



Vocabulary: Exploring Linear Inequalities in One Variable



Vocabulary

- **Boundary point** – a point separating the solution of an inequality from points not in the solution.
 - The graph of $x \leq 4$, shown to the right, has a boundary point at 4.
- **Inequality** – a statement that compares two quantities or expressions that are not equal.
 - A *strict inequality* uses one of the following symbols: $<$ (less than), $>$ (greater than), or \neq (not equal to).
 - Examples of strict inequalities are $x > 2$, and $x + 1 < 5$.
 - Inequalities that are not strict use the symbols \leq (less than or equal to) or \geq (greater than or equal to).
 - Examples of inequalities that are not strict are $x \leq 6$, and $2x \geq 4$.
- **Solution** – a value that makes an equation or inequality true.
 - For example, 3 is a solution of the inequality $2x \leq 8$ because $2(3) \leq 8$.

