

Ch. 7 Re-Cap Notes

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9:01 AM

Name: _____

Chapter 7 Re-Cap: Absolute Value

For a real number a , the **absolute value** is always the non-negative value of the number. We show absolute value with two vertical lines, like brackets.

Ex. 1: $|7| = 7$ $|-7| = 7$ $-|6-10| = -4$ $5-2|-3| = 5-2(3)$
 $= 5-6$
 $= -1$

In general: $|a| = \begin{cases} a, a \geq 0 & + \\ -a, a < 0 & - \end{cases}$

Absolute values will require the use of **piecewise notation**. This is because the function is made up of two or more separate functions with its own domain and range. They will combine to the overall function.

Ex. 2: Determine the piecewise notation for the expression

a) $|4-x| = \begin{cases} 4-x, & x \leq 4 \\ -4+x, & x > 4 \end{cases}$

$\oplus: 4-x \geq 0 \quad \ominus: 4-x < 0$
 $4 \geq x \quad \quad \quad 4 < x$

b) $|2x-1| = \begin{cases} 2x-1, & x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ -2x+1, & x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$\oplus: 2x-1 \geq 0 \quad \ominus: 2x-1 < 0$
 $2x \geq 1 \quad \quad \quad x < \frac{1}{2}$
 $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$

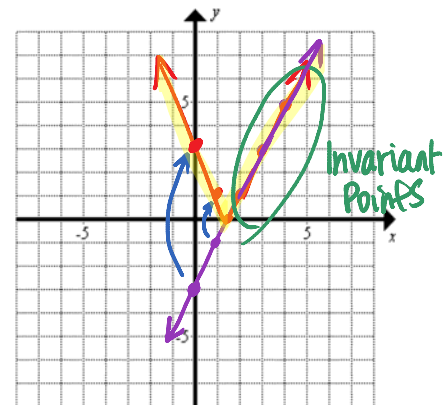
Ex. 3: Consider the absolute value function $y = |2x-3|$

- Sketch the graph.
- Express the graph with piecewise notation.

Sketch $y = 2x-3$

$$y = \begin{cases} 2x-3, & x \geq \frac{3}{2} \\ -2x+3, & x < \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$\oplus: 2x-3 \geq 0$
 $x \geq \frac{3}{2}$



An **invariant point** is any point that remains unchanged when a transformation is applied to it.

Solving absolute value equations:

1. Consider the positive and negative case for each absolute value:
2. Solve each case.
3. **Check** solution(s) by substituting the solution back into the ORIGINAL equation. Reject any that do not work.

Ex. 4: Solve $|2x-5|=5-3x$

Case +: $2x-5=5-3x$

$$5x-5=5$$

$$5x=10$$

$$x=2$$

↑
extraneous
root!

Case -: $-2x+5=5-3x$

$$x+5=5$$

$$x=0$$

Check:

$$|2(2)-5|=5-3(2)$$

$$|-1|=-1 \quad \times$$

$$|2(0)-5|=5-3(0)$$

$$|-5|=5 \quad \checkmark$$

only $x=0$

Ex. 5: Solve $|x-10|=x^2-10x$

Case +: $x-10=x^2-10x$

$$0=x^2-11x+10$$

$$0=(x-10)(x-1)$$

$$x=10, 1$$

Case -: $-x+10=x^2-10x$

$$0=x^2-9x-10$$

$$0=(x-10)(x+1)$$

$$x=10, -1$$

Check: $|10-10|=(10)^2-10(10) \quad \checkmark$

$$|1-10|=(1)^2-10(1) \quad \times$$

$$|-1-10|=(-1)^2-10(-1) \quad \checkmark$$

only $x=10, -1$

Practice: ~~Pg. 410. # 1, 3, 5, 12~~ Review Worksheet