Algebra II Absolute Value

Since Ms. Carlson's lesson in class was very unclear, here is my attempt to teach it in an easier-to-understand way. First I'm just gonna get some questions out of the way.

What is Absolute Value?

The absolute value of a number is defined as how far a number is from "0" on the number line. This is a lame way to explain it, basically it means make the number positive.

What is an Absolute Value Equation?

An absolute value equation is an equation where a variable, usually x is within absolute value bars, which are treated like parentheses. An example would be "|x + 1| - 3 = 2 - 3x".

How do I solve the equation?

To solve the equation |x + 1| - 3 = 2 - 3x, you have to <u>simplify</u> it as far as you can and <u>isolate</u> the absolute value part of the equation. Work:

$$|x+1| - 3 = 2 - 3x$$

$$+ 3 + 3$$

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

This leaves us with an absolute value expression on one side of the equation and a regular expression on the other. Remember this equation, because this is what you will be checking the answers with. Now, make two <u>separate</u> equations without any absolute value. One with the regular side being the <u>same</u>, and one with the side being the <u>opposite</u>. Then simplify to get the values for *x*. Work:

$$x + 1 = 5 - 3x$$
 $-1 - 1$
 $x = 4 - 3x$
 $+3x + 3x$
 $4x = 4$
 4
 $x = 1$
 $x = 4 - 3x$
 $x = -6 + 3x$
 $x = -3x$
 x

So now, we have both of our *x* values. We <u>aren't</u> done yet, however, because of how absolute value equations work. You <u>can't</u> have an absolute value equal to a <u>negative</u> number since absolute value numbers can't be negative. To do this, we'll just plug both numbers in for *x* in our <u>simplified</u> equation. Work:

Sidenote: you can use the original equation but it will take longer

$$|\mathbf{1} + 1| = 5 - 3(\mathbf{1})$$

 $|2| = 2$
True

This means our final answer is x = 2. No, you don't have to check if x = 4 five times. If you have more than one answer that's true, write both of them out.