I. Linear Inequality (p.81):
   1. Standard form, $ax + b \square c$ (a, b & c are real # constants)
      $<, >, \leq \text{ or } \geq$  
      e.g., $-3x + 15.2 < 5.5$
   2. Solve by using the same methods as when solving an equation, EXCEPT any time the inequality is multiplied or divided by a negative number then the inequality sign is reversed...

II. Intervals (p.82): see Table 7

III. Examples (pp.89-91): Exercises #34,44,68,92

HW: pp.89-91 / Exercises #31-45(odd),63,67,71,77,87,105,111,117
I. Graphing an Equation:
plot a few \((x,y)\)-points, enough to recognize the shape of the curve, then draw a smooth curve (which can be a straight line) through them...

II. Examples (p.102): Exercises #40,44

III. Intercepts (p.99): where the graph intersects the \(x\)-axis is known as an \(x\)-intercept, where it intersects the \(y\)-axis is known as a \(y\)-intercept...

\(x\)-intercept @ \((a,0)\)
\(y\)-intercept @ \((0,b)\)
IV. Example (p.103): Exercises #58

HW: pp.102-103 / Exercises #21-29(odd), 39, 45, 55, 57

Read pp.105-117 (section 1.6)