Algebra

Student’s Name

Institution

Date

**Algebra**

In mathematics, a solution set is described as the set of value which makes a certain set of equation. It is also regarded as the set of values that satisfy a given inequality. It therefore, means that every value in the solution set can satisfy the inequality. The solution set is also a set of ordered pairs which make equation true. For example 2x+3 greater than 7 and in this case X is regarded as a natural number. Compound inequality contains two inequalities which are joined together by words at the intersection of inequality of every solution. In order to solve compound inequality, it is necessary to separate the inequality into two inequalities and then determine whether it is required to have a union. Therefore, both statements are supposed to be true and the same. The two types of inequality are conjunction problems and disjunction problems, which sometimes appear as two simple inequalities.



Graph: Simple line graph

In the simple line graph in diagram 1 above, there are four intersections where the meeting occurs. However, AND or OR are used to for the separation of two simple inequalities. However, by conducting calculation to solve inequalities, the formula requires that the problem to be solved individually It means that the application of AND and OR are used to solve inequality problems by applying the formula in each case separately. However, intersection is the point where two inequalities meet together by words. It separates the two inequalities and therefore, it is essential for the solving inequalities problems.

References

Tyler L. Wallace (2015). Compound Inequalities

www.wallace.ccfaculty.org › book › 3.2 Compound Inequalities.pdf