Inequality Key Words:

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| Symbol$Æ$ Symbol | Meaning | Associated Words |
| ≥ | Greater than or equal to | * No less than
* At least
* Minimum
 |
| ≤ | Less than or equal to | * No more than
* At most
* Maximum
 |
| > | Greater than | * More than
* Greater than
 |
| < | Less than | * Less than
* Fewer than
 |
| = | Equal to/Equals  | * The same as
* Is equal to
* equals
 |

Notes:

* Use the Frayer Model to create graphic organizers that will help students remember how to use these symbols.
* Spend time talking about the Æ symbols to prevent students from misusing these symbols.

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| Symbol | Operation/Meaning |
| $$π$$ | Pi, approx. 3.14, used in finding the area and circumference of circles |
| $$f$$ | Symbol used to represent a function such as *f(x),*Often referred to as y- values |
| ≠ | Not equal to |
| 2 | Raised to the 2nd power or squared |
| 3 | Raised to the 3rd power or cubed |
| │ | One side of the absolute value symbol, comes in pairs for example, │3│ or │*x*│  |
| ± | Plus/minus or positive/negative symbol, used to denote both positive and negative values of a number such as $x^{2}=4$, solved for x yields $\pm 2$, meaning x can be both +2 or -2.  |
| ∞ | Undefined symbol, sometimes referred to infinity symbol |
| $$√$$ | Radical sign, used to denote roots |
| 3$√$ | A superscript placed before a radical symbol denotes the nth root of a number such as in the example 3$√$ (cube or 3rd root) |