# **Chapter 9**

## 9.1 Representing Inequalities, pages 347–349

**5.** a) Example:  $x \ge 3$  b) Example: x < 7c) Example:  $x \le -13$  d) Example: x > -1.5**6.** a) Yes; 4 is greater than 3.

c) Yes; 4 is greater than -9.

**7. a)** Example: All values greater than or equal to 8. Three possible values are 11, 15, and 22.

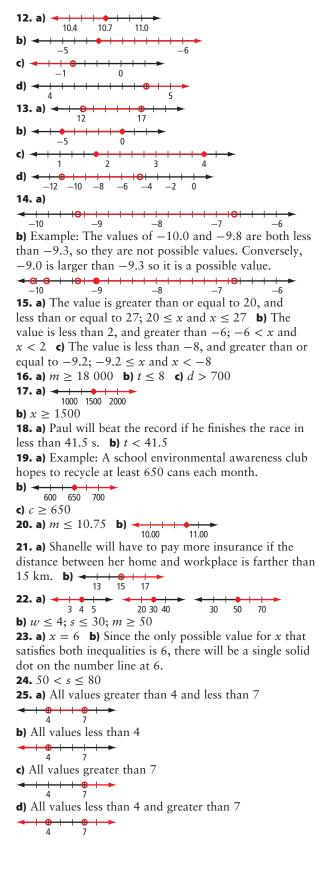
**b)** Example: All values less than -12. Three possible values are -14, -21.5, and -100.

**c)** Example: All values less than or equal to 6.4. Three possible values are 1, 3, and 6.4.

**d)** Example: All values that exceed -12.7. Three possible values are -11, 0, and 33.

**8.** a) 
$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ 12 & 32 & 52 \\ \bullet & p \ge 32 \end{array}$$

**9.** a) All values greater than 4. b) All values less than or equal to -2. c) All values greater than or equal to -13. **10.** a) Example: x < 12.7 or 12.7 > x



MathLinks 9 Chapter 9 Answers

### 9.2 Solving Single-Step Inequalities, pages 357–359

**5.** a)  $x \ge 29$  b) -7 < x c) x > -13.8 d)  $35 \le x$ **6.** a)  $y \ge 9$  b) -14.5 < y c)  $y \le -4$  d) y > 6.25**7.** a) x > 150 b)  $x \le 36$  c)  $2.4 \ge x$  d) x > -30

**8.** a)-c) No, the inequality is not changed because there is no multiplication or division by a negative number.

**d)** Yes, the direction of the inequality is changed because there is division by a negative number.

**e)** Yes, the direction of the inequality is changed because there is multiplication by a negative number.

f) No, the inequality is not changed because there is no multiplication or division by a negative number.

9. a) yes b) yes c) yes d) no

**10. a)** yes **b)** no **c)** no **d)** yes

**11. a)** yes **b)** no **c)** yes **d)** yes

**12.** a) yes b) No; the correct answer is x > -16, not x > 16. **13.** a) No; the correct solution is  $-9 \ge x$ , not  $-11 \ge x$ . b) yes

**14.** a)  $85f \le 1400$  b)  $f \le 16.47$  c) No, the boundary value is not a positive integer, which is required when discussing the number of fence sections.

**15.** a) 6w > 50 b)  $w > 8.\overline{3}$ . Megan must win 9 or more races to move up to the next racing category. c) No, the number of races won will be a non-negative integer.

**16.** a) Example: Three solutions are -6, -20.2, and -10. Three non-solutions are 0, -4, and 8.6.

**b)** Example: Three solutions are 0, -2, and 5.5. Three non-solutions are -11, -8, and -16.

**17.** Example: The inequality sign is reversed because each side was divided by a negative number, -5.

**18.** a) Example: The single sharpening cost is about \$6. When this is divided by 48, the answer is 8. So, if the skates need to be sharpened more than 8 times, the monthly charge would be a better option.

**b)** 5.75s > 49; s > 8.52. It would be better to take advantage of the monthly special if the skates were sharpened more than 8 times. The estimate and solution to the inequality are the same.

**19. a)**  $0.03p \ge 250$ ;  $p \ge 8333.\overline{3}$ . The owner would need to make a profit of at least \$8333.33 in order to donate at least \$250 to the local charity. **b)** Example: Check the boundary point,  $8333.\overline{3}$ , and then check that both sides of the inequality are equal:  $0.03(8333.\overline{3}) = 250$ . Check a number that is larger than the boundary value (9000) and see that it is a solution: 0.03(9000) = 270. Since 270 is larger than 250, then 9000 is a solution to the inequality. **20.**  $0.084k \le 57$ ;  $k \le 678.57$ ; They can travel no more than 678.57 km, assuming the car consumes the average amount of fuel.

**21. a)** Natalie must run 8 laps in order to complete the 3200-m distance:  $3200 \div 400 = 8$ . The total time of 9 min 23 s is equivalent to 563 s:  $9 \times 60 + 23 = 563$ . The expression 8x represents her total time, where x is her average time per lap. Consequently, her total time must be less than the current record of 563 s: 8x < 563. **b)** x < 70.375

**22.**  $\frac{s}{5} \ge 120$ ;  $s \ge 600$ . She will have to spend at least \$600 to get at least 120 points.

**23.** a)  $115d \ge 1000$ ;  $4d \le 50$  b)  $d \ge 8.70$ ;  $d \le 12.5$  c) Chris can build between 9 and 12 doghouses and stay within his guidelines.

**24.** 
$$x > -\frac{5}{6}$$
  
**25.**  $\xrightarrow{-15} -11$ 

**26.** The mass of the energy bar must be between 66.67 g and 76.92 g.

**27.** a)  $x \le 5$  b)  $x \ge 5$ **28.** a)  $-14 \le x$  and  $x \le -1$  b) -1 < x and x < 6c)  $\frac{5}{2} \ge x$  and  $x > -\frac{3}{2}$ 

### 9.3 Solving Multi-Step Inequalities, pages 365–367

**3.** a) x < 11 b) x > -20 c)  $50 \le x$ 

**b.** a) 
$$y \le 10.4$$
 b)  $-2.1 > y$  c)  $y > -108$  d)  $x \le 3\frac{1}{5}$ 

**5.** a) Check the boundary value: 3(8) + 11 = 35.

Check another number in the solution set, x = 10: 3(10) + 11 = 41. Since 41 is greater than 35, the solution is correct. **b**) Solve the inequality: 24 - 5x - 24 > 39 - 24. Finally, simplify

$$\frac{-5x}{-5} < \frac{15}{-5}$$
 to get the solution,  $x < -3$ .

**6.** a) 
$$x < 6$$
 b)  $x \ge 11$  c)  $x < -\frac{9}{8}$  d)  $x > 39$ 

**7. a)** 
$$y < 2$$
 **b)**  $y \le 10$  **c)**  $y > \frac{28}{9}$  **d)**  $y \ge 3$ 

**8.** a) Example: Let *j* represent the number of jerseys; 40j + 80 < 50j b) Example: Let *n* represent the number of text messages sent in one month; 0.12n < 0.05n + 15**9.** a) 0.05p + 10 > 0.04p + 15 b) John will have to deliver more than 500 papers to make the *Advance* the better offer.

10. a) Example: ABC Rentals would be a better deal if you travel less than 200 km per day (30 ÷ 0.15).
b) 0.14k + 25 < 55 c) ABC Rentals will be the better option if Kim travels less than 214.3 km per day.</li>
11. Kevin's weekly sales must be at least \$4000 for Dollar Deal to pay more.

**12.** Print Express would be the better option if more than 236 yearbooks are ordered.

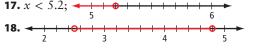
**13.** The member's plan is a better deal when 22 or more buckets of balls are used per month.

**14.** Molly must sell at least 72 candles in order to make a profit.

15. The first tank will contain less water after

 $27\frac{3}{11}$  minutes have passed.

**16.** a) Example: Estimate: 20 min b) Rob will be closer to the top after 17.14 min have passed.



19. Lauren can cut 34, 35, or 36 lawns per month and stay within her guidelines.
20. a) Ella is correct when x > 0.
b) Ella is incorrect when x ≤ 0. Example: Ella is correct when x = 2, but she is incorrect when x = -11.2.
21. 9 ≥ x and x ≥ -2
22. x > 0

#### Chapter 9 Review, pages 368–369

**1.** inequality

- **2.** graphically; algebraically
- **3.** open circle
- 4. solution
- 5. boundary point
- 6. closed circle
- **7.** a) Example: Savings  $\leq 40\%$
- **b)** Example: Free shipping for purchases  $\geq$  \$500
- **c)** Example: Number of items on sale > 80

**8.** a) Example: The bicycle must be at least 6.8 kg in mass.

**b**) Example: The bicycle must be less than or equal to 185 cm.

180 190

Linear Inequality	One Solution Value	<b>One Non-solution Value</b>
r > -4	3	-10
$0 \le s \le 7$	3.4	11
9.5 > t	8	22
$v \leq -\frac{5}{4}$	-2	0

**12.** a) d > -3 b) 5.4 < a c)  $-33 \ge b$  d) c < -16

**13.** a) No, the solution is incorrect. The boundary value of 8 is correct but the direction is incorrect.

**b)** The solution is correct.

**14. a)**  $14.5t \ge 600$  **b)** Tim must work at least 41.4 h per week to achieve his goal.

**15.** Danielle can buy a maximum of 13 scoops of ice cream and stay within her budget.

**16.** No, the solution is incorrect. The boundary value is correct but the direction is incorrect.

**17.** a) Yes, the solution is correct. b) Example: First, check that the boundary value creates an equation. Then, check a solution value in the original inequality and see if it results in a true inequality statement.

**18.** a) x < 45 b) 7.5 > x c)  $x \ge -1$  d) x < -20e)  $1.4 \le x$  f)  $x < -\frac{9}{8}$ 

**19.** The maximum number of people that can attend the banquet is 64.

**20.** Greg would need to purchase at least 201 tracks per month to make Plan A the better option.