Vocabulary: Solving 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* ≤ 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 ≠ (not equal to).
	+ Examples of strict inequalities are *x* > 2, and *x* + 1 < 5.
* Inequalities that are not strict use the symbols ≤ (less than or equal to) or
≥ (greater than or equal to).
	+ Examples of inequalities that are not strict are *x* ≤ 6, and 2*x* ≥ 4.
* Solution – a value that makes an equation or inequality true.
	+ For example, 3 is a solution of the inequality 2*x* ≤ 8 because 2(3) ≤ 8.