## Toolkit: Graphing Linear Inequalities

You can use a graph to model linear inequalities like $y<2 x-10$ or $y \geq 2 x-10$
The graph of a linear inequality includes the region above or below the line depending on whether the inequality includes a greater than or less than symbol.

Step 1. Imagine the inequality symbol is an " = " and identify the slope and $y$-intercept.
Step 2 Plot points to set up your graph based on the slope and $y$-intercept.
Step 3: Connect the points with the appropriate type of line.
A solid line means that the points on the line are included in the solution. This type of line is used for $\qquad$

$A$ dashed line means that the points on the line are not included in the solution.
This type of line is used for $\qquad$


Step 4. Shade the region of the graph that represents the solution.
For y is < (less than) or $\mathrm{y} \leq$ (less than or equal to) shade $\qquad$ the line.


For $y$ is $>$ (greater than) or $y \geq$ (greater than or equal to) shade $\qquad$ the line.


## Practice:

1) Graph $y<8-\frac{5}{3} x$ on the coordinate axis provided.

Use a $\qquad$ line because ...

Shade $\qquad$ the line because...

2) Graph $y \leq 2 x+4$ on the coordinate axis provided.

Use a $\qquad$ line because ...

Shade $\qquad$ the line because...
3) Graph $y>\frac{1}{2} x-6$ on the coordinate axis provided.

Use a $\qquad$ line because ...

Shade $\qquad$ the line because...


Accurately draw the graph of each of the following inequalities without using your calculator. If the equation is in standard form, change it to slope-intercept form first. Show all calculations.

1) $y>-2 x-1$

2) $y \geq 3 x-6$

3) $y \leq-\frac{3}{2} x+10$

4) $y<\frac{2}{5} x+4$

5) $-3 x+4 y \leq-16$


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\text { 7) } 2 x+8 y>-16
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6) $3 x+6 y<12$

7) $-2 x+5 y \geq 40$

