**Graphing an Inequality**

Y ≥ 5x + 2

**Step 1 – Make sure the equation is in functional form (y = ax + b) ; otherwise make the change**

Y ≥ 5x + 2

If you have to change the inequality – if you divide by a negative number to reduce the “y” variable, you MUST flip the symbol.

Example:

-2y ≤ -10x -4 ≤ y 5x + 2

**Step 2 – Graph the inequality as though it were a regular equation using one of the 2 methods (intercept method, rise over run)**

**Step 3 – Determine the type of line and shading for the inequality**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| “Greater Than” Symbol | > | Dotted Line | Shade Above the Line |
| “Less Than” Symbol | < | Dotted Line | Shade Below the Line |
| “Less Than or Equal To” Symbol | ≤ | Solid Line | Shade Below the Line |
| “Greater Than or Equal to” Symbol | ≥ | Solid Line | Shade Above the Line |

Y ≥ 5x + 2



Example #2

2x + 3y – 6 < 0

**Step 1 – Make sure the equation is in functional form (y = ax + b) ; otherwise make the change**

2x + 3y – 6 < 0 2x + 3y – 6 < 0 3y < -2x + 6 <

y < + 2

**Step 2 – Graph the inequality as though it were a regular equation using one of the 3 methods (intercept method, rise over run, or table of values)**



**Step 3 – Determine the type of line and shading for the inequality**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Greater Than Symbol | > | Dotted Line | Shade Above the Line |
| Less Than Symbol | < | Dotted Line | Shade Below the Line |
| Less Than or Equal To Symbol | ≤ | Solid Line | Shade Below the Line |
| Greater Than or Equal to Symbol | ≥ | Solid Line | Shade Above the Line |

y < + 2

