

Solve Absolute Value Equations

$$a|bx + c| + d = e$$

Key Idea: Isolate the absolute value part of the equation.

$$a|bx + c| + d = e$$

$$a|bx + c| = e - d$$

$$|bx + c| = \frac{e - d}{a}$$

$$\circ |bx + c| = f$$

Case 1: $f < 0$

No solution

Case 2: $f = 0$

1 solution, 1 equation
 $bx + c = 0$

Case 3: $f > 0$

2 solutions, 2 equations

$$bx + c = f \text{ or } bx + c = -f$$

Ex 1: $|x| = 3$ [Case III]



$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -3$$

$x = -3, 3$

or

$x = \pm 3$

Ex 2: $|x - 1| = 3$ [Case III]



$$x - 1 = 3 \text{ or } x - 1 = -3$$

$$x = 4 \text{ or } x = -2$$

$x = -2, 4$

$$\begin{array}{ll} |-2-1| & |4-1| \\ |-3| & |3| \\ 3\checkmark & 3\checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ex 3: } \frac{2|x|}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$$

$$|x| = 4 \quad \boxed{\text{III}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ x = 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ x = -4 \end{array}$$

$$x = \pm 4$$

$$\frac{2|x+1|}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$$

$$|x+1| = 4 \quad \boxed{\text{III}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ x+1 = 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ x+1 = -4 \end{array}$$

$$x = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -5$$

$$x = -5, 3$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2|-5+1| & 2|3+1| \\ 2|-4| & 2|4| \\ 8\checkmark & 8\checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ex 5: } \frac{3|x+8|}{3} + 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{3|x+8|}{3} = 0$$

$$|x+8| = 0 \quad \boxed{\text{Case II}}$$

$$x+8 = 0$$

$$x = -8$$

$$3|-8+8| + 1$$

$$3|0| + 1$$

$$1\checkmark$$

$$\text{Ex 6: } \frac{1}{2}|2x+3| + 5 = 8$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{2}|2x+3| = 3 \quad (2)$$

$$|2x+3| = 6 \quad \boxed{\text{III}}$$

$$2x+3 = 6 \quad \text{or} \quad 2x+3 = -6$$

$$2x = 3$$

$$2x = -9$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad x = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{9}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(6)\checkmark$$

$$\text{Ex 7: } 5|3x-1|+1=1$$

$$5|3x-1|=0$$

$$|3x-1|=0 \quad \boxed{\text{Case II}}$$

$$3x-1=0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3x=1 \\ \boxed{x=\frac{1}{3}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 5|1-1|+1 \\ 5|0|+1 \\ | \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ex 8: } \frac{5}{8}|x-1|+7=2$$

$$\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)\frac{5}{8}|x-1|=-5\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)$$

$$|x-1|=-8 \quad \boxed{\text{Case I}}$$

No solution

Assignment 32:

Part I: p. 393 #15-32

Part II: Solving Absolute Value Equations

Solutions to the Solving Absolute Value Equations Packet

1. $x = -7, -1$

2. $x = -3, 15$

3. $x = -20, -4$

4. $x = -10, 4$

5. $x = 0, 20$

6. $x = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}$

7. $x = -8, -2$

8. $x = -30, 21$

9. $x = -6, 4$

10. $x = 3, 11$

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

12. $x = -\frac{11}{5}, 3$

13. $x = 2, \frac{8}{3}$

14. $x = -\frac{7}{2}, -2$

15. $x = -3$

16. No solution