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Translate the sentence into an inequality calculator

In Chapter 2 we have established rules to resolve equations using the number of arithmetic. Now that we have learned the operations on the signed numbers, we will use those same rules to solve the equations involving negative numbers. We will also study techniques for resolution and graphics of inequalities with a stranger. Resolution of equations involving objectives of numbers signed upon completion of this section you should be able to resolve the equations that involve signed numbers. Example 1 solve for x and control: $x + 5 = 3$ solution using the same procedures learned in chapter 2, we submit 5 from each side of the equation obtaining the execution of example 2 solve for x and verification: $-3x = 12$ solution divide Each side -3 , always obtain the control of the original equation. Another way to resolve the $3x - 4 = 7x + 8$ equation would first subtract $3x$ on both sides obtaining $-4 = 4x + 8$, then subtract 8 on both sides and get $-12 = 4x$. Now divide both sides of 4 obtight $-3 = x$ or $x = -3$. First remove parenthesis. Then follow the procedure learned in chapter 2. Literal objectives of equations at the time of completion of this section you should be able to: Identify a literal equation. Apply rules previously learned to resolve the literal equations. An equation with more than one letter is sometimes called literal equation. Occasionally it is necessary to resolve such an equation for one of the letters in terms of others. The step-by-step procedure has been discussed and used in Chapter 2 is still valid after removing any grouping symbol. Example 1 Solve for C: $3(X + C) - 4Y = 2x - 5C$ solution first remove brackets. At this point we note that since we are resolving for C, we want to obtain C on one side and all the other terms on the other side of the equation. So we get memory, ABX is the same as $1abx$. We divide from the X coefficient, which in this case is ab. Solve the $2x + 2y - 9x + 9A$ equation by preparing first 2.v from both sides. Compare the solution with the one obtained in the example. Sometimes the form of an answer can be changed. In this example we could multiply both the numerator and the response denominator from (- 1) (this does not change the value of the response) and obtains the advantage of this last expression on the first is that there are so many negative signs in La reply. Multiply the numerator and the denominator of a fraction of the same number is a use of the fundamental principle of the fractions. The most commonly used literal expressions are geometry, physical, business, electronic formulas and so on. Example 4 is the formula for the area of a trapeze. Solve for c. A trapeze has two parallel sides and two sides not comprising. Parallel sides are called bases. Removing brackets does not mean simply delete them. We must multiply every term within brackets from the factor that precedes its parentheses. The modification of the response form is not necessary, but you should be able to recognize when you have a correct answer even if the shape is not the same. Example 5 is a formula that gives interest (i) earned for a period of days d when the main (P) and the annual rate (R) are known. Find the annual rate when the quantity of interest, the principal and the number of days are all known. Solution The problem requires resolution for R. Notice in this example that R was left on the right side and therefore the calculation was simpler. We can rewrite the answer another way if we wish. Graphic inequality goals After completing this section you need to be able to: Use the inequality symbol to represent the relative positions of two numbers on the numeric line. of the graph on the numeric line. We have already discussed the set of rational numbers such as those that can be expressed as a relationship between two whole numbers. There is also a number of numbers, called irrational numbers, which cannot be expressed as the relationship between whole numbers. This set includes these numbers as and so on. The set composed of rational and irrational numbers is called real numbers. Given two real numbers A and B, it is always possible to affirm that many times we are interested in being equal or not two numbers, but there are situations in which we also want to represent the relative size of the numbers that are not equal. The symbols are symbols of inequality or order relationships and are used to show the relative dimensions of the values of two numbers. We usually read the symbol B is read as "A is greater than B." Note that we have declared that I usually read a A, then $-x > 3$ then $-5 < 6$ solution to get x on the left side we need to divide each term from -2 . Note that from the moment we are dividing from a negative number, We need to change the direction of inequality. Notice that as soon as we share from a negative quantity, we must change the direction of inequality. Take special note of this fact. Every time it is divided or multiply by a negative number, you need to change the Direction of the symbol of inequality. This is the only difference between the resolution of equations and solving inequalities. When we multiply or divide from a positive number, there are no changes. When we multipliciam or or divide from a negative number, the direction of changes in inequality. Be careful: this is the source of many mistakes. Once we have removed parentheses and have only the individual terms in an expression, the procedure to find a solution is almost so in chapter 2. Let us now examine the stepper method from chapter 2 and note the difference during resolution Inequalities. First eliminates the fractions by multiplying all the terms of the minimum common denominator of all fractions. (No change when we are multiplying from a positive number.) According to simplifying combining similar terms on each side of inequality. (No change) Add or subtracts To get the unknown on one side and the numbers on the other. (No change) fourth to divide every term of inequality from the coefficient of the unknown. If the coefficient is positive, inequality will remain the same. If the coefficient is negative, the inequality will be reversed. (This is the important difference between equations and inequalities.) The only possible difference is in the final passage. What should be done when it is divided with a negative number? Do not forget. forget. Label the endpoint. Summary Keywords A literal equation is an equation that involves more than one letter. The symbols are symbols of inequality or order relationships. A

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