

Algebra 2

Ch. 1 Handout 1.5

Absolute Value Equations and Inequalities

Algebraic Definition of Absolute Value

If $x \geq 0$, then $|x| = \underline{x}$.

If $x < 0$, then $|x| = \underline{-x}$.

Absolute Value Inequalities: Let k represent a positive real number

$|x| \geq k$ is equivalent to $x \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ or $x \geq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$|x| \leq k$ is equivalent to $-k \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \leq k$

An extraneous solution is a solution of an equation derived from an original equation that is not a solution of the original equation.

$$1. \quad \underset{-4}{4} - 2|x + 9| = \underset{-4}{-5}$$

$$\frac{-2|x+9|}{-2} = \frac{-9}{-2}$$

$$|x+9| = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$-(x+9) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$-x - 9 = \frac{9}{2} + 9$$

$$-x = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{18}{2}$$

$$-x = \frac{27}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{27}{2} = -13.5$$

$$x + \frac{9}{-9} = \frac{9}{2} - 9$$

$$X = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{18}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{-9}{2} = -4.5$$

$$x = -13.5, x = -4.5$$

Solving Multi-step Absolute Value Equations. Check for extraneous solutions.

$$2. |3x - 4| = -4x - 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ -(3x - 4) = -4x - 1 \quad 3x - 4 = -4x - 1 \\ -3x + 4 = -4x - 1 \quad +4x + 4 \quad +4x + 4 \\ 4x - 4 \quad +4x - 4 \quad 7x = 3 \\ \boxed{x = -5} \quad \cancel{x = 3/7} \end{array}$$

$$3. \quad 2|3x-1| + 5 = 33$$

$$\frac{2|3x-1|}{2} = \frac{28}{2}$$

$$|3x-1| = 14$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \swarrow & & \searrow \\ -(3x-1) = 14 & & 3x-1 = 14 \\ -3x+1 = 14 & & +1 \quad +1 \\ -3x = 13 & & 3x = 15 \end{array}$$

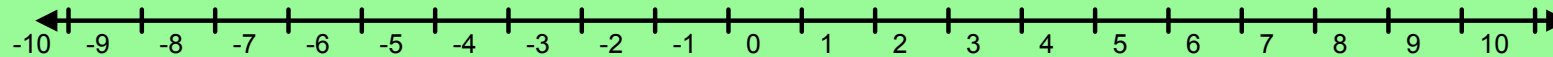
$$x = -\frac{13}{3}, \quad x = 5$$

$$4. \quad |2x + 3| = 3x + 2$$

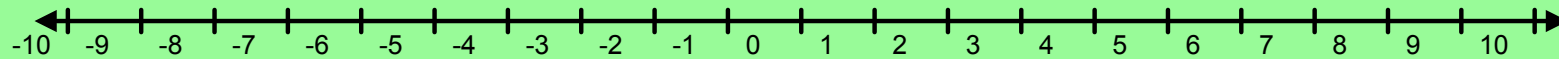
Solving Absolute Value Inequalities

Solve and Graph the solution.

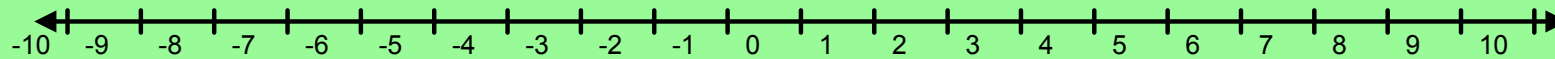
$$5. |2x - 5| > 3$$



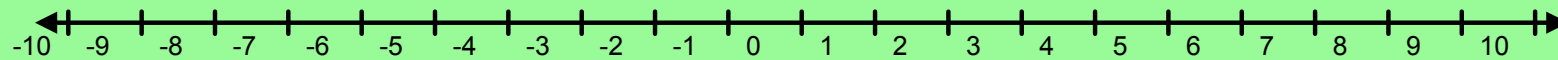
$$6. \quad -2|x+1|+5 \geq -3$$



$$7. |2x - 3| \geq 7$$



$$8. \quad |5z + 3| - 7 < 34$$



Assignments:

Day 1: 1.5 Pgs 36-38 2-14 evens, 34-42 evens

