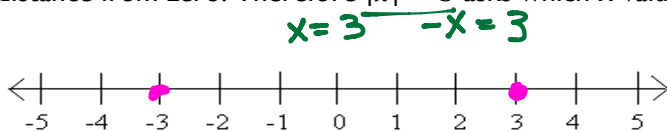


Unit 2: Solving Equations and Inequalities

Lesson 6: Solving Absolute Value Equations and Compound Inequalities

RECALL: Absolute value is the distance from zero. Therefore $|x| = 3$ asks which x-values are 3 units from 0?



$x = 3$
 $x = -3$

Each absolute value can have up to two different solutions.

When **evaluating** expressions, absolute value bars act as a grouping symbol. Perform any operations inside the absolute value bars first.

Example: Evaluate $|2x - 3| + 4$ if $x = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} & |2(3) - 3| + 4 \\ & = |6 - 3| + 4 \\ & = |3| + 4 = 3 + 4 = \boxed{7} \end{aligned}$$

Evaluate $|2x - 3| + 4$ if $x = -2$

$$\begin{aligned} & |2(-2) - 3| + 4 \\ & = |-4 - 3| + 4 \\ & = |-7| + 4 = 7 + 4 = \boxed{11} \end{aligned}$$

Since absolute value equations always have a positive and negative answer. We must consider both sides when solving absolute values.

Example:

$$|x - 4| = 7$$

Case 1

$$\begin{aligned} x - 4 &= 7 \\ x - 4 + 4 &= 7 + 4 \\ x &= 11 \end{aligned}$$

Case 2

$$\begin{aligned} x - 4 &= -7 \\ x - 4 + 4 &= -7 + 4 \\ x &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Remember: Check your solutions.

Practice: Solve Algebraically:

a) $|x - 13| = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} x - 13 &= 4 & -(x - 13) &= 4 \\ +13 &+13 & -x + 13 &= 4 \\ \hline x &= 17 & -x &= -9 \\ & & \div -1 & \div -1 \\ & & \hline & & x &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

b) $|a - 5| + 6 = 7$

$$\begin{aligned} |a - 5| &= 1 \\ a - 5 &= 1 & -(a - 5) &= 1 \\ +5 &+5 & -a + 5 &= 1 \\ \hline a &= 6 & -a &= -4 \\ & & \div -1 & \div -1 \\ & & \hline & & a &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

What is the solution of $|x| = -4$
No solution because absolute value cannot be negative.
You can't go a negative distance.

c) $|3x - 6| + 3 = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 6 &= -1 \\ 13x - 6 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

NO solution

d) $|3x + 2| = 11$

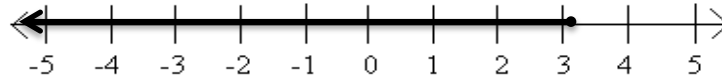
$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 2 &= 11 & -(3x + 2) &= 11 \\ -2 &-2 & -3x - 2 &= 11 \\ \hline 3x &= 9 & -3x &= 13 \\ \div 3 &\div 3 & \div -3 & \div -3 \\ \hline x &= 3 & x &= \frac{-13}{3} \end{aligned}$$

e) $|x + 6| = 3x - 2$

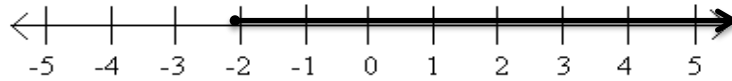
$$\begin{aligned} x + 6 &= 3x - 2 & -(x + 6) &= 3x - 2 \\ -3x &-3x & -x - 6 &= 3x - 2 \\ \hline -2x + 6 &= -2 & +x &+x \\ -6 &-6 & -6 &= 4x - 2 \\ \hline -2x &= -8 & +2 &+2 \\ \div -2 &\div -2 & \hline x &= 4 & -4 &= 4x \\ & & \div 4 & \div 4 \\ & & \hline & & x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

To check your answers, Graph the solution for each inequality on the number line and find it's intersection.

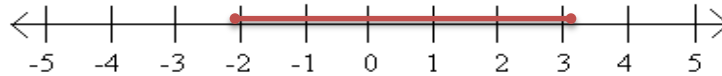
$$x \leq 3$$



$$x > 2$$



$$2 < x \leq 3$$



What does this solution mean?

PRACTICE: Solve these compound inequalities.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } p+5 < 8 \text{ or } p-3 > 1 \\ \underline{-5 \quad -5} \quad \quad \quad \underline{+3 \quad +3} \\ p < 3 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad p > 4 \\ \downarrow \\ \boxed{p < 3 \text{ or } p > 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } -4 \leq 3x-1 < 14 \\ \underline{+1 \quad +1 \quad +1} \\ -3 \leq \frac{3x}{3} < \frac{15}{3} \\ \frac{-3}{3} \leq x < \frac{15}{3} \\ \boxed{-1 \leq x < 5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } \frac{3}{4}x-2 < 1 \text{ and } \frac{1}{2}x-4 \geq -2 \\ \underline{+2 \quad +2} \quad \quad \quad \underline{+4 \quad +4} \\ \frac{3}{4}x < 3 \cdot 4 \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{2}x \geq 2 \cdot 2 \\ \frac{3}{4}x < 12 \quad \quad \quad x \geq 4 \\ \underline{\frac{4}{3} \quad \frac{4}{3}} \\ x < 4 \\ \boxed{x < 4 \text{ and } x \geq 4} \end{aligned}$$

Application:

Perri is building a fence around a rectangular plot. The space allows for a perimeter of 17-20 yards. The width of the plot is 5 yards.

a. Write a compound inequality to describe the range of possible lengths of the plot.

b. Solve your inequality.