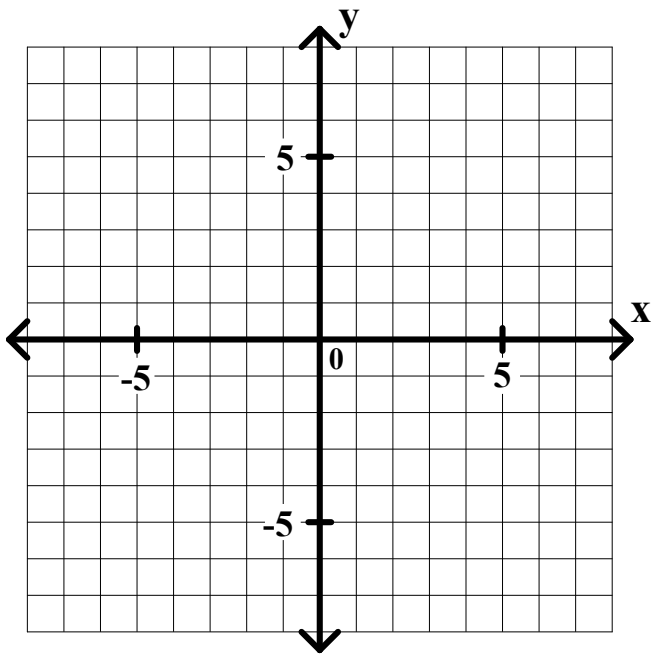

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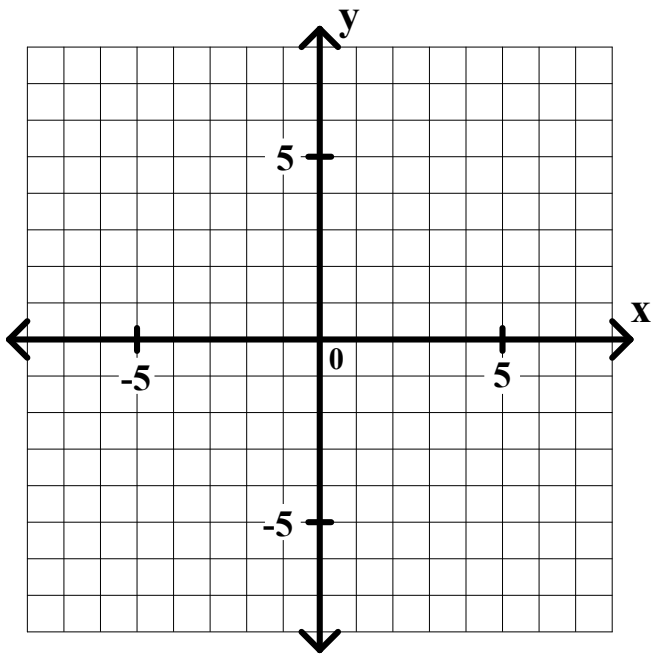

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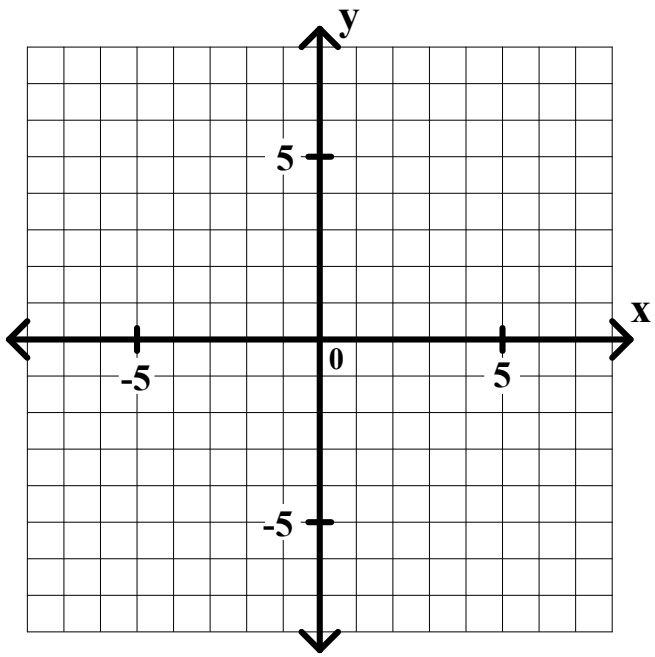

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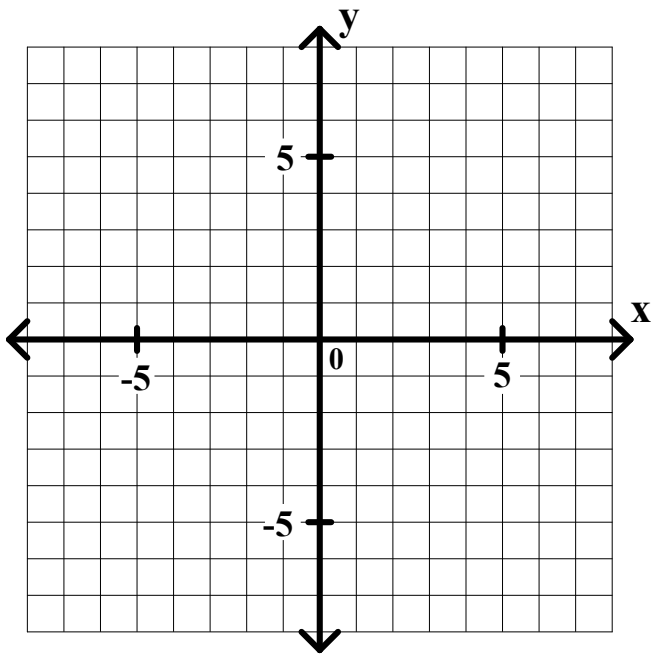

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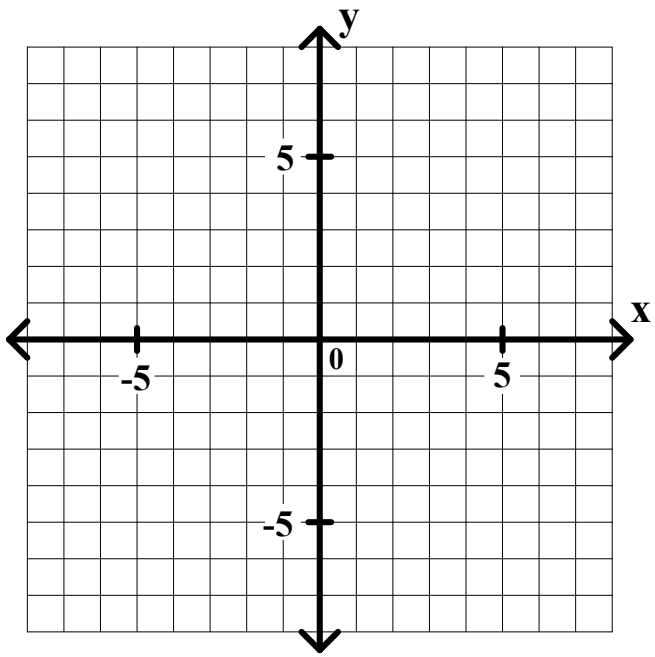

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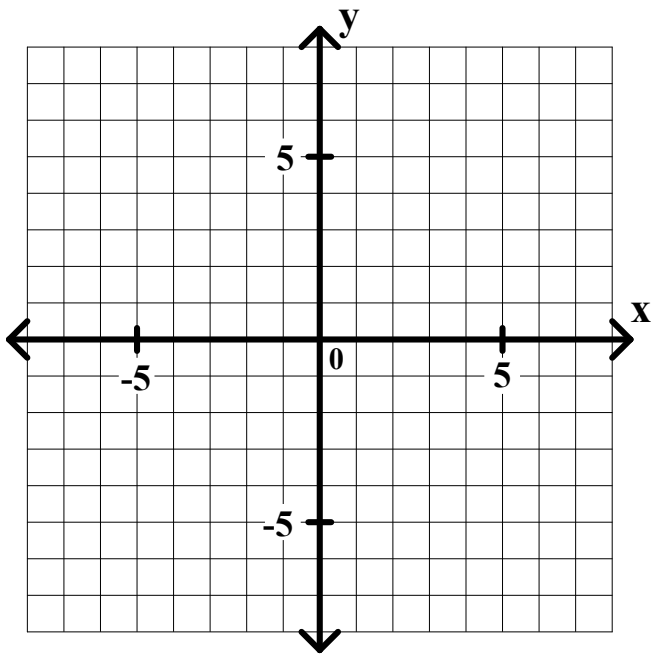

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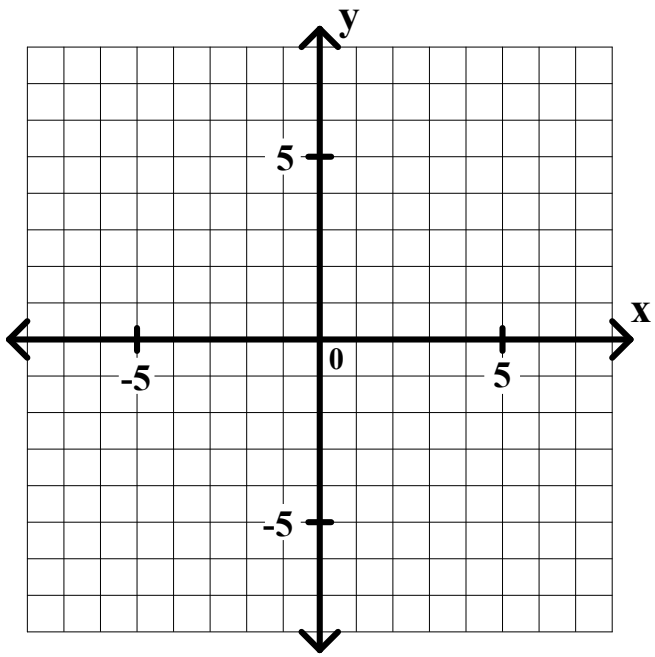

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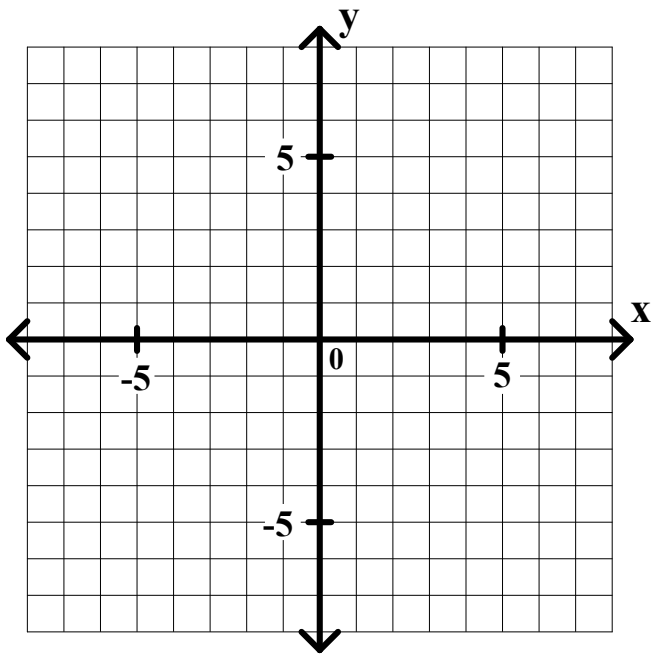

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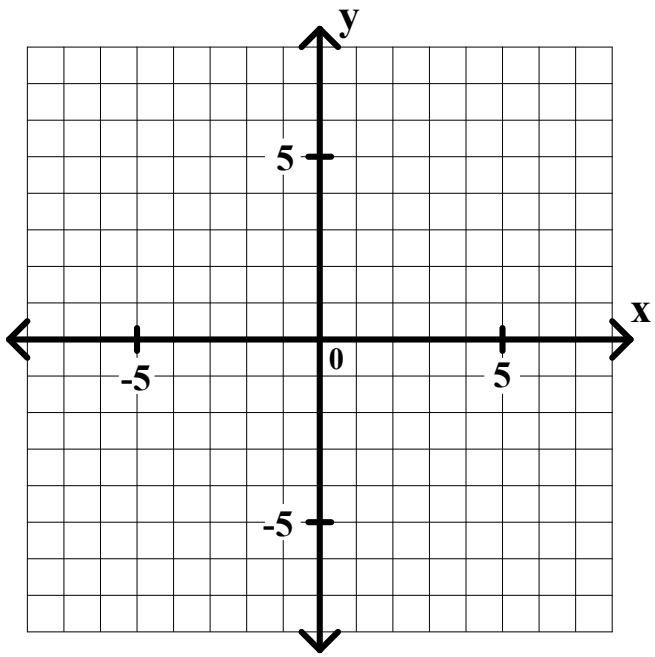

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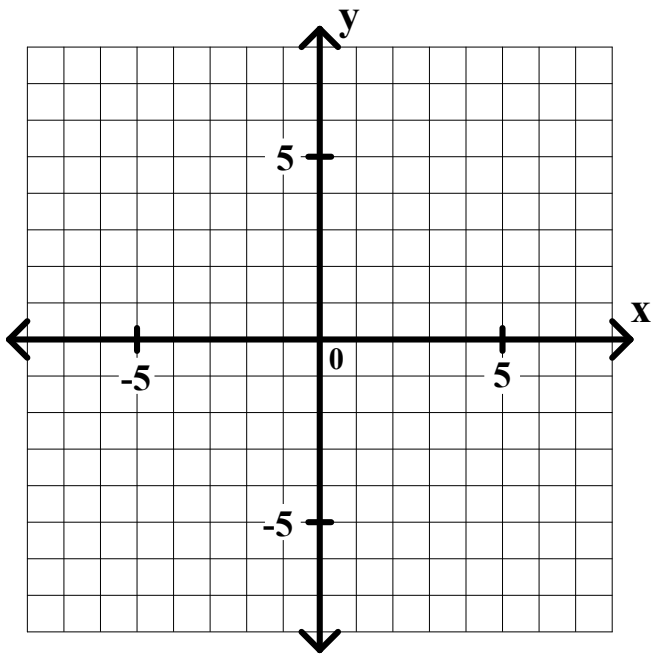

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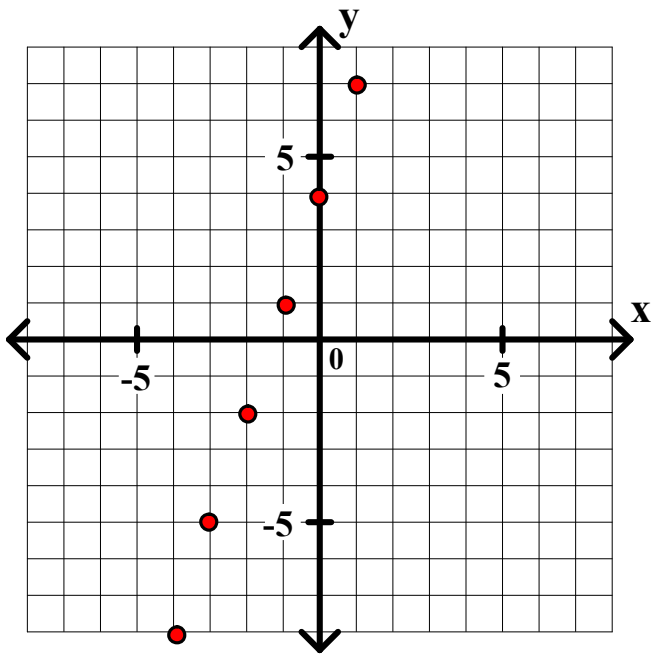

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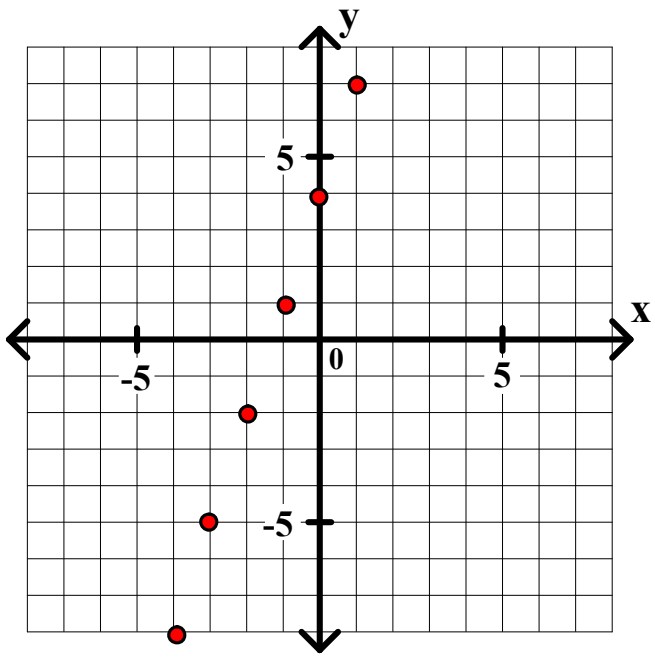

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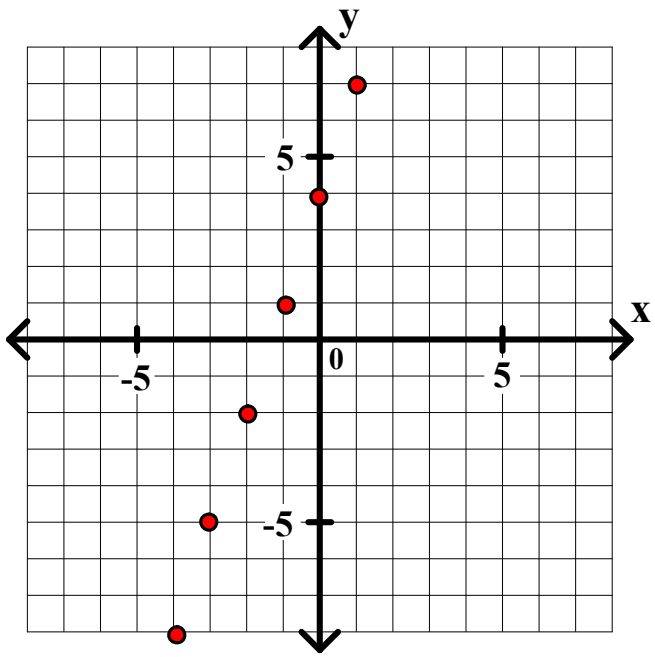

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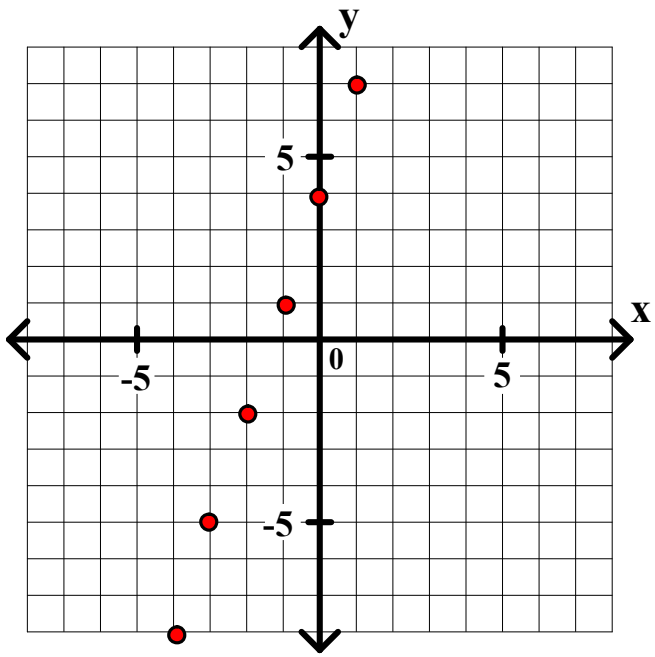

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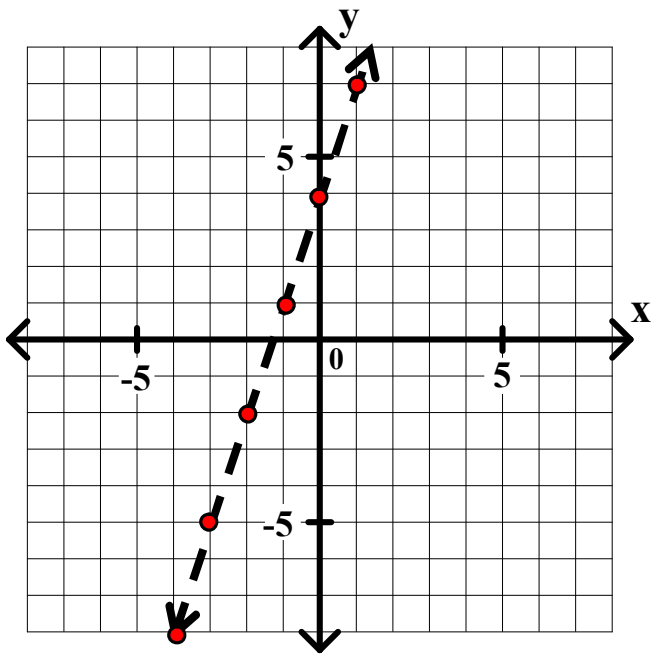

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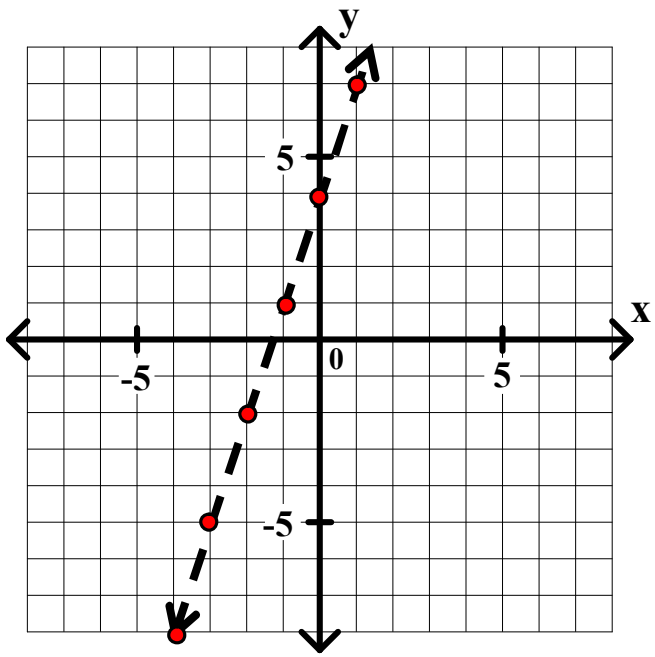

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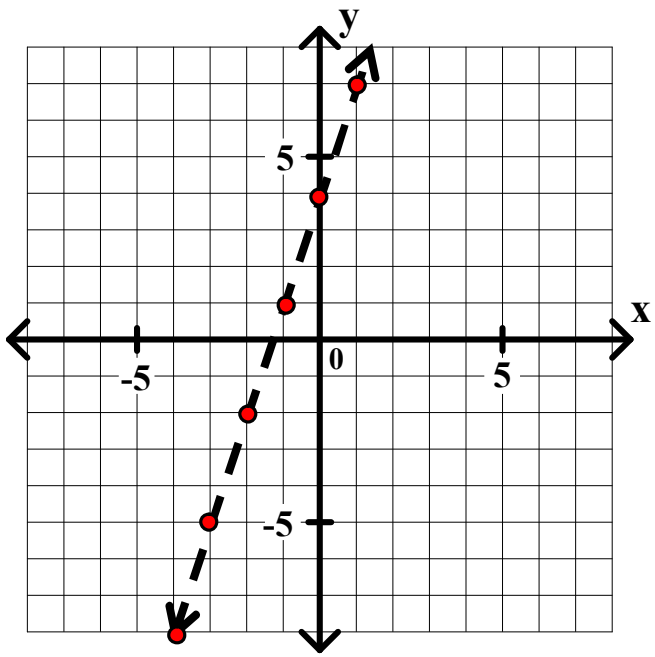
$-y > -3x - 4$

$y < 3x + 4$



The boundary line is the oblique line $y = 3x + 4$.

The boundary line is a dashed line.

Step 1: Solve for y. (If that is not possible, then solve for x.)

Step 2: Graph several points on the boundary line.

Step 3: Draw the boundary line.

Step 4: Shade the appropriate side of the line.

General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

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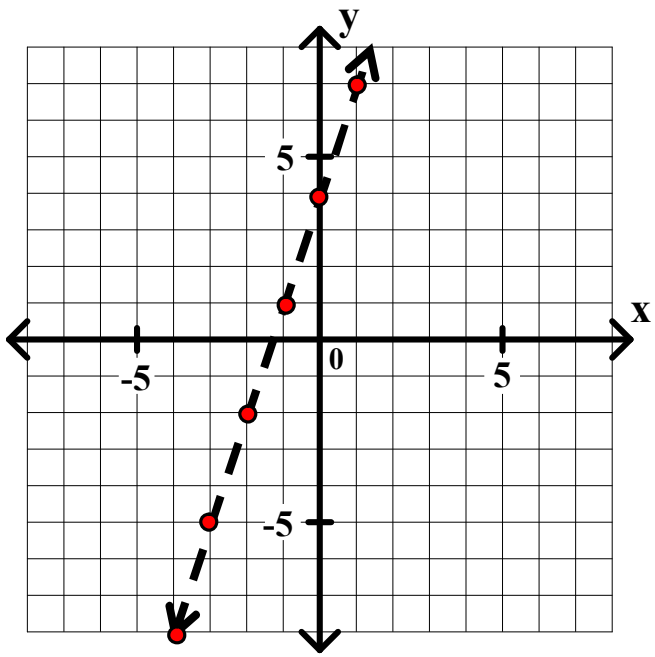

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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

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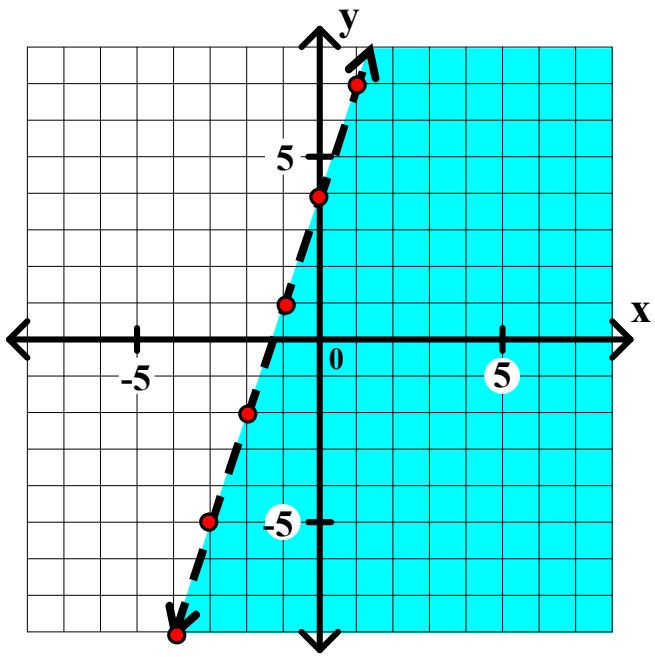

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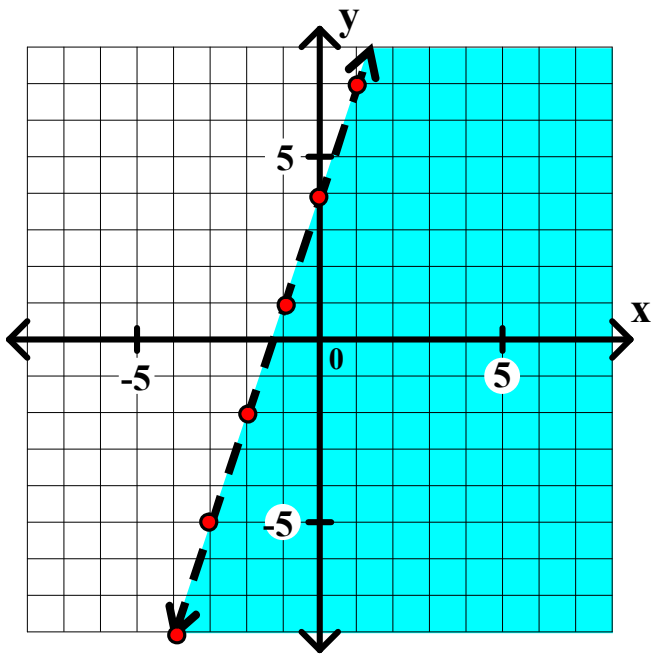

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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

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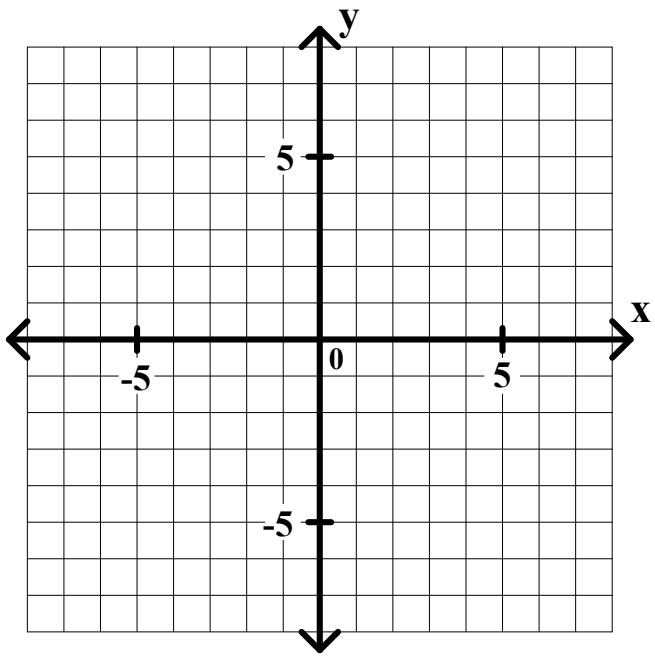

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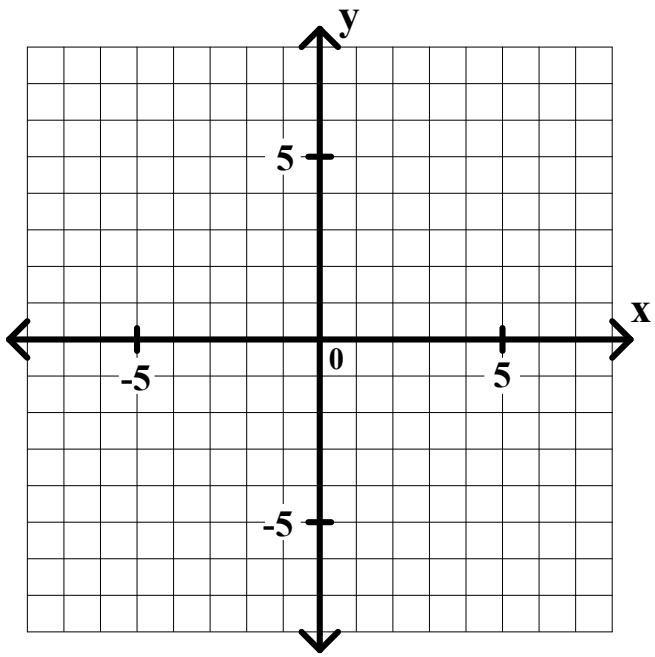

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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

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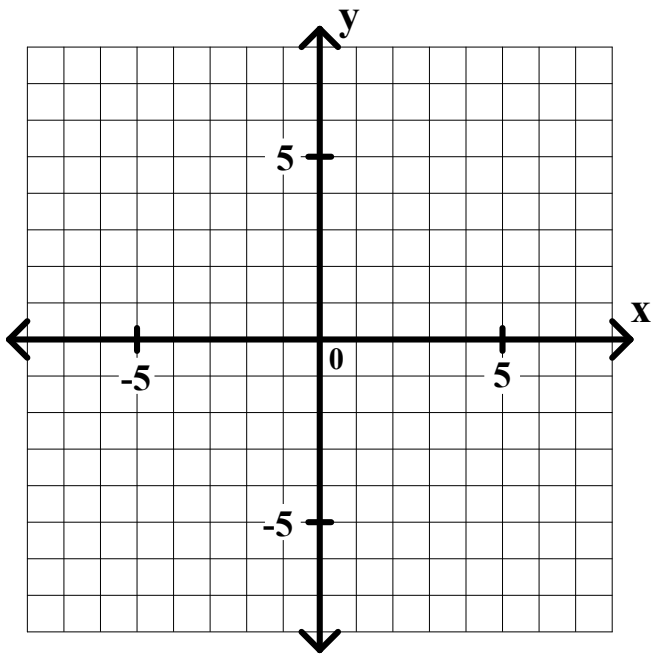
-y



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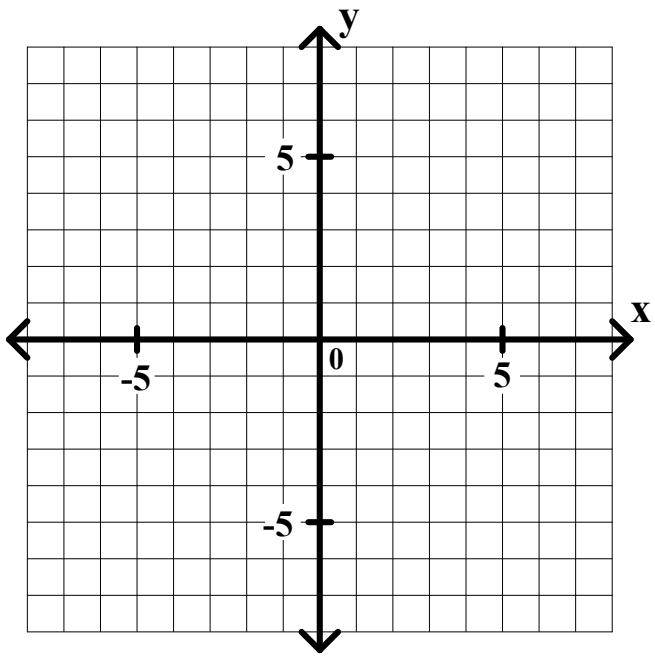

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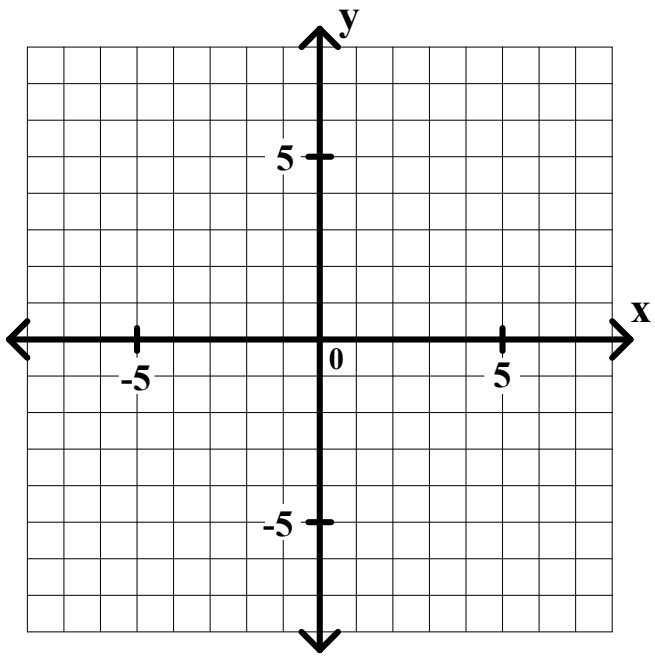

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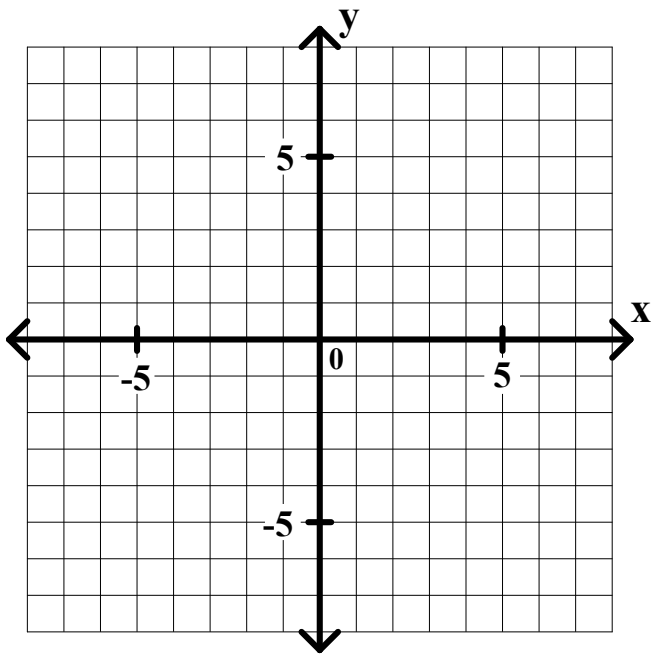

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General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

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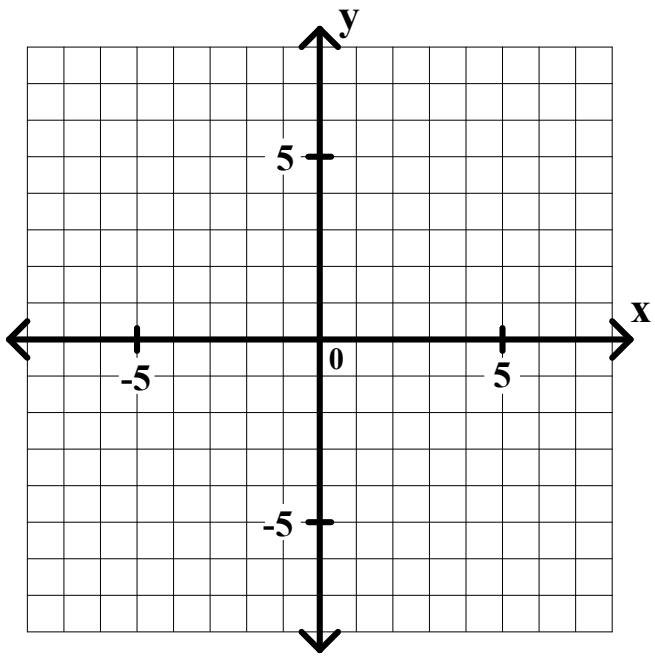
$y >$



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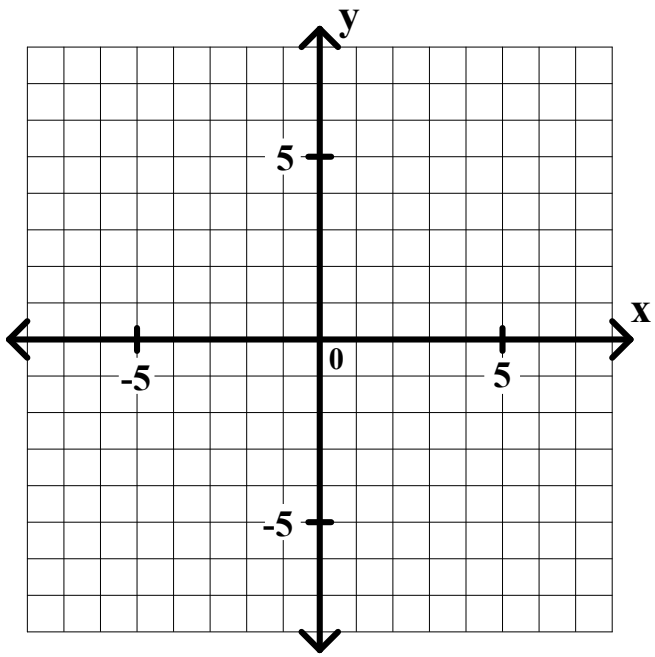

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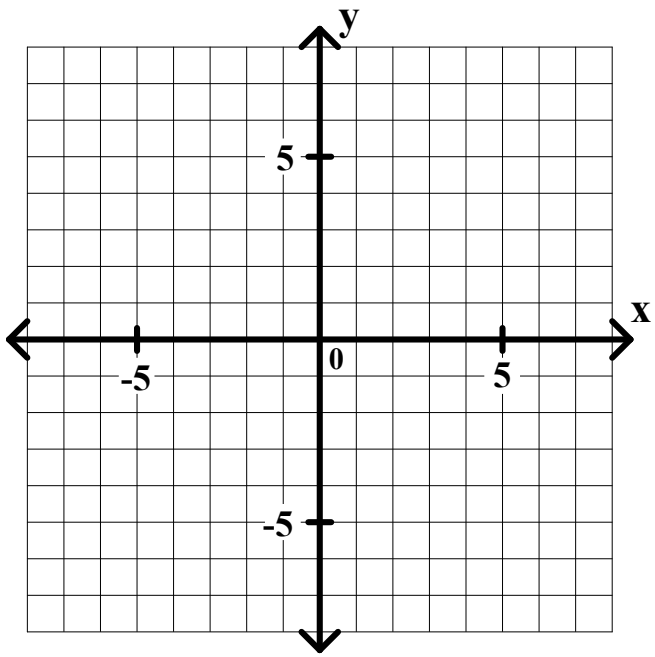

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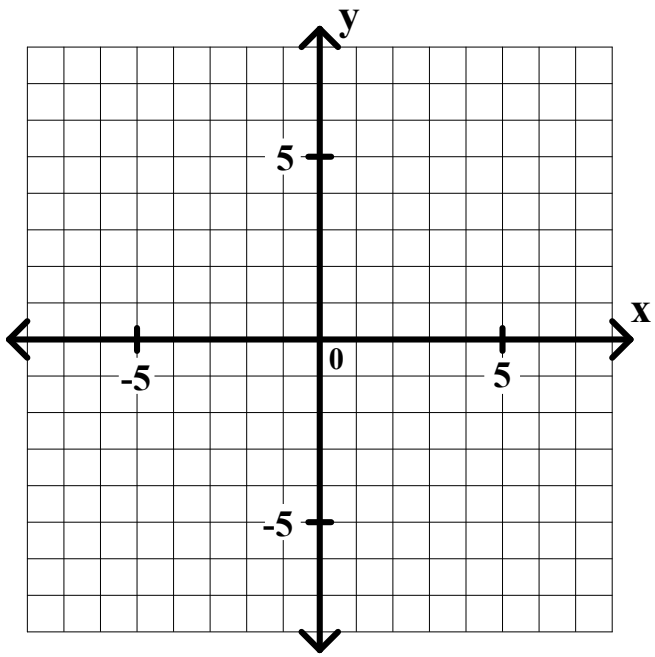

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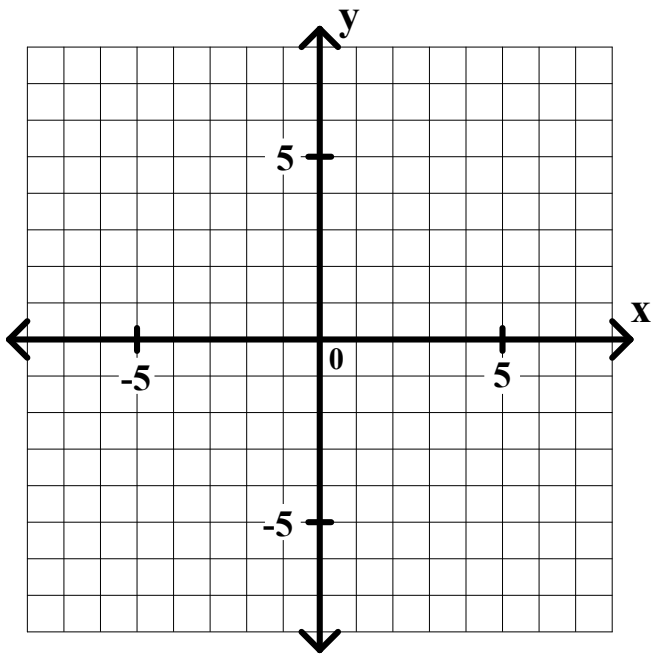

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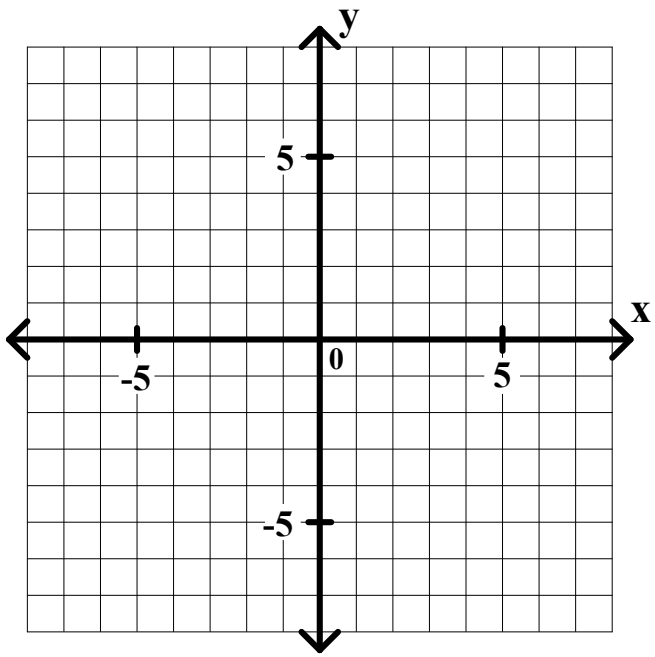

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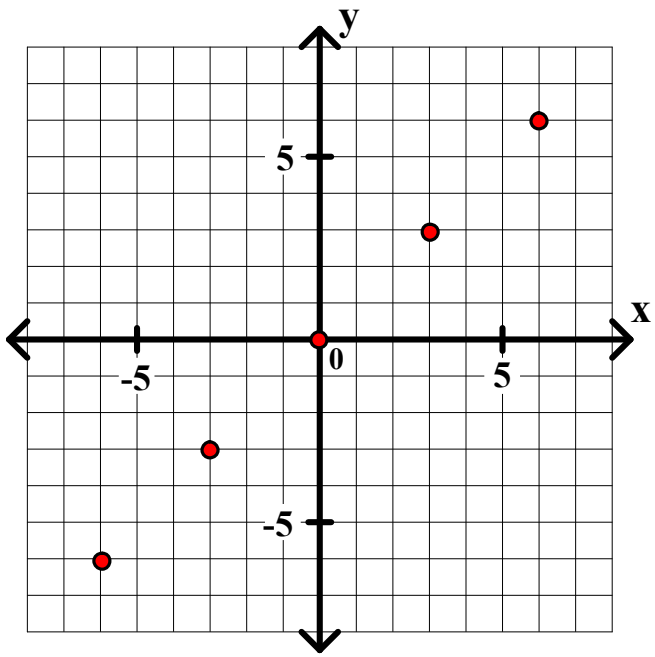

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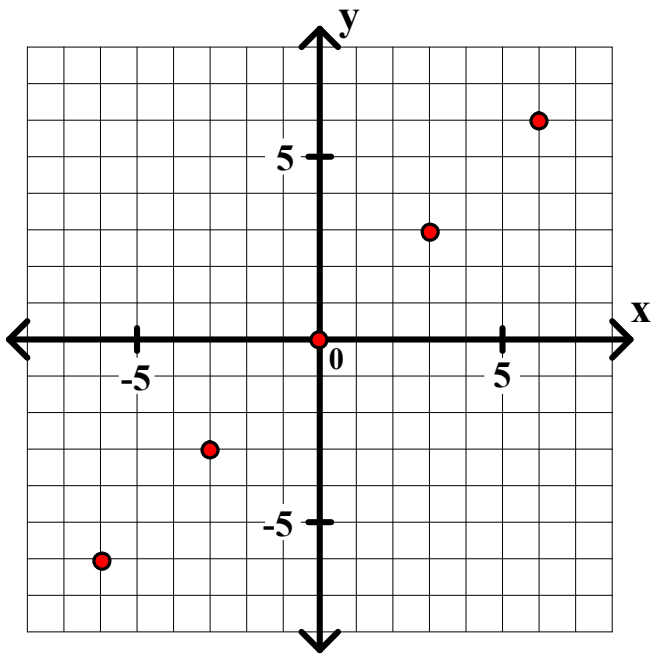

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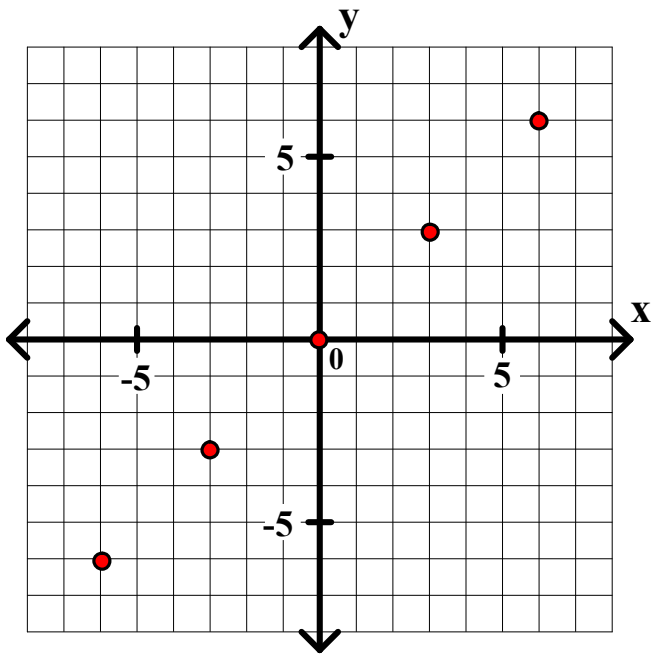

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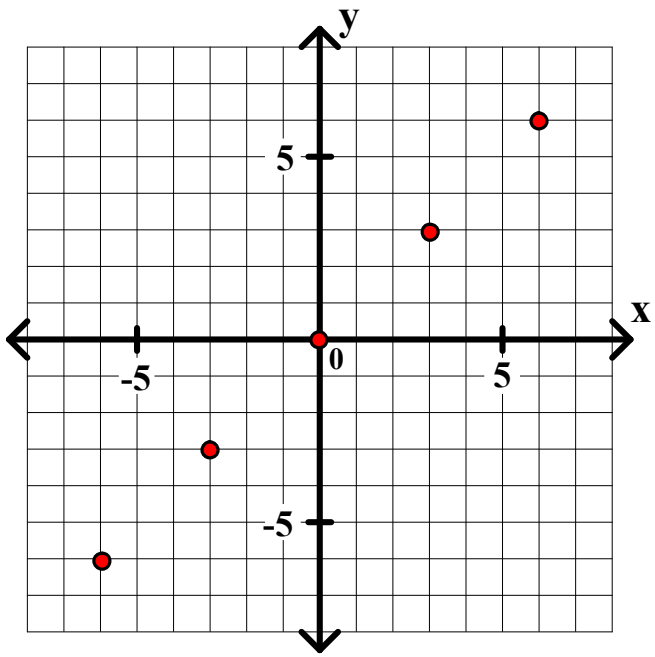

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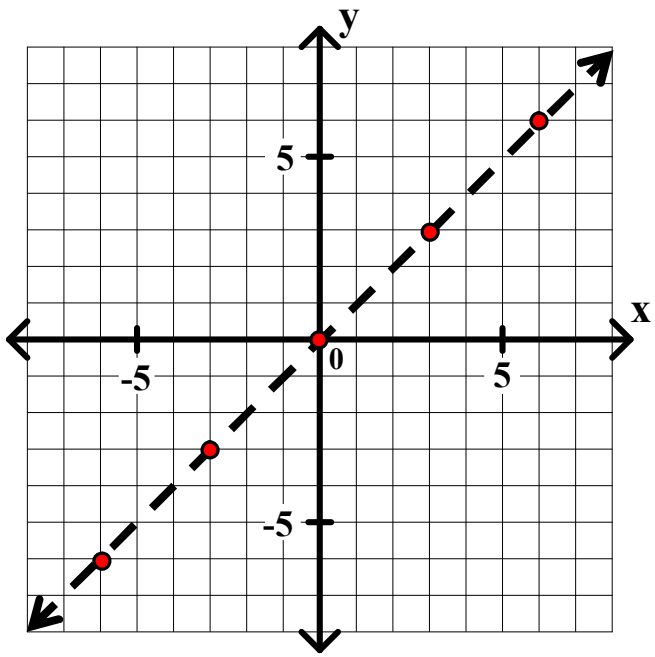

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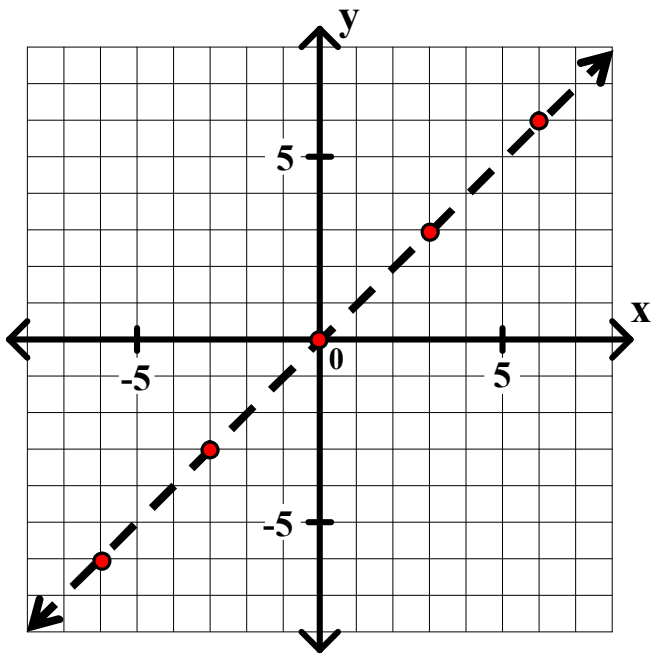

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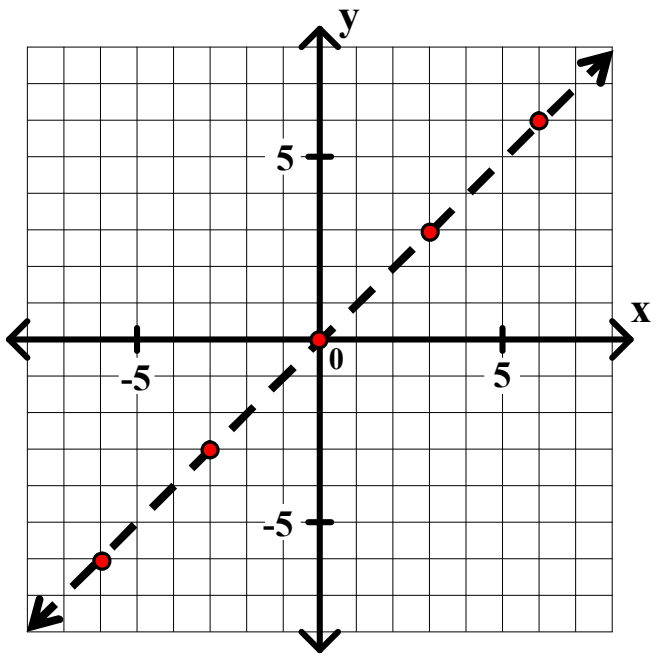

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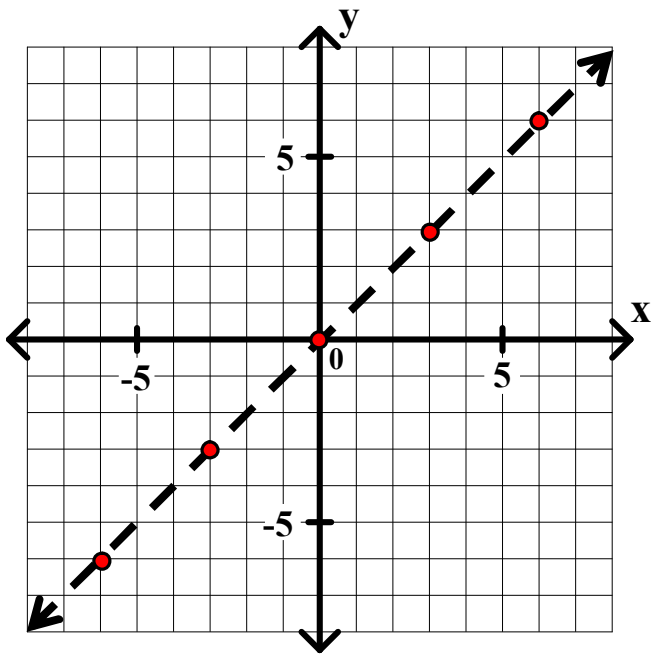

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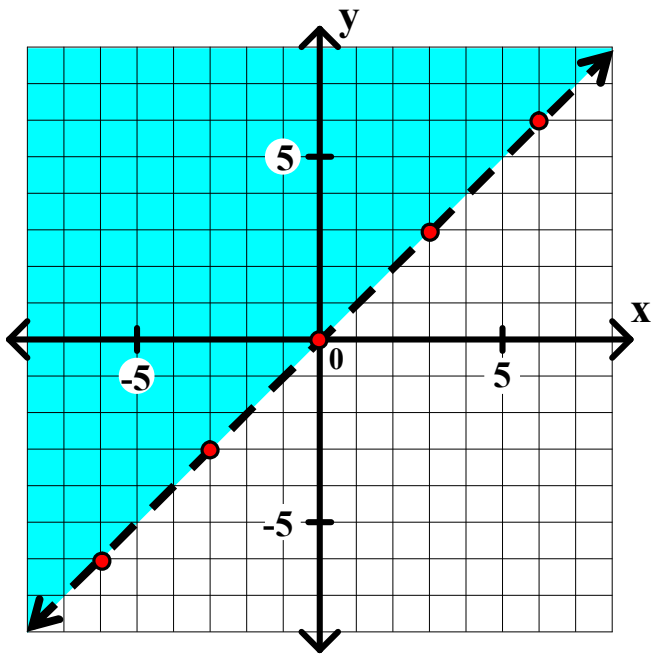

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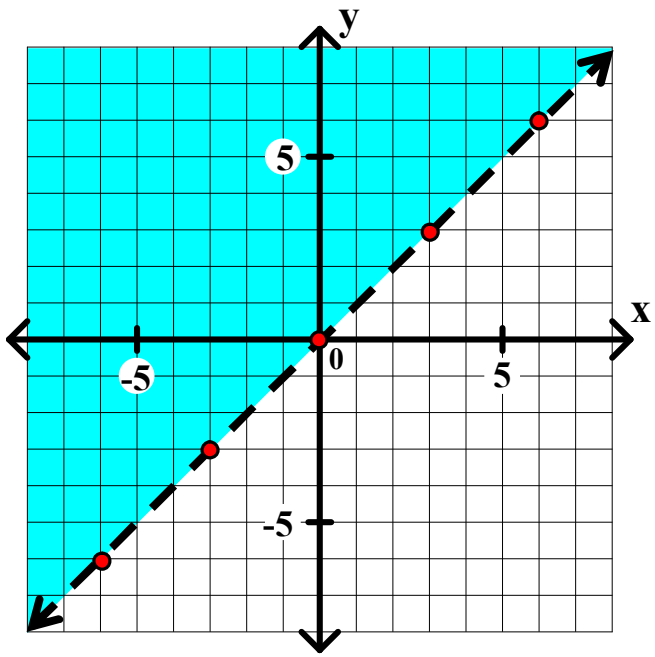

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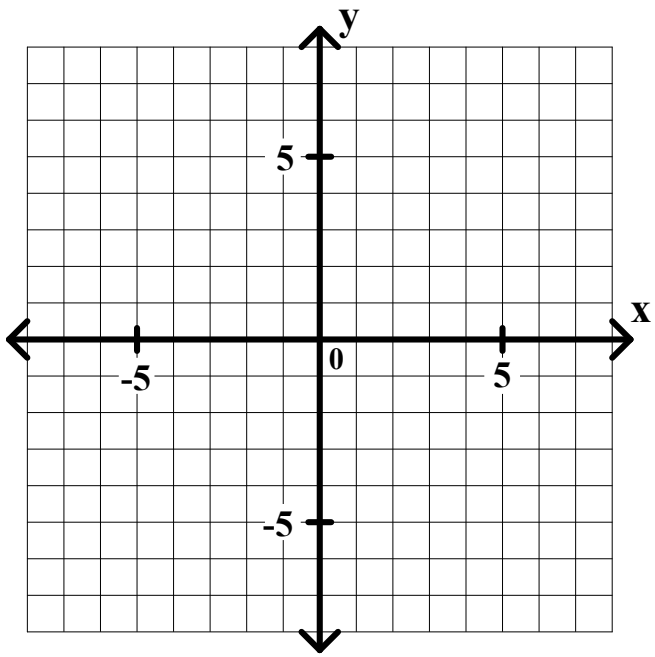
General Algebra II CWS #1 Unit 4

Graph each of the following.

12. $5x + 10 \geq 0$



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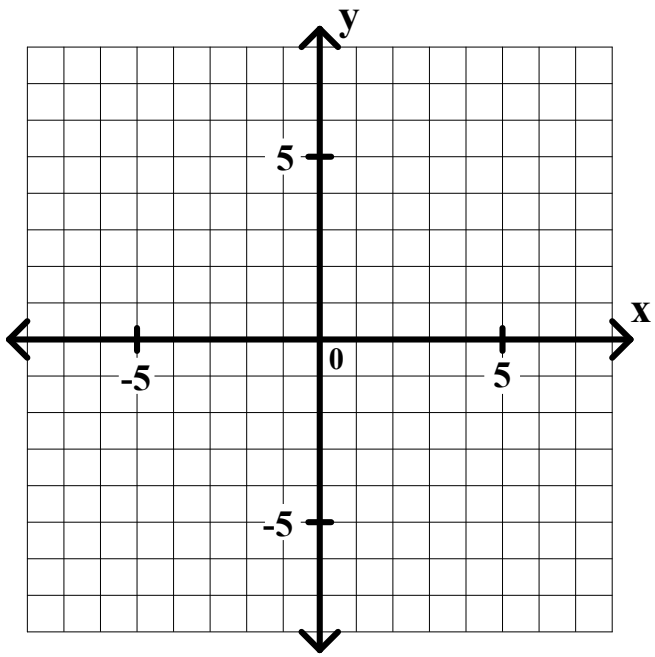

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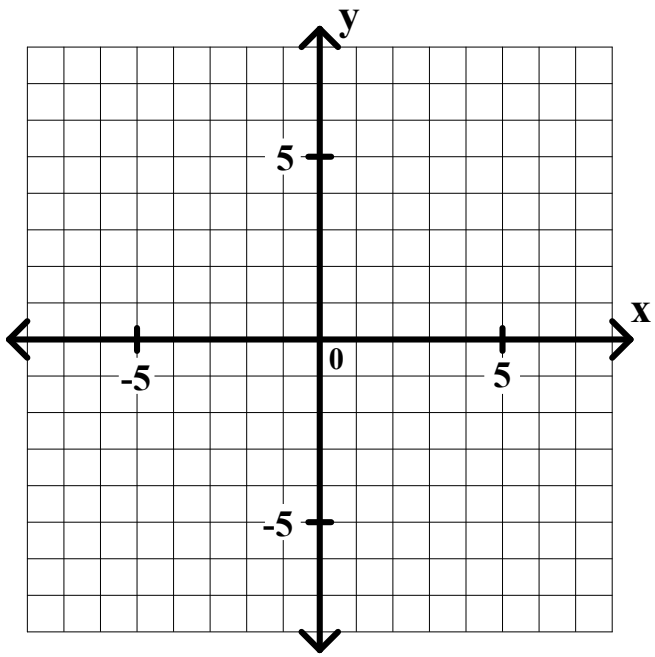

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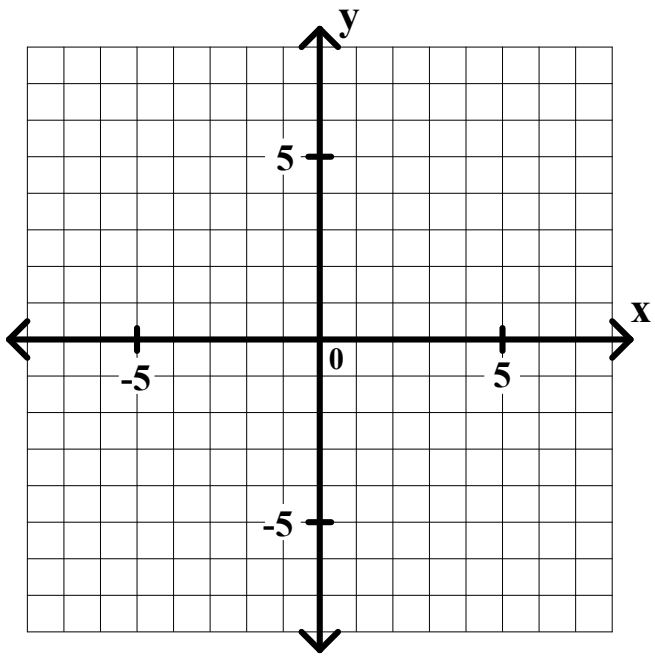

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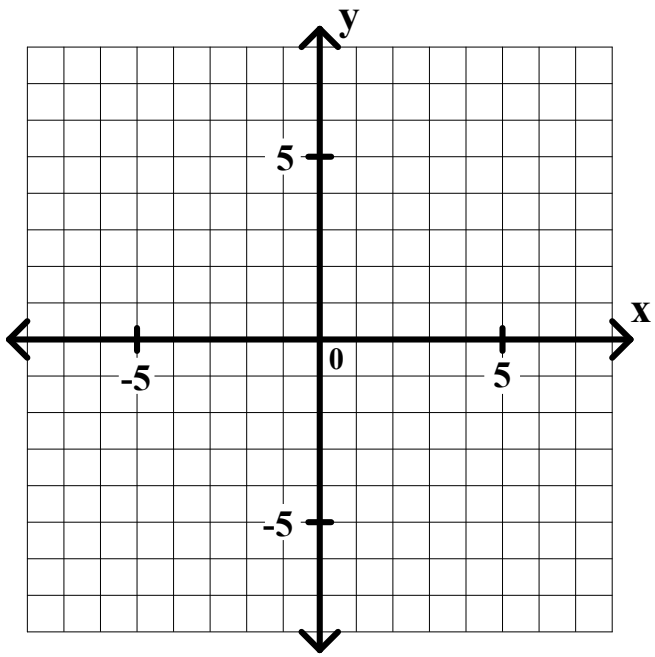

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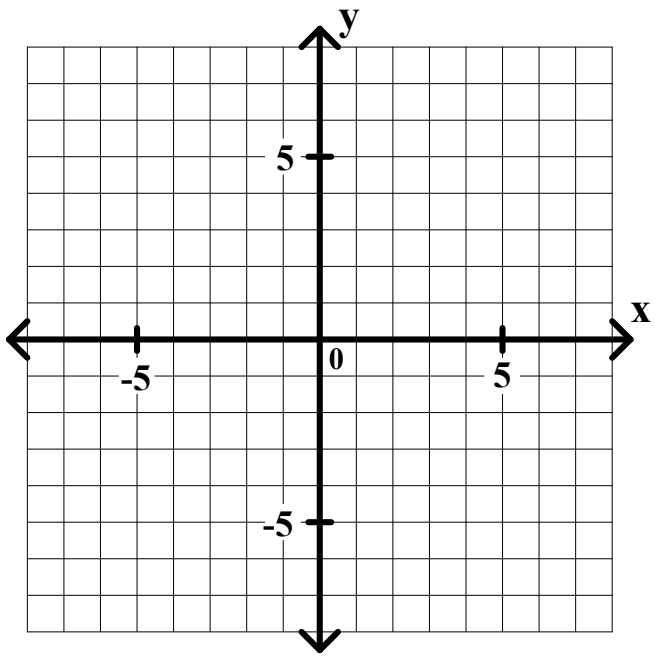

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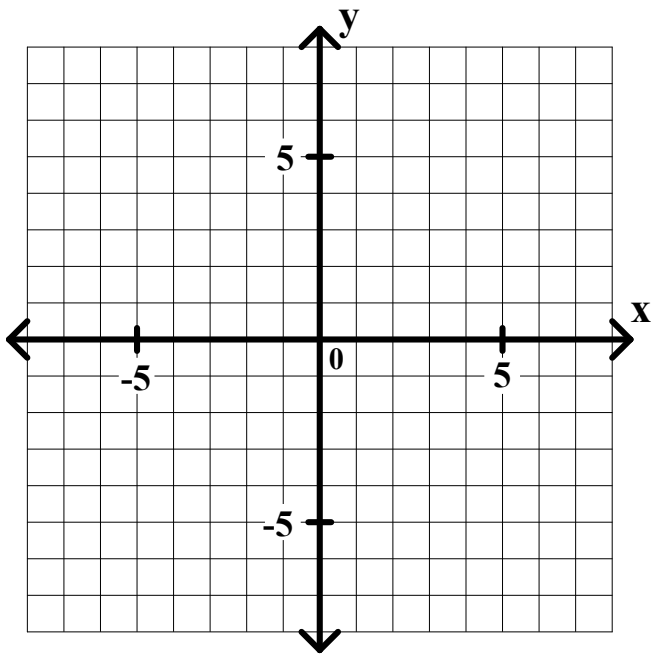

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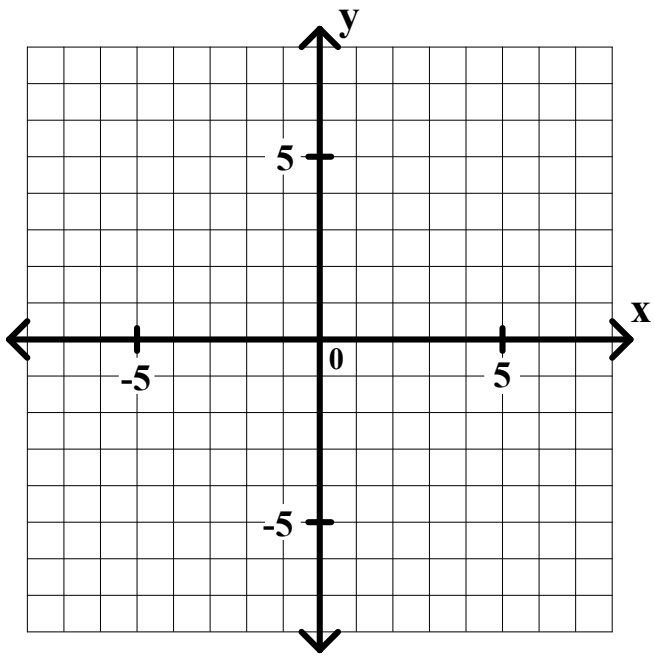

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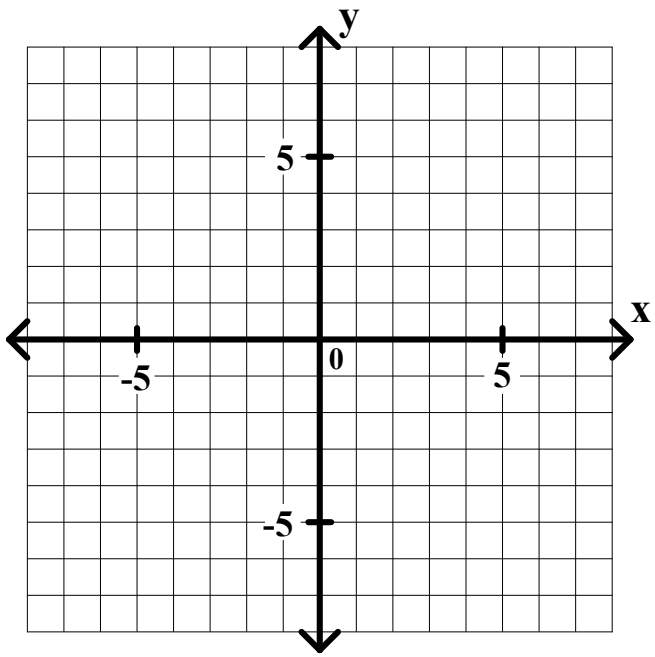

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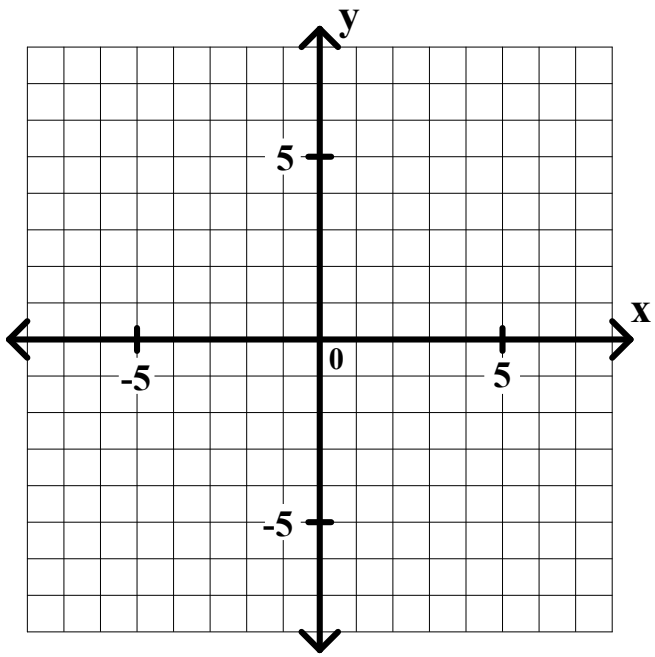

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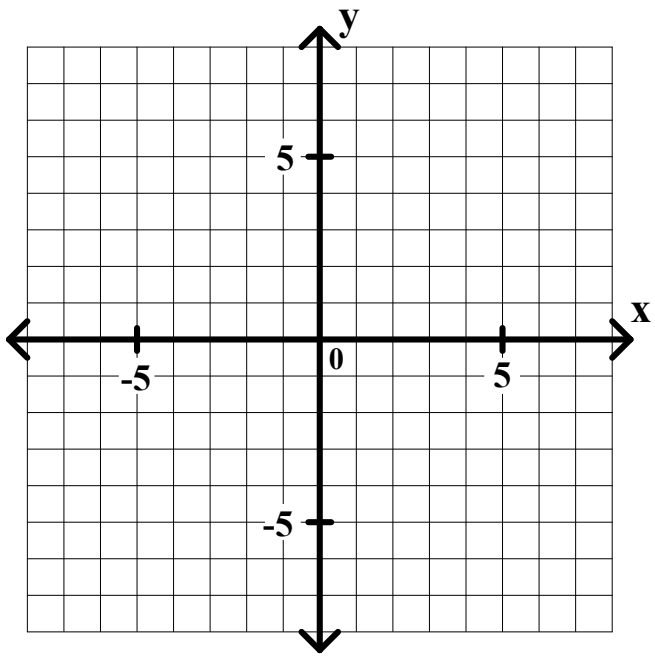

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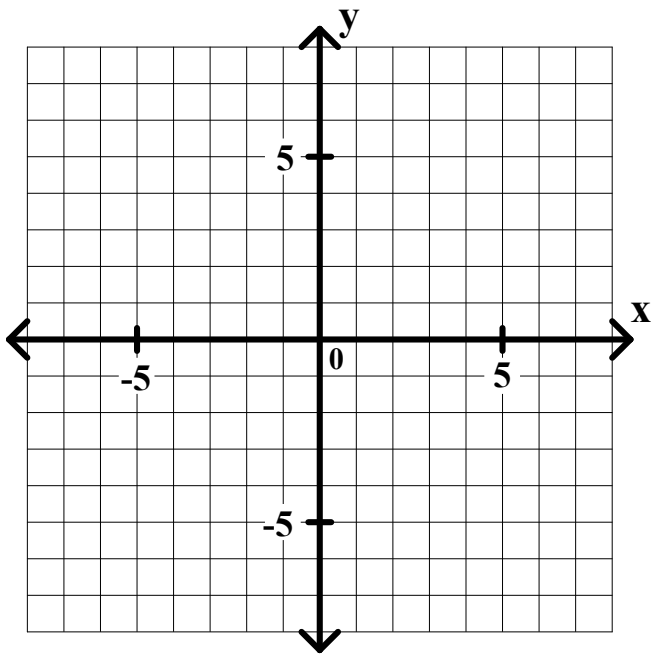

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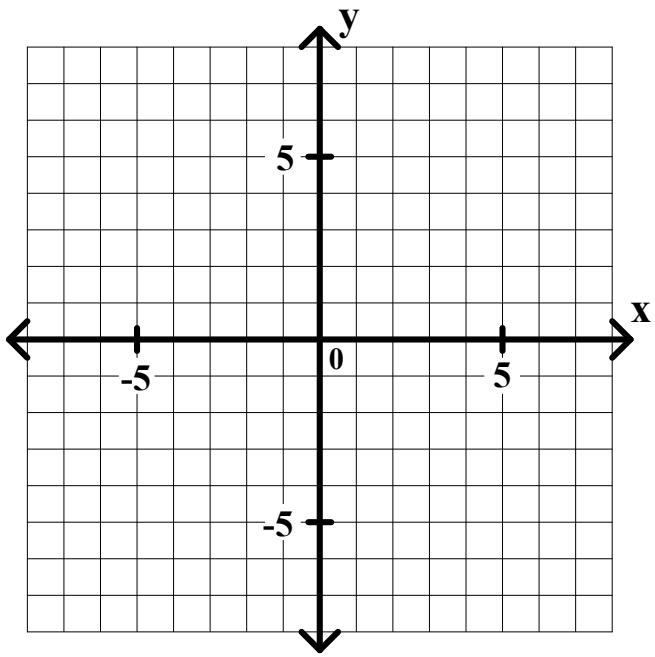

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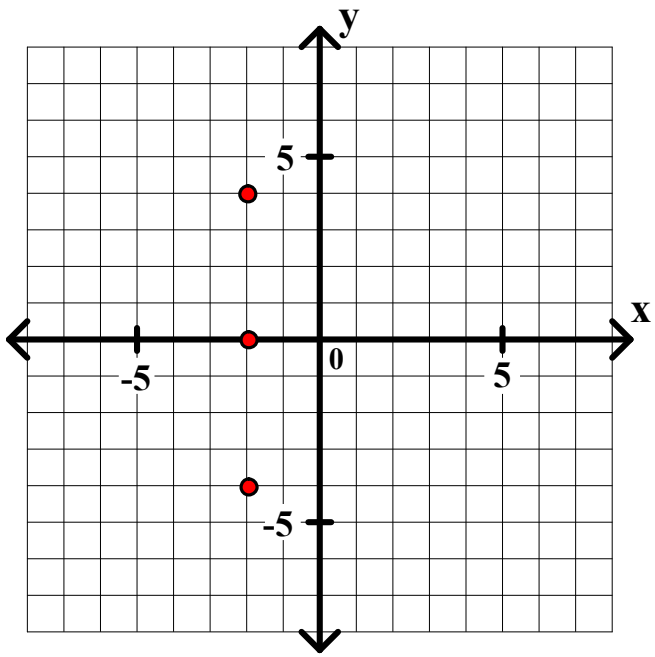

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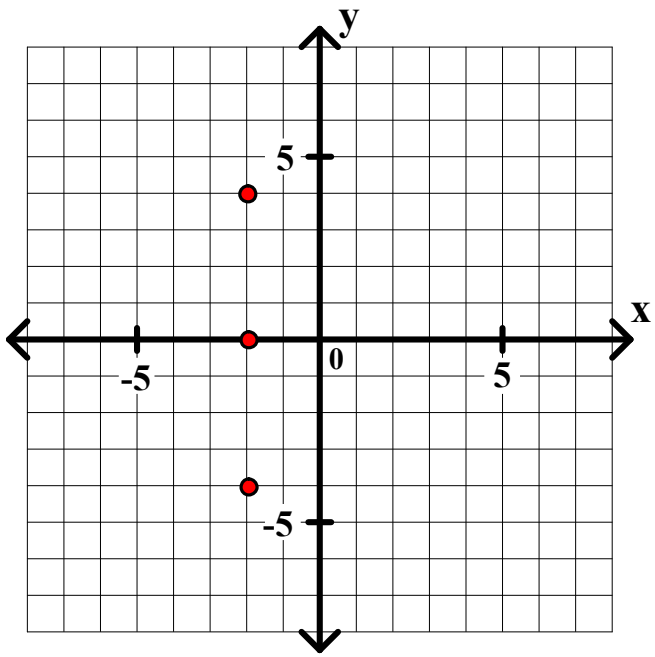

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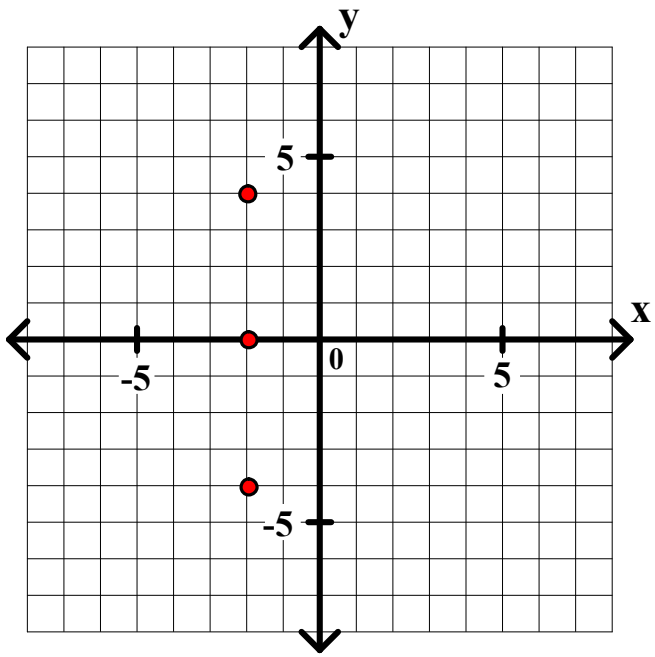

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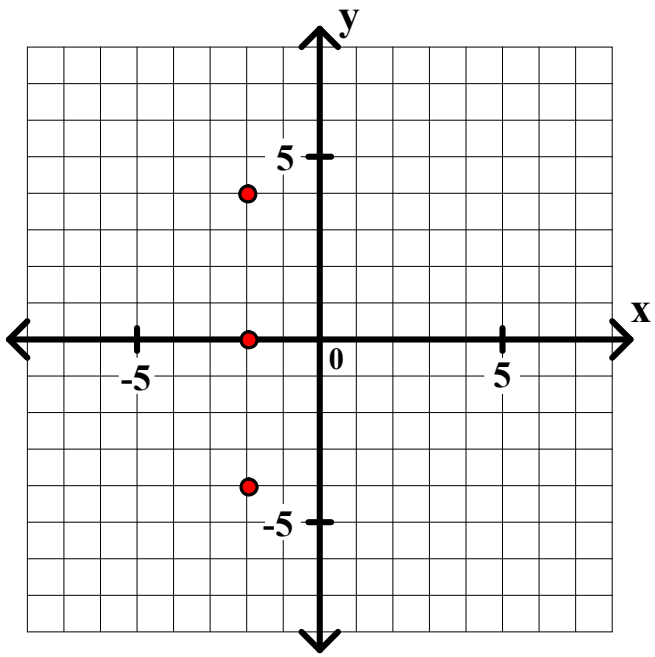

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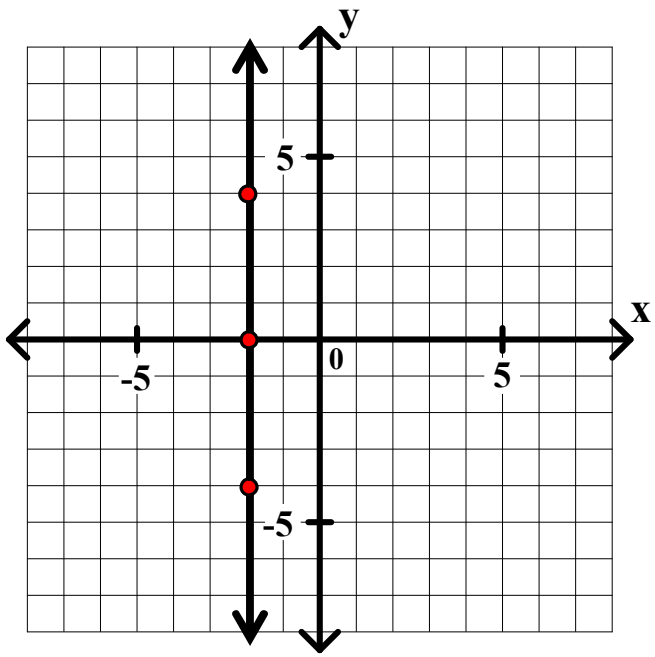

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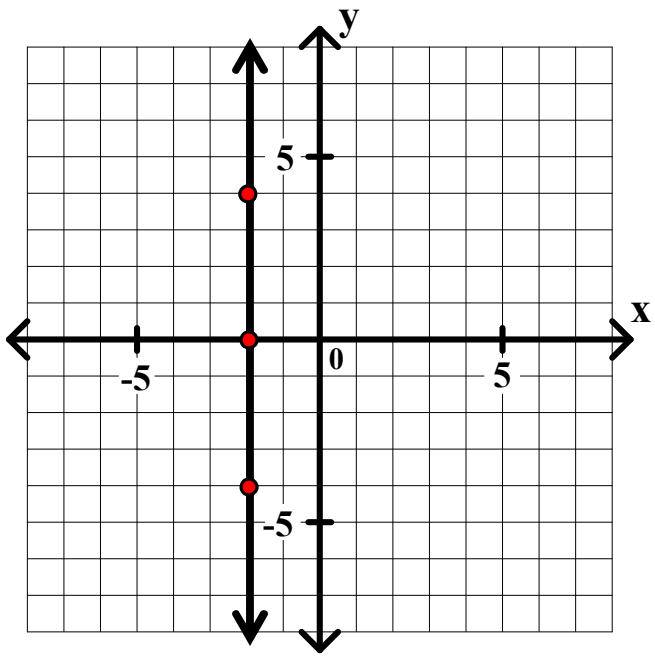

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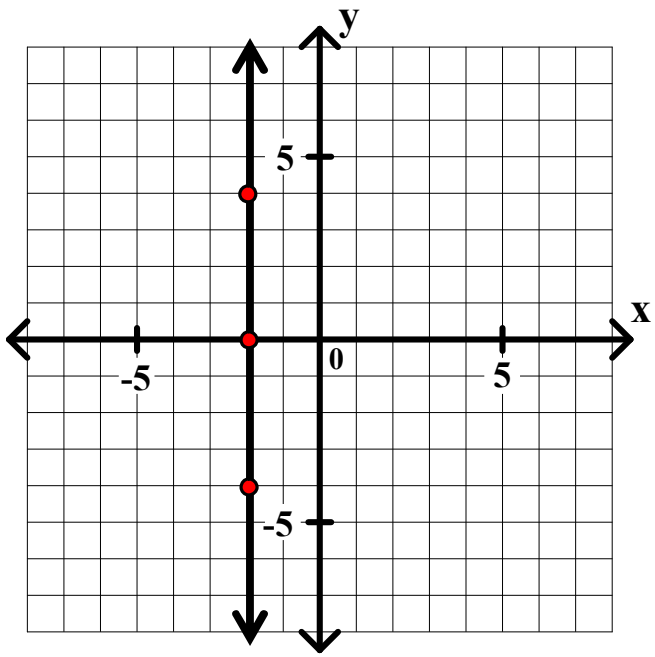

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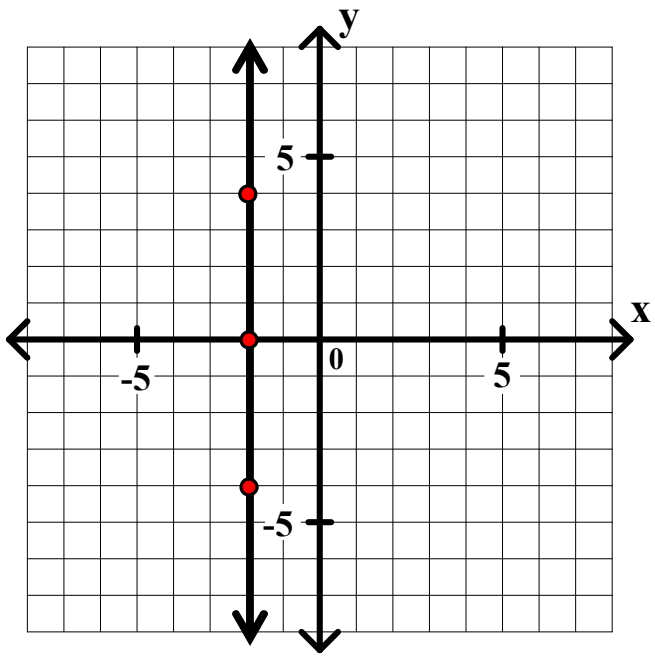

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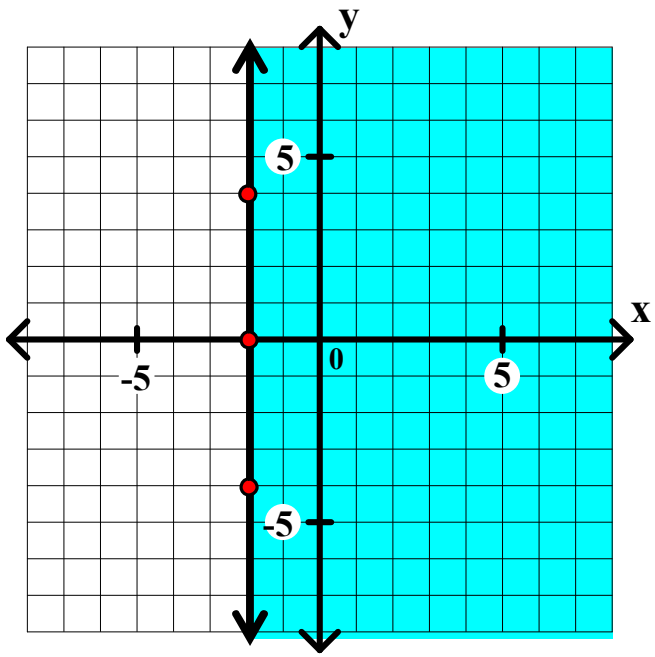

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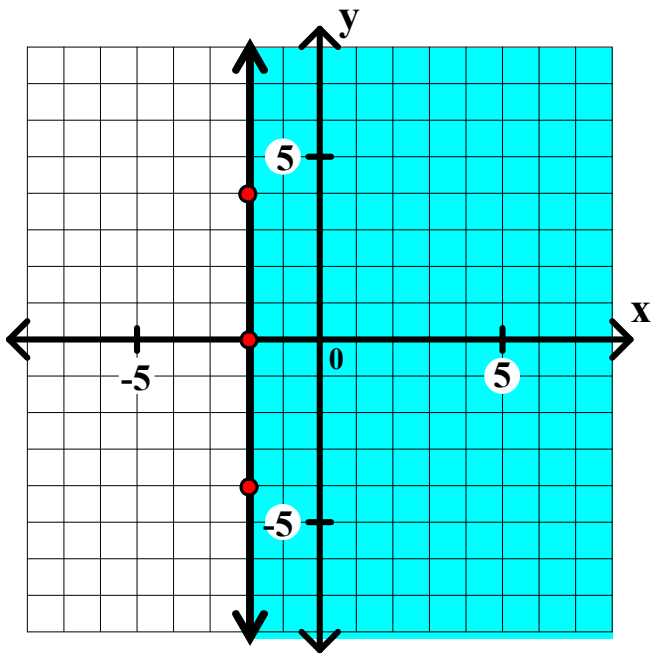

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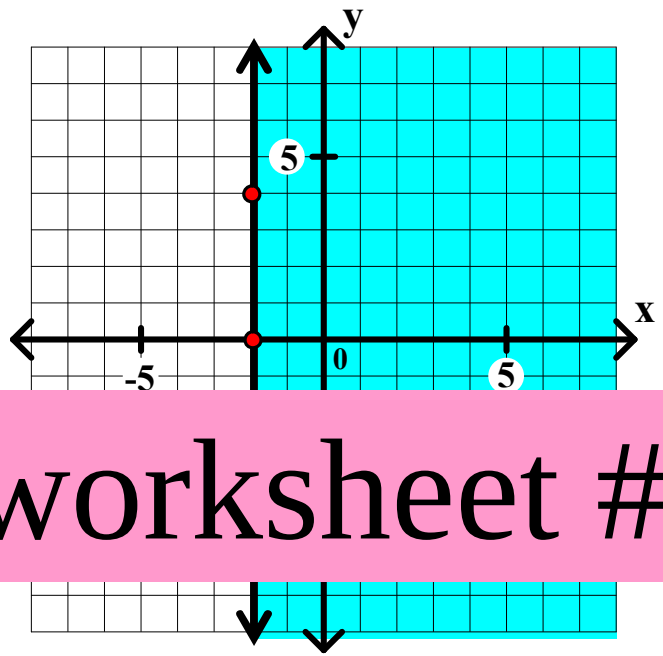

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