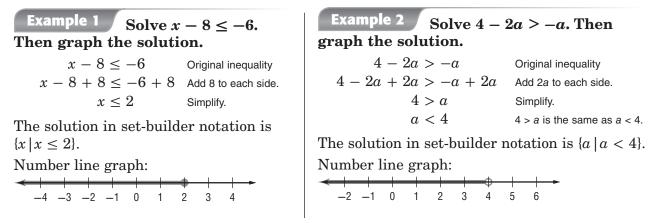
### **Study Guide and Intervention** 5-1

# Solving Inequalities by Addition and Subtraction

Solve Inequalities by Addition Addition can be used to solve inequalities. If any number is added to each side of a true inequality, the resulting inequality is also true.

Addition Property of Inequalities	For all numbers a, b, and c, if $a > b$ , then $a + c > b + c$ ,
	and if $a < b$ , then $a + c < b + c$ .

The property is also true when > and < are replaced with  $\ge$  and  $\le$ .



## Exercises

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Solve each inequality. Check your solution, and then graph it on a number line.

<b>1.</b> $t - 12 \ge 16$	<b>2.</b> <i>n</i> − 12 < 6	<b>3.</b> $6 \le g - 3$
◄               → 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	▲                 → 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	
<b>4.</b> $n - 8 < -13$	<b>5.</b> $-12 > -12 + y$	6 -6 > m - 8
		0 0 / 110 0

Solve each inequality. Check your solution.

- **7.**  $-3x \le 8 4x$ **8.**  $0.6n \ge 12 - 0.4n$ **9.** -8k - 12 < -9k
- **10.** -y 10 > 15 2y **11.**  $z \frac{1}{3} \le \frac{4}{3}$ 12, -2b > -4 - 3b

## Define a variable, write an inequality, and solve each problem. Check your solution.

**13.** A number decreased by 4 is less than 14.

14. The difference of two numbers is more than 12, and one of the numbers is 3.

**15.** Forty is no greater than the difference of a number and 2.

5-1

# Study Guide and Intervention (continued)

# Solving Inequalities by Addition and Subtraction

**Solve Inequalities by Subtraction** Subtraction can be used to solve inequalities. If any number is subtracted from each side of a true inequality, the resulting inequality is also true.

For all numbers *a*, *b*, and *c*, if a > b, then a - c > b - c, **Subtraction Property of Inequalities** and if a < b, then a - c < b - c.

The property is also true when > and < are replaced with  $\ge$  and  $\le$ .

#### Example Solve 3a + 5 > 4 + 2a. Then graph it on a number line.

3a + 5 > 4 + 2a	Original inequality
3a + 5 - 2a > 4 + 2a - 2a	Subtract 2a from each side.
a + 5 > 4	Simplify.
a + 5 - 5 > 4 - 5	Subtract 5 from each side.
a > -1	Simplify.
$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{n} \cdot 1 \cdot 1$	

The solution is  $\{a | a > -1\}$ .

Number line graph: - + + + +-4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4

## **Exercises**

Solve each inequality. Check your solution, and then graph it on a number line.

**1.**  $t + 12 \ge 8$ **2.** n + 12 > -12**3.**  $16 \le h + 9$ -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 -26 -25 -24 -23 -22 -21 **6.**  $\frac{3}{2}q - 5 \ge \frac{1}{2}q$ 4. v + 4 > -2**5.** 3r + 6 > 4r<u>| | | | | | | </u> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 Solve each inequality. Check your solution. 8.  $r + \frac{1}{4} > \frac{3}{8}$ **7.**  $4p \ge 3p + 0.7$ **9.** 9k + 12 > 8k**10.**  $-1.2 > 2.4 + \gamma$ **11.** 4y < 5y + 14**12.** 3n + 17 < 4n

## Define a variable, write an inequality, and solve each problem. Check your solution.

**13.** The sum of a number and 8 is less than 12.

**14.** The sum of two numbers is at most 6, and one of the numbers is -2.

**15.** The sum of a number and 6 is greater than or equal to -4.