

Name: _____
Date: Key
Period: _____

Algebra 1 Chapter 5 Vocabulary Study Guide

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|----------|-----|---------------------------|---------------|---|
| <u>G</u> | 1. | absolute value | A. | _____ is meant to be inclusive (includes the value) so we use \leq or \geq |
| <u>H</u> | 2. | between | B. | The combined regions that show the numbers that are solutions of either inequality is called _____ |
| <u>F</u> | 3. | boundary | C. | The two pieces of a the coordinate plane are called _____ when they are cut by an linear inequality |
| <u>J</u> | 4. | closed half-plane | D. | A _____ is any value of the variable that makes the inequality true |
| <u>H</u> | 5. | compound inequality | E. | Is a statement that compares two quantities using one of the following signs: $>$, \geq , $<$, \leq , or \neq |
| <u>C</u> | 6. | half-plane | F. | The _____ is the line that divides the coordinate plane into two pieces |
| <u>E</u> | 7. | inequality | G. | Distance from zero on a number line written as $ x $ |
| <u>K</u> | 8. | intersection | H. | When two inequalities are combined into one statement by the words AND or OR, the result is called _____ |
| <u>M</u> | 9. | open half-plane | I. | _____ is meant to be exclusive (does not include the value) so we use $<$ or $>$ |
| <u>L</u> | 10. | set-builder notation | J. | When the solution of the linear inequality is included we draw as solid line and the graph is a _____ |
| <u>D</u> | 11. | solution of an inequality | K. | The overlapping region is called of a graph that shows the numbers that are solutions of both inequalities is called the _____ |
| <u>B</u> | 12. | union | L. | _____ is a more concise way of writing a solution set which looks like $\{x x \leq -6\}$ |
| <u>A</u> | 13. | within | M. | When the solution of the linear inequality is excluded we draw as dotted line and the graph is a _____ |