

2.2.2 Inequalities

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

KEY WORDS solution set

<!-- Session 2 native-skill companion -->

Objective

Practise inequalities within the labelled native lessons. Public original tasks; locally authored answer guidance.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ Linear inequalities and number-line solutions · Foundation

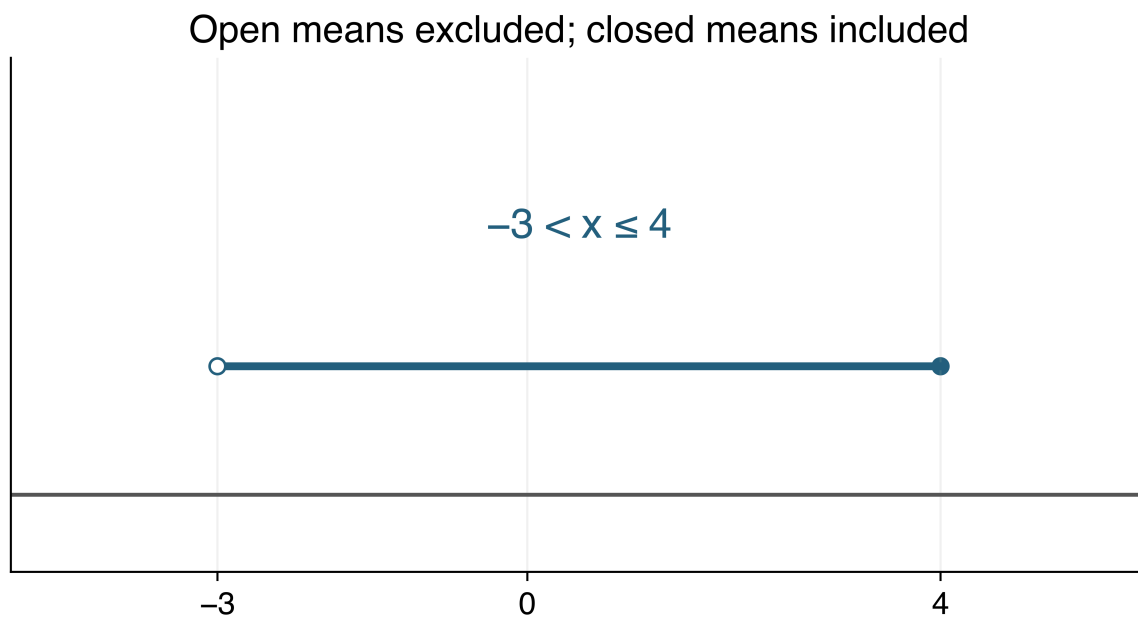
Solve a linear inequality using the same balance operations as an equation. Multiplying or dividing by a negative reverses its direction. Use a closed endpoint for $\leq$ or $\geq$ and an open endpoint for $<$ or $>$. Intersect restrictions to find their common permitted inputs.

$$3x + 5 \leq 17 \iff x \leq 4$$

$3x+5\leq 17$ gives $x\leq 4$. For nonnegative whole items, the permitted values are 0,1,2,3,4. Also $-2x<6$ gives $x>-3$ after division by -2 . The combined restriction $-3< x\leq 4$ has an open circle at -3 and a closed circle at 4 . A value $x=5$ fails the original budget because $3\times 5+5=20$.

A reversed sign is needed only when multiplying or dividing by a negative, not when adding a negative. Include the physical domain: negative or fractional item counts may be meaningless.

AQA A22 Foundation requires one-variable linear inequalities and number lines. Higher quadratic and two-variable regions are in a separate lesson; avoid replacing the inequality with a single boundary value.



Original native-lesson illustration; labels belong to its worked example.

2 Practice

2.1 (Foundation) Find the largest whole x satisfying $3x+5 \leq 17$.

2.2 (Foundation) Find the boundary value after solving $-2x < 6$.

2.3 (Foundation) How many nonnegative whole-item counts satisfy the budget?

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Decide whether this claim is true. Justify with a concrete calculation or counterexample: Dividing an inequality by a negative number leaves its direction unchanged.
