## 3.3- Intervals and Inequalities

## Learning Intention:

Today we will represent an inequality in three different ways.

## Success Criteria:

1) I understand the vocabulary for inequality signs, and can write an inequality with the correct symbol.
2) I know when to use open vs. closed brackets with interval (bracket) notation
3) I know when to use open vs closed dots on a number line
4) I can write an interval in set builder notation.

## Place the Following On Your Chart

| Greater than or equal to | Less than |
| :--- | :--- |
| Less than or equal to | Greater than or equal to |
| At least | A minimum of |
| A maximum of | No more than |
| More than | No fewer than |
| Minimum value of | At most |

Testers: Write the following as an inequality in the correct box

1. A number greater than 5
2. A number that is at least 21
3. A number no more than -6
4. A number less than 8


## VOCAB LIST FOR INTERVALS

| GREATER THAN |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |

# Sometimes it is useful to talk about a RANGE of numbers. 

Ex: I can plant tulips in the Fall when the night time temperature is greater than or equal to $-2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and less than $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## There are 3 ways to represent a range of numbers:

## 1) Number Line



Identifies the interval of numbers - The end number IS in the set o The end number IS NOT in the set

## 2) Bracket Notation

$$
\begin{gathered}
{\left[\begin{array}{cc}
-2,8[ \\
\text { Lowest \# Highest \# } \\
-5,7 & ]
\end{array}\right][5,9}
\end{gathered}
$$

HUGGING brackets BACK FACING brackets mean the end number means the end number is it is CONTAINED in the set. NOT CONTAINED in the set.

## Eg. 2 Inequalities Language

The mouth always OPENS to the larger number.

Less than 5
Greater than 10
At Most 22
At Least 15


## 3) Set Notation

## $\{x \in R \mid-2 \leq x<8\}$ <br> 

Lowest \# Highest \#

## $\checkmark$ Check

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