# 6.7 Graph Linear Inequalities in Two Variables

**Goal** • Graph linear inequalities in two variables.

#### **Your Notes**

#### **VOCABULARY**

Linear inequality in two variables A linear inequality in two variables is the result of replacing the = sign in a linear equation with <,  $\le$ , >, or  $\ge$ .

Graph of an inequality in two variables The set of points that represent all solutions of the inequality

### Example 1

Check solutions of a linear inequality

Tell whether the ordered pair is a solution of 3x - 4y > 9.

$$b.(2, -1)$$

### Solution

$$3x - 4y > 9$$
 Write inequality.

$$3(\underline{2}) - 4(\underline{0}) > 9$$
 Substitute  $\underline{2}$  for x and  $\underline{0}$  for y.

(2, 0) is not a solution.

**b.** Test 
$$(2, -1)$$
:

$$3x - 4y > 9$$
 Write inequality.

$$3(\underline{2}) - 4(\underline{-1}) > 9$$
 Substitute  $\underline{2}$  for x and  $\underline{-1}$  for y.

$$(2, -1)$$
 is a solution.

#### **Your Notes**

GRAPHING A LINEAR INEQUALITY IN TWO VARIABLES

- **Step 1 Graph** the boundary line. Use a <u>dashed</u> line for < or >, and use a <u>solid</u> line for  $\le$  or  $\ge$ .
- Step 2 Test a point not on <u>the boundary line</u> by checking whether the ordered pair is a solution of the inequality.
- Step 3 Shade the <u>half-plane</u> containing the point if the ordered pair <u>is</u> a solution of the inequality. Shade the <u>other half-plane</u> if the ordered pair <u>is not</u> a solution.

## **Example 2** Graph a linear inequality in two variables

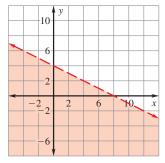
Graph the inequality  $y < -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$ .

#### **Solution**

- **1. Graph** the equation  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$ . The inequality is <, so use a <u>dashed</u> line.
- **2. Test** (0, 0) in  $y < -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$ .

$$\underline{0} < -\frac{1}{2}(\underline{0}) + 4$$

3. Shade the half-plane that <u>contains</u> (0, 0) because (0, 0) is a solution of the inequality.



Graph the inequality  $x \ge 4$ .

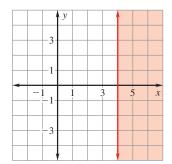
Solution

Example 3

- **1. Graph** the equation x = 4. The inequality is  $\ge$ , so use a solid line.
- **2. Test** (0, 3) in  $x \ge 4$ . You only substitute the <u>x-coordinate</u> because the inequality does not have the variable <u>y</u>.

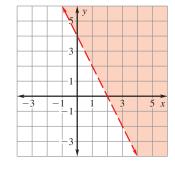
**0** ≥ 4

3. Shade the half-plane that does not contain (0, 3), because (0, 3) is not a solution of the inequality.

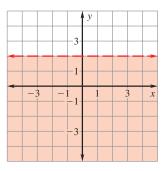


**Checkpoint** Graph the inequality.

**1.** 2y + 4x > 8



**2.** *y* < 2



Homework