

Problem 1– Solving absolute value equations

You can use the properties of equality to solve an absolute value equation.

$$|x| + 6 = 10$$

$$|x| + 6 - 6 = 10 - 6$$

$$|x| = 4$$

$$x = 4 \text{ or } x = -4$$

Linear absolute value equations have 0, 1, or 2 solutions.

A variable expression inside the absolute value bars can be positive or negative. To solve an absolute value equation, write it as two equations and solve them.

$$|x - 1| = 5$$

$$x - 1 = 5 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 1 = -5$$

$$x - 1 + 1 = 5 + 1 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 1 + 1 = -5 + 1$$

$$x = 6 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -4$$

You cannot use the graphing calculator to directly solve absolute value equations, but you can use it to check your answers. To check the solutions $x = 4$ or $x = -4$ for $|x| + 6 = 10$, first press $\boxed{4} \boxed{\text{STO}} \boxed{\text{X,T,}\theta,r}$ to store 4 as x .

```
4→X          4
```

Then test the equation. The **abs(** command is found in the **MATH > NUM** menu, and the equals sign is found in the **TEST** menu. If the calculator returns a value of 1, the equation is true for the current value of x . If the calculator returns a 0, the equation is not true for the current value of x .

```
4→X          4
abs(X)+6=10  1
```

Check the solution $x = -4$.

- Check the solutions $x = 6$ and $x = -4$ for $|x - 1| = 5$.

```
abs(X)+6=10  4
-4→X        1
abs(X)+6=10 -4
            1
```

Exercises

Solve each equation. If there is no solution, write no solution. Check your answers.

1. $|x| + 5 = 7$

2. $|x - 8| = -5$

3. $2|x| + 3 = 11$

4. $|x + 2| = 6$

5. $|x| - 8 = -3$

6. $|x + 2| = 0$

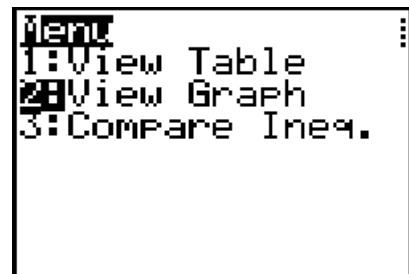
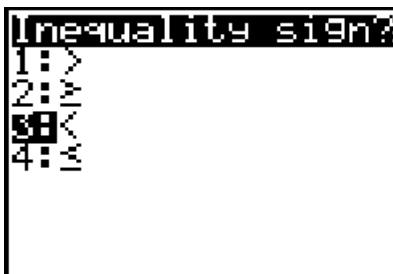
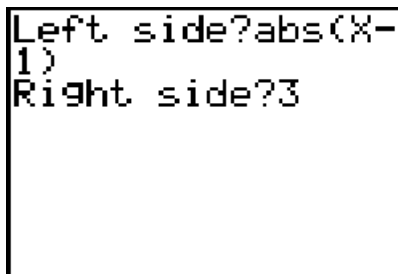
7. $|3 - x| = 9$

8. $|2x - 3| = 7$

Problem 2 – Absolute value inequalities

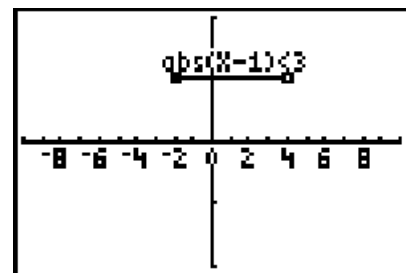
You can write absolute value inequalities as compound inequalities. To see this, graph some absolute value inequalities in a single variable.

Run the program **ABSINEQ** and enter $|x - 1| < 3$. To do so, enter **abs(x-1)** as the left side, **3** as the right side, and choose **<** as the inequality sign. Then choose **View Graph** to graph this inequality.



Examine the graph. $|x - 1| < 3$ means all numbers less than 3 units away from 1, so $-3 < x - 1 < 3$.

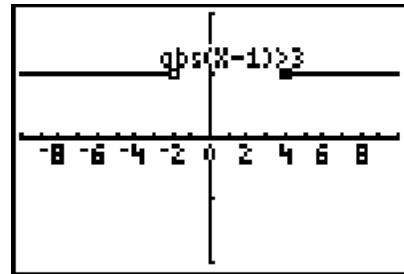
Caution: In some graphs, the open circle will appear to be filled in. This is because of the size of the pixels on the graph screen. For this reason, a “closed circle” is shown as a cross, and an “open circle” as a open or closed square.



Press **CLEAR** to exit the graph screen and **ENTER** to run the **ABSINEQ** program again. Use the calculator to graph $|x - 1| > 3$.

```
Left side?abs(X-
1)
Right side?3
```

The inequality $|x - 1| > 3$ means all numbers more than 3 units away from 1, so $x < -2$ or $x > 4$. In general, by looking at the inequality sign, you can choose how to write an absolute value inequality as a compound inequality.



Rules for absolute value inequalities

Rule 1 An inequality of the form $|A| < b$ is equivalent to $-b < A < b$.

Rule 2 An inequality of the form $|A| > b$ is equivalent to $A < -b$ or $A > b$.

Rule 3 An inequality of the form $|A| \leq b$ is equivalent to $-b \leq A \leq b$.

Rule 4 An inequality of the form $|A| \geq b$ is equivalent to $A \leq -b$ or $A \geq b$.

Exercises

Match each absolute value inequality with an equivalent compound inequality.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. $ x < 3$ | a. $x < -6$ or $x > 6$ |
| 2. $ x > 6$ | b. $x + 18 \leq -12$ or $x + 18 \geq 12$ |
| 3. $ 5x \leq 30$ | c. $-3 < x < 3$ |
| 4. $ x + 18 \geq 12$ | d. $x < -2$ or $x > 2$ |
| 5. $ x < 6$ | e. $-6 < x < 6$ |
| 6. $ x + 2 > 4$ | f. $-30 \leq 5x \leq 30$ |

Write each absolute value inequality as a compound inequality.

7. $|x + 7| > 9$ 8. $|3x| \leq 6$ 9. $|x - 3| > 7$ 10. $|2.5x| < 4$

Problem 3 – Solving absolute value inequalities

Sometimes it is necessary to simplify the absolute value inequality before writing it as a compound inequality.

$$\begin{aligned}4|x + 1| &< 16 \\ \frac{4|x + 1|}{4} &< \frac{16}{4} \\ |x + 1| &< 4 \\ -4 &< x + 1 < 4 \\ -4 - 1 &< x + 1 - 1 < 4 - 1 \\ -5 &< x < 3\end{aligned}$$

You can graph absolute value inequalities to check your answers. Compare the graph of the original (unsolved) inequality with the solution.

- Use the **ABSINEQ** program to graph $4|x + 1| < 16$ and compare its graph with the solution given above.

```
Left side?4abs(X
+1)
Right side?16
```

Exercises

Solve each inequality. If there is no solution, write no solution. Check your answers.

1. $|x + 8| \geq 3$

2. $|x - 2| \leq 1$

3. $|x - 3| \leq 4$

4. $|2x - 5| > 9$

5. $|2x - 3| \geq 7$

6. $|x + 2| > 0$

7. $|3 - x| < 9$

8. $-3|x + 2| > -12$