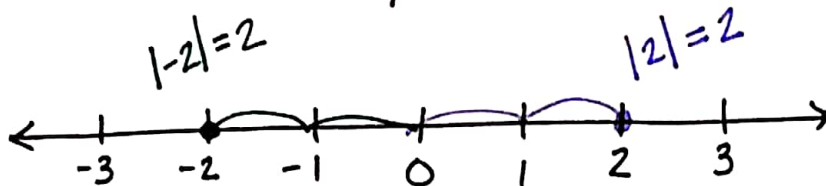


January 23

Absolute Value Equations

Absolute value tells you distance from 0.



(Ex1) Solve: $2|x+6| = 8$

Step 1: Get absolute value alone first.

$$\frac{\cancel{2}|x+6|}{\cancel{2}} = \frac{8}{2}$$
$$|x+6| = 4$$

Step 2: If absolute value equals a negative number, STOP!

The answer is no solution.

If absolute value equals a positive number or zero, keep going.

Step 3: Take equation out of absolute value. You have two equations, one equal to a positive number and one equal to a negative number.

$$x+6 = 4$$

$$x+6 = -4$$

Step 4: Solve for variable.

$$\begin{array}{r} x+6 = 4 \\ -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline x = -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+6 = -4 \\ -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline x = -10 \end{array}$$

Ex2) Solve: $-5|3x+2| + 25 = 10$

$$\begin{array}{r} -5|3x+2| + 25 = 10 \\ \underline{-25 \quad -25} \\ -5|3x+2| = -15 \\ \underline{-5 \quad -5} \\ |3x+2| = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x+2 = 3 \\ \underline{+2 \quad -2} \\ 3x = 1 \\ \underline{\div 3 \quad \div 3} \\ x = \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

norm

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x+2 = -3 \\ \underline{+2 \quad -2} \\ 3x = -5 \\ \underline{\div 3 \quad \div 3} \\ x = -\frac{5}{3} \end{array}$$

norm

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{5}{3}}$$

Ex3) Solve: $|x-7| + 10 = 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} |x-7| + 10 = 4 \\ \underline{-10 \quad -10} \\ |x-7| = -6 \leftarrow \text{negative} \text{ 😞} \end{array}$$

$\boxed{\text{no solution}}$

Ex4) Solve: $|2x-8| - 4 = 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} |2x-8| - 4 = 4 \\ \underline{+4 \quad +4} \\ |2x-8| = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x-8 = 0 \\ \underline{+8 \quad +8} \\ 2x = 8 \\ \underline{\div 2 \quad \div 2} \\ \boxed{x = 4} \end{array}$$

$2x-8 = -0$
 * Don't need this because there is no such thing as -0 .

Graph Absolute Value Functions

● Ex5 Graph: $y = |x+2| - 4$

To get to absolute value:

ALPHA **WINDOW** 1: abs(

