

Solve the inequality. Then graph the solution set. (Sign chart method)

$$3x^2 - 9x \geq 0$$

$$3x^2 - 9x = 0$$

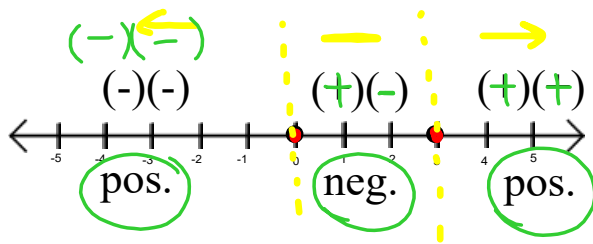
$$3x(x - 3) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ and } x = 3$$

1) Set equation equal to 0.

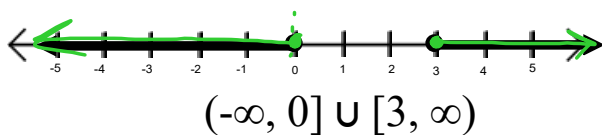
2) Factor

3) Find the zeros



4) Graph on number line

5) Test values with sign chart



6) Write solution set

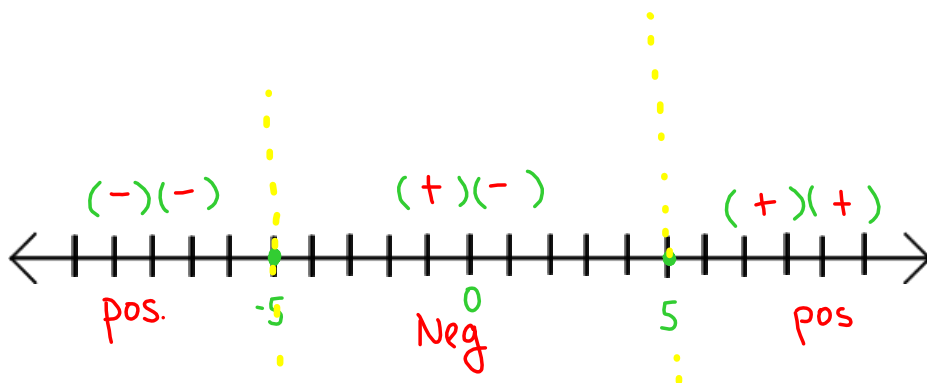
Solve the inequality. Then graph the solution set. (Sign chart method)

$$x^2 \leq 25 \Rightarrow x^2 - 25 \leq 0 \text{ Negative } [-5, 5]$$

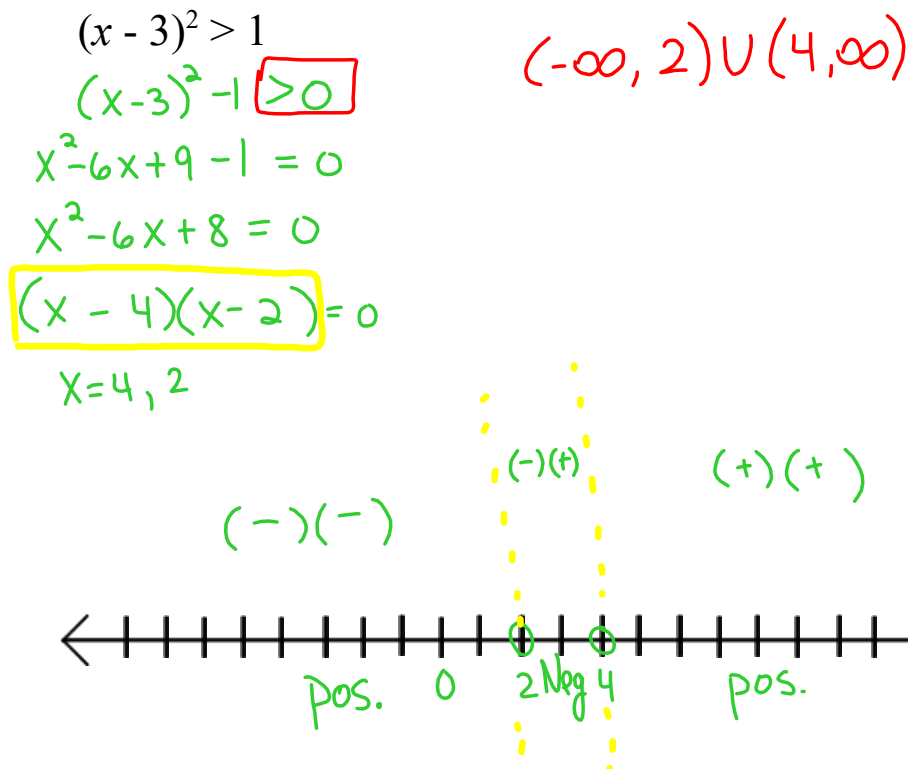
$$x^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$(x + 5)(x - 5) = 0$$

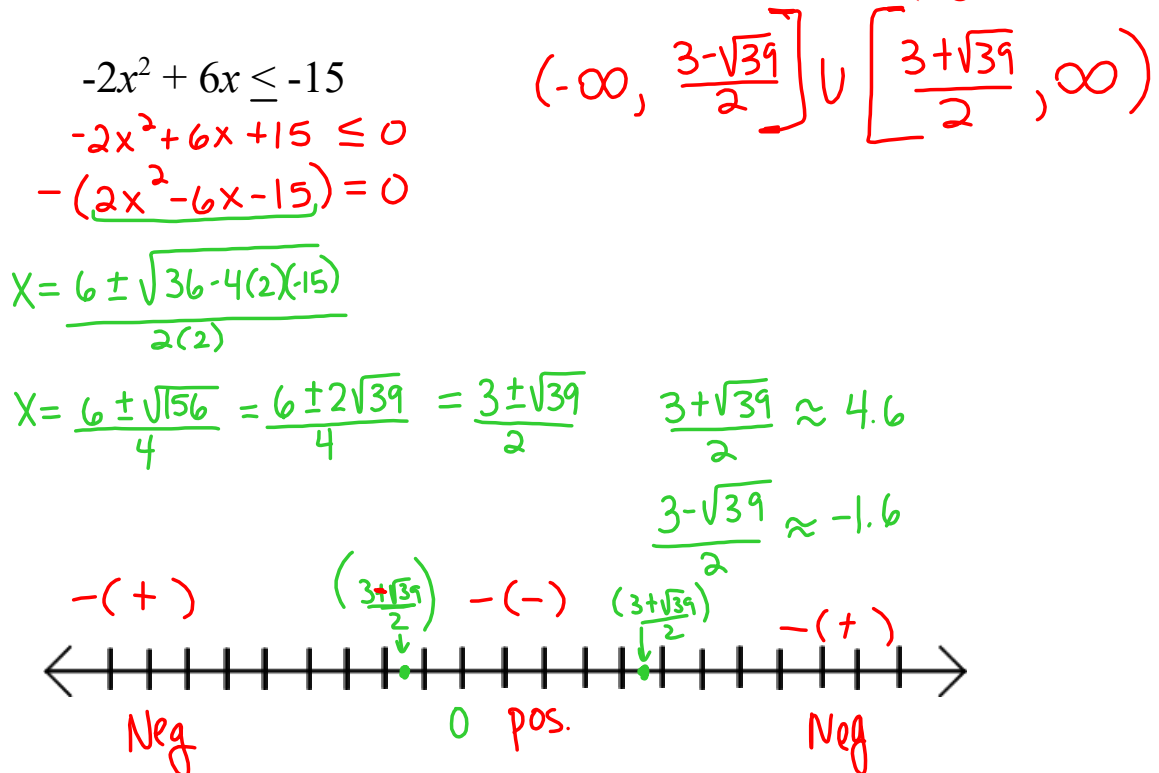
$$x = -5, 5$$



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$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x < 8$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8 < 0$$

$$x^2(x+2) - 4(x+2) = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x-2)(x+2) = 0$$

$$(x+2)^2(x-2) = 0$$

$$x = -2, 2$$

$(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 2)$

$(+)(-)$ $(+)(-)$ $(+)(+)$

Solve the inequality. Then graph the solution set. (Sign chart method)

$$x^2 + 3x + 8 > 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 8 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4(1)(8)}}{2(1)}$$

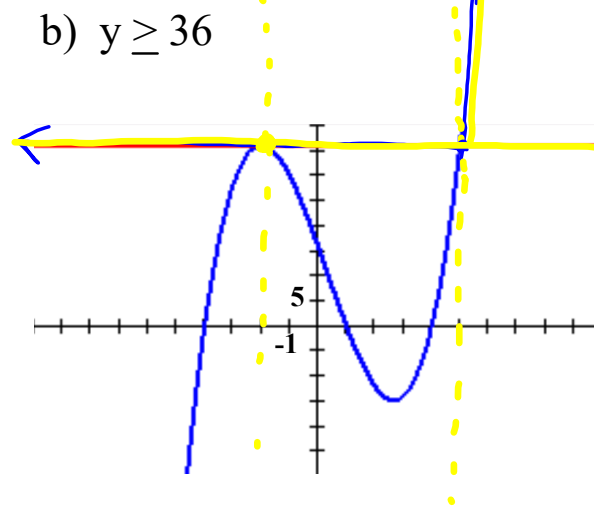
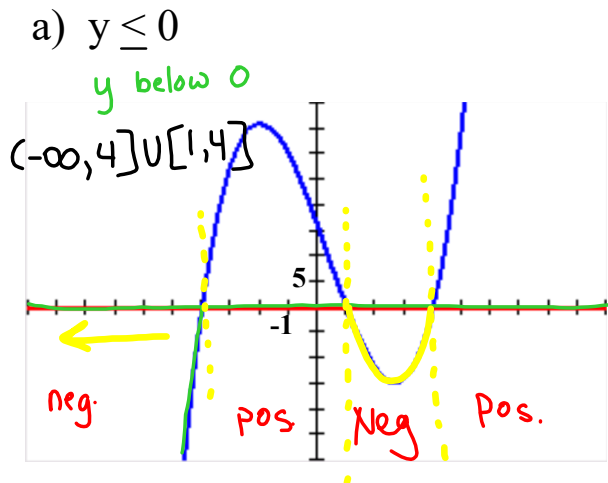
$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-23}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm i\sqrt{23}}{2}$$

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Use a graphing calculator to graph the equation. Use the graph to approximate the values of x that satisfy each inequality.

$$y = x^3 - x^2 - 16x + 16$$

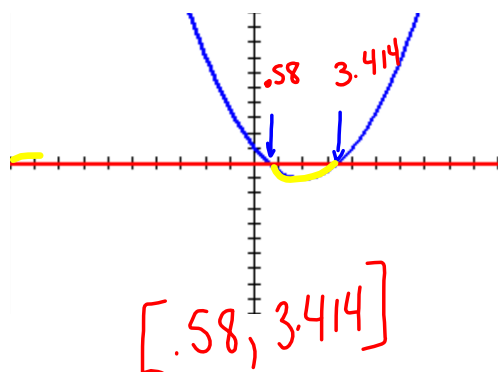
$$[-2] \cup [5, \infty)$$



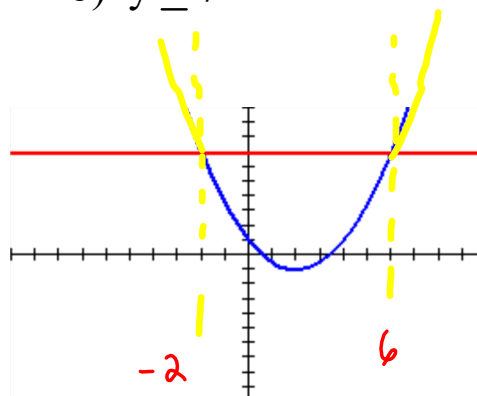
Use a graphing calculator to graph the equation. Use the graph to approximate the values of x that satisfy each inequality.

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 1$$

a) $y \leq 0$
below



b) $y \geq 7$
above $(-\infty, -2] \cup [6, \infty)$



Section 2.7A

Pg. 185-187: #13-39 odd, 53, 55