$\qquad$
$\qquad$

In every linear function there is an input value ( $x$ ) and an output value ( $y$ ). If given either the $x$ or the $y$ value, you can always find the other value.

Example: Given the function $5 x+2 y=10$, find the $x$ if the value of $y$ is -5 .


So when $y=-5, x=4$. The point $(4,-5)$ is a solution.

A solution to a linear equation is any point that is on the line. Therefore in the example above if we graphed the equation $5 x+2 y=10$, we would find the point $(4,-5)$ falls on the line of graph.


We could also identify other solutions just by looking at the graph. Other possible solutions for this function include $(2,0)$ and $(0,5)$.

Name $\qquad$
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Reporting Category 4 Notes (A.7.B.)

## Linear Inequalities

An linear inequality is similar to a linear equation but will have an inequality sign rather than an equal sign.
Inequality Signs:

| $<$ | $\leq$ | $>$ | $\geq$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - less than <br> - fewer than | - less than or equal to <br> - no more than <br> - at mos $\dagger$ | - greater than <br> - more than | - greater than or equal to <br> - no less than <br> - at least |

When graphing linear equations the sign determines two parts of the graph - The shading and if the line will be a solid line or a dotted line. Below are examples of each type of graph.

$$
y>2 x+1
$$

The greater than sign means to shade above.
The line will beydotted since it is not equal to.

$y \geq 2 x+1$
The greater than or equal to sign means to shade above. The line will be solid since it is equal to.


$$
y<2 x+1
$$

The less than sign means to shade below. The line will be dotted since it is not equal to.

$y \leq 2 x+1$
The less than or equal to sign means to shade below. The line will be solid since it is equal to.


