

## 2.8 Solving Inequalities in One Variable

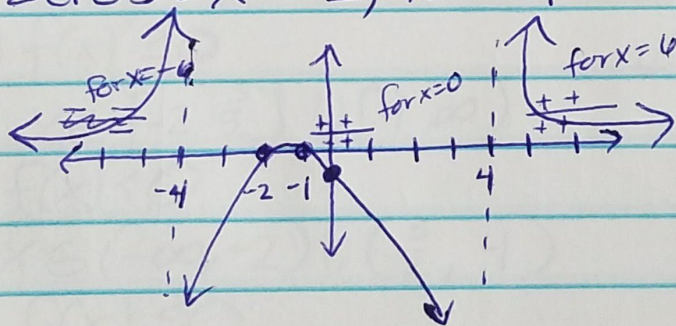
- ① Solve one side of the inequality for zero
- ② Determine the zeros, VA/holes of the inequality (remember to factor!)
- ③ Make a very rough sketch of the graph
- ④ Use the graph to determine the interval solution.

Ex #1 Solve  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 - 16}$  for a) undef. vals.  
 b)  $= 0$  c)  $> 0$  d)  $\geq 0$  e)  $< 0$  f)  $\leq 0$ .

$$\frac{(x+2)(x+1)}{(x-4)(x+4)} = 0$$

a) undef:  $x = 4$  or  $x = -4$

b) zeros:  $x = -2, x = -1$



c)  $f(x) > 0$        $x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (4, \infty)$

d)  $f(x) \geq 0$        $x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup [-2, -1] \cup (4, \infty)$

e)  $f(x) < 0$        $x \in (-4, -2) \cup (-1, 4)$

f)  $f(x) \leq 0$        $x \in (-4, -2] \cup [-1, 4)$



Ex #2 Solve for when  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 7x^2 - 10x + 24$  is a)  $= 0$  b)  $> 0$  c)  $\geq 0$  d)  $< 0$  e)  $\leq 0$ .

a)  $0 = 2x^3 - 7x^2 - 10x + 24$

$\frac{p}{q} = \pm \frac{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24}{1, 2}$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -2 & 2 & -7 & -10 & 24 \\ & & -4 & 22 & -24 \\ \hline & 2 & -11 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr|l} 4 & 2 & -11 & 12 & \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr|l} 8 & -12 & & X = -2 \\ \hline \frac{3}{2} & 2 & -3 & \checkmark \\ & & 3 & X = 4 \\ & & & X = \frac{3}{2} \\ & 2 & & \checkmark \end{array}$$

b)  $f(x) > 0$

$x \in (-2, \frac{3}{2}) \cup (4, \infty)$

c)  $f(x) \geq 0$

$x \in [-2, \frac{3}{2}] \cup [4, \infty)$

d)  $f(x) < 0$

$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (\frac{3}{2}, 4)$

e)  $f(x) \leq 0$

$x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{3}{2}, 4]$

