

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_/10

Please **print** your name**No Decimals No mixed numbers No complex fractions No boxed or circled answer Show Work**

- The collection of all solutions of an equation is called the **solution set** of the equation.
- Two equations are **equivalent** if they have the same solution sets.
- If any expression is added to both sides of an equation the resulting equation is **equivalent** to the original equation.
- A linear equation in one variable is an equation that can be written in the form  **$ax + b = 0$**  where a and b are real numbers with not both a and b equal to zero.
- The graph of an inequality consists of all the points, and only those points, whose coordinates are **solutions** of the inequality.
- Write the interval  $[3, 7)$  in set builder notation.

$$[3, 7) = \{x \mid 3 \leq x < 7\}$$

- Sketch the graph of  $(24, 65)$



- (3 pts) Sketch the graph of  $2x - 3 = 9$ ,  $2x - 3 < 9$ , and  $2x - 3 > 9$  on the same real number line. Be sure to label everything important.

$$2x - 3 = 9$$

$$2x = 12$$

$$x = 6$$

Test 0 in  $2x - 3 < 9$   
to obtain  $-3 < 9$   
which is true.

So  $(-\infty, 6)$  is the solution  
set for  $2x - 3 < 9$ .

By The Law of Trichotomy  
 $(6, \infty)$  is the solution set for  
 $2x - 3 > 9$

