

Rules of inequalities:

- 1-) If $a < b$ then $a+c < b+c$ and $a-c < b-c$
- 2-) If $a < b$ and $c > 0 \Rightarrow ac < bc, \frac{a}{c} < \frac{b}{c}$
- 3-) If $a < b$ and $c < 0 \Rightarrow ac > bc, \frac{a}{c} > \frac{b}{c}$
- 4-) If $0 < a < b \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{a}$ ($0 < 2 < 4, \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$)

$\frac{1}{b}$
↑
-1/2
a

$\frac{1}{a}$
↑
-1/4
b

If $a < b < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{a}$ (eg. $-4 < -2 < 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < -\frac{1}{4}$)
- 5-) If $0 < a < b, n > 0 \Rightarrow a^n < b^n$ ($0 < 2 < 3 \Rightarrow 2^2 < 3^2$)
 If $0 < a < b, n > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a} < \sqrt[n]{b}$

Intervals:

• $(a, b]:$, $a < x \leq b$

• $(-\infty, a]:$, $-\infty < x \leq a$

• $[a, b):$, $a \leq x < b$

• $(-\infty, a):$, $-\infty < x < a$

• $[a, \infty):$, $a \leq x < \infty$

• $(-\infty, \infty):$, $-\infty < x < \infty$

• $(a, \infty):$, $a < x < \infty$

ex: Solve the following inequalities. Express the solution ⁽²⁾ as an interval or union of intervals.

$$a.) 3x - 2 < x + 18 \Rightarrow 3x - x < 18 + 2 \Rightarrow 2x < 20 \Rightarrow x < 10$$

Soln. set: $(-\infty, 10)$

$$b.) \frac{3x-1}{4} \geq \frac{1-x}{2} \Rightarrow 2(3x-1) \geq 4(1-x) \Rightarrow 6x-2 \geq 4-4x$$
$$\Rightarrow 6x+4x \geq 4+2 \Rightarrow 10x \geq 6 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{6}{10}$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \text{Soln. set: } \left[\frac{3}{5}, \infty\right)$$

$$c.) -3x - 1 < 3 + x \Rightarrow -1 - 3 < x + 3x \Rightarrow -4 < 4x \Rightarrow -\frac{4}{4} < \frac{4x}{4}$$
$$\Rightarrow -1 < x \Rightarrow \text{Soln. set: } (-1, \infty)$$

$$d.) 2(4x-2) > 4(2x+1) \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 8x-4 \\ -8x \end{matrix} > \begin{matrix} 8x+4 \\ -8x \end{matrix} \Rightarrow -4 > 4$$

imp.

\Rightarrow Soln. set: $\{\emptyset\}$ or There is no soln.

$$e.) \begin{matrix} -6 < 2-2x \leq 14 \\ -2 \quad -2 \quad -2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} -6-2 < 2-2x-2 \leq 14-2 \\ -8 < -2x \leq 12 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow -8 < -2x \leq 12$$

$$\frac{-8}{-2} > \frac{-2x}{-2} \geq \frac{12}{-2} \Rightarrow 4 > x \geq -6 \Rightarrow \text{Number line from } -6 \text{ to } 4 \text{ with tick marks and a shaded region between them.}$$

Soln. set: $[-6, 4)$

f₁) x² ≤ 2x + 3 ⇒ x² - 2x - 3 ≤ 0 ⇒ (x-3)(x+1) ≤ 0

x - 3 = 0 ⇒ x = 3

x + 1 = 0 ⇒ x = -1

	$-\infty$		-1		3		∞
x+1		-	•	+		-	
x-3		-		-	•	+	
(x+1)(x-3)		+	•	+	•	+	

Soln. set: [-1, 3]

f₂) x² ≥ 2x + 3 ⇒ (x-3)(x+1) ≥ 0

Soln. set: (-∞, -1] ∪ [3, ∞)

g₁) $\frac{x-1}{3-x} > 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{3-x} - 2 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x-7}{3-x} > 0$

	$-\infty$		$\frac{7}{3}$		3		∞
3x-7		-	•	+	+		
3-x		+	+	+	•	-	
$\frac{3x-7}{3-x}$		-		+		-	

$\frac{3x-7}{3-x} > 0$ if $\frac{7}{3} < x < 3$

⇒ Soln. set: ($\frac{7}{3}$, 3)

g₂) $\frac{x-1}{3-x} \leq 2$

⇔ $\frac{3x-7}{3-x} \leq 0$

Soln. set: $(-\infty, \frac{7}{3}] \cup (3, \infty)$

Absolute Values

(4)

$$|x| = \begin{cases} -x & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Properties of Abs. value:

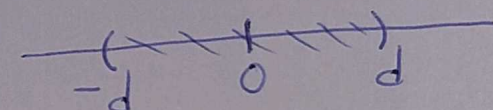
1-) $|a \cdot b| = |a| |b|$

2-) $\left| \frac{a}{b} \right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|}$

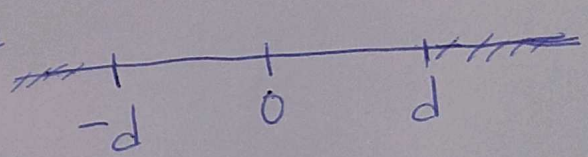
3-) $|a-b| = |b-a| \left(= |-(a-b)| = \underbrace{|-1|}_{1} |a-b| = |a-b| \right)$

4-) $-|a| \leq a \leq |a|$, 5-) $|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$

Absolute Value Inequalities: , $d > 0$

1-) $|x| < d \Rightarrow -d < x < d$;  A number line with points -d, 0, and d marked. The region between -d and d is shaded with diagonal lines, and the endpoints are open parentheses.

2-) $|x| \leq d \Rightarrow -d \leq x \leq d$

3-) $|x| > d \Rightarrow x < -d \text{ or } x > d$  A number line with points -d, 0, and d marked. The regions to the left of -d and to the right of d are shaded with diagonal lines, and the endpoints are open parentheses.

4-) $|x| \geq d \Leftrightarrow x \leq -d \text{ or } x \geq d$
 $(-\infty, -d] \cup [d, \infty)$

ex: Solve the following equalities and inequalities:

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } |x-4|=1 &\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x-4=1 \Rightarrow x=5 \\ \text{or} \\ -(x-4)=1 \Rightarrow -x+4=1 \\ \Rightarrow -x=-3 \Rightarrow x=3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x=3 \\ \text{or} \\ x=5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Soln. set: $\boxed{\{3, 5\}}$

$$\text{b) } \left| \frac{5}{x} \right| = 12 \Rightarrow \frac{|5|}{|x|} = 12 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{12} = |x| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{5}{12} \\ \text{or} \\ x = -\frac{5}{12} \end{cases}$$

Soln. set: $\left\{ \pm \frac{5}{12} \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } |4+3x|=6 &\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 4+3x=6 \Rightarrow 3x=6-4=2 \Rightarrow x=\frac{2}{3} \\ \text{or} \\ 4+3x=-6 \Rightarrow 3x=-6-4=-10 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{10}{3} \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Soln. set: $\left\{ -\frac{10}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right\}$

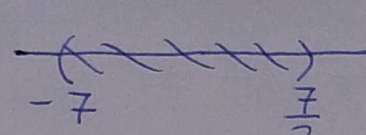
~~***~~ d) $|7x+3|=x \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 7x+3=x \\ \text{or} \\ 7x+3=-x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 6x=-3 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{or} \\ 8x=-3 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{3}{8} \end{array}$

!! $(\Rightarrow x \geq 0)$
(since $|7x+3| \geq 0$)

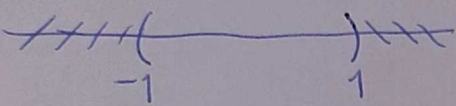
but $x \geq 0 \Rightarrow$

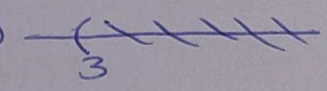
Soln. set: $\{\emptyset\} \leftarrow \boxed{\text{No soln.}}$

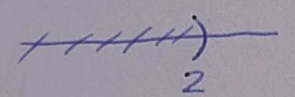
e-) $|4x+7| < 21 \Rightarrow -21 < 4x+7 < 21 \Rightarrow \frac{-28}{4} < \frac{4x}{4} < \frac{14}{4}$

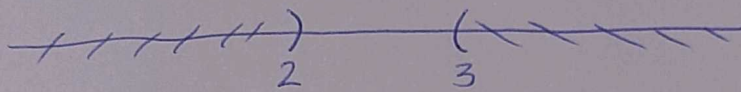
$\Rightarrow -7 < x < \frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow$  $\Rightarrow \boxed{(-7, \frac{7}{2})}$

f-) $\frac{1}{|2x-5|} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{|2x-5|}_a > 1 \Rightarrow 2x-5 > 1 \Rightarrow 2x > 6$
 or $2x-5 < -1 \Rightarrow 2x < 4$



$2x > 6 \Rightarrow x > 3 \Rightarrow$ 

$2x < 4 \Rightarrow x < 2 \Rightarrow$ 

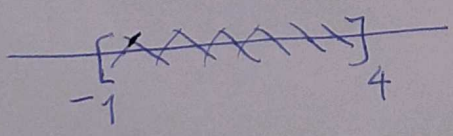


Soln. set: $\boxed{(-\infty, 2) \cup (3, \infty)}$

g-) $-2 < |2x-3| \leq 5$

i) $|2x-3| \geq 0 > -2 \Rightarrow$ whatever x value is, $|2x-3| > -2$ ✓

ii) $|2x-3| \leq 5 \Rightarrow -5 \leq 2x-3 \leq 5 \Rightarrow -5+3 \leq 2x \leq 5+3$
 $\frac{-2}{2} \leq \frac{2x}{2} \leq \frac{8}{2}$



$-1 \leq x \leq 4$ ✓✓

\Rightarrow Soln. set: $[-1, 4]$

h.) $|x-1| + 2x \geq 2 \Rightarrow |x-1| \geq 2-2x$

$\Rightarrow x-1 \geq 2-2x \Rightarrow 3x \geq 3 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$

or

$-(x-1) \geq 2-2x \Leftrightarrow x-1 \leq -(2-2x)$
 $x-1 \leq -2+2x$
 $2-1 \leq 2x-x$
 $1 \leq x$

Soln. set: $[1, \infty)$

Check: $x=0$:

$|0-1| + 2(0) = |-1| + 0 = 1 \not\geq 2$

Exercises:

- $|3x+2| < 8$ (Ans.: $(-\frac{10}{3}, 2)$)
- $|2x-17| < -4$ (Ans.: No soln. or $\{\emptyset\}$)
- $|1-3x| > 2$ (Ans.: $x < -\frac{1}{3}$ or $x > 1 \Rightarrow (-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (1, \infty)$)
- $|3x-2| + x < \frac{5}{2}$ (Ans.: $-\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{9}{8} \Rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{9}{8})$)
- $\frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{(x+2)} > 0$ (Ans.: $(-2, -1) \cup (3, \infty)$)
- $(x+1)^2 \cdot x \cdot (x-1) < 0$ (Ans.: $(0, 1)$)
- $\frac{x^2-4}{-x^2+5x+6} \geq 0$ (Ans.: $[-2, -1] \cup [2, 6)$)

Quadratic Equations:

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$ax^2+bx+c=0$ (a, b, c ∈ ℝ, a ≠ 0) solving → factorization
→ Using quadratic formula:

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = \Delta \text{ (discriminant)}$$

* $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$ there is no (real) solution

* $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow$ repeated real roots $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b}{2a}$

* $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow$ there are 2 real, distinct roots.

Examples: Solve the following equations:

1-) $3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (3x+1)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow$ $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ or $x = 2$
 $(x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4(3)(-2)}}{2(3)} = \frac{5 \pm 7}{6} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases})$

2-) $(3x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0) \rightarrow$ there is no (real) factorization

$a=3, b=-2, c=1 : \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4(3)(1) = -8 < 0$

\Rightarrow no real root!

3-) $\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{9}{x^2} + 8 = 0$

Soln. set: $\left\{ \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right\}$

Let $u = \frac{1}{x^2} : \begin{cases} u^2 - 9u + 8 = 0 \\ (u-8)(u-1) = 0 \end{cases}$

$u=8 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = 8 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$u=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

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Exercises: Solve the following quadratics.

• $x^2 - 10x + 6 = 0$ (x_1, x_2 : distinct real roots)

• $4x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$ (x_1, x_2)

• $3x^2 + 8x + 6 = 0$ ($\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 64 - 4(3)(6) < 0$)
no real roots!

• $x^2 - 22x + 121 = 0$ ($x_1 = x_2 = 11$) (or $\Delta = 0$)
 $(x - 11)^2 = 0$

• $x^4 - 2x^2 + 3 = 0$ ($u = x^2$; No real root)

• $(x-3)^2 + 5(x-3) + 4 = 0$ ($u = x-3 \Rightarrow \{-1, 2\}$)

$$u^2 + 5u + 4 = 0$$

$$(u+4)(u+1) = 0$$

$$u = -4 \text{ or } u = -1$$

$$x-3 = -4$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x-3 = -1$$

$$x = 2$$

(B.K.: 0-537-798-2133)