Linear Inequalities

Linear inequalities are inequalities where the power of the unknown in any algebraic expression is no higher than 1.

We can solve linear inequalities in the same way that we solve linear equations.

Example

$4x + 1 < 13$ which is read as '$4x + 1$ is less than 13'.

$$4x + 1 < 13$$

$$-1 \quad -1$$

$$4x < 12$$

$$\div 4 \quad \div 4$$

$$x < 3$$

The solution is $x < 3$

This means that x is any value less than (but not including) 3

THIRD SPACE LEARNING