

Absolute Value Inequalities

Objectives

- 1 Solve absolute value equations
- 2 Solve absolute value inequalities

Solving Absolute Value Equations

When solving absolute value equations, you will typically get 2 distinct answers to your equation.

Solving Absolute Value Equations

When solving absolute value equations, you will typically get 2 distinct answers to your equation.

Try to get the absolute value expression alone and break into 2 cases.

Example 1

Solve $|3x - 1| = 6$

Example 1

Solve $|3x - 1| = 6$

$$3x - 1 = 6$$

$$3x - 1 = -6$$

Example 1

Solve $|3x - 1| = 6$

$$3x - 1 = 6$$

$$3x = 7$$

$$3x - 1 = -6$$

$$3x = -5$$

Example 1

Solve $|3x - 1| = 6$

$$3x - 1 = 6$$

$$3x = 7$$

$$x = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$3x - 1 = -6$$

$$3x = -5$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

Objectives

- 1 Solve absolute value equations
- 2 Solve absolute value inequalities

General Method of Solving Inequalities

To solve inequalities, we can solve their equation equivalent.

Then we can use **test values** to determine which values make the original inequality true.

Example 2

Solve each.

(a) $|x - 1| \geq 3$

Example 2

Solve each.

$$(a) \quad |x - 1| \geq 3$$

$$x - 1 = 3$$

$$x - 1 = -3$$

Example 2

Solve each.

$$(a) \quad |x - 1| \geq 3$$

$$x - 1 = 3$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x - 1 = -3$$

$$x = -2$$

Example 2

Solve each.

(a) $|x - 1| \geq 3$

$$x - 1 = 3$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x - 1 = -3$$

$$x = -2$$



Example 2

Solve each.

(a) $|x - 1| \geq 3$

$$x - 1 = 3$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x - 1 = -3$$

$$x = -2$$



Example 2

Solve each.

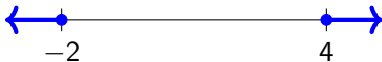
(a) $|x - 1| \geq 3$

$$x - 1 = 3$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x - 1 = -3$$

$$x = -2$$



Example 2

Solve each.

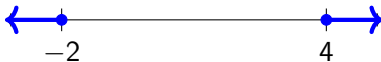
(a) $|x - 1| \geq 3$

$$x - 1 = 3$$

$$x - 1 = -3$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x = -2$$

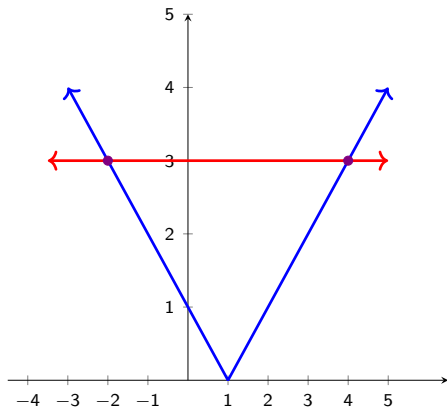


$$(-\infty, -2] \cup [4, \infty)$$

Graphical Interpretation of Example 2a

(a) $|x - 1| \geq 3$

$$(-\infty, -2] \cup [4, \infty)$$



Graphical Interpretation of Solutions to Inequalities

Given two functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$:

Graphical Interpretation of Solutions to Inequalities

Given two functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$:

- $f(x) > g(x)$: Where $f(x)$ is above $g(x)$

Graphical Interpretation of Solutions to Inequalities

Given two functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$:

- $f(x) > g(x)$: Where $f(x)$ is above $g(x)$
- $f(x) \geq g(x)$: Where $f(x)$ is at or above $g(x)$

Graphical Interpretation of Solutions to Inequalities

Given two functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$:

- $f(x) > g(x)$: Where $f(x)$ is above $g(x)$
- $f(x) \geq g(x)$: Where $f(x)$ is at or above $g(x)$
- $f(x) < g(x)$: Where $f(x)$ is below $g(x)$

Graphical Interpretation of Solutions to Inequalities

Given two functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$:

- $f(x) > g(x)$: Where $f(x)$ is above $g(x)$
- $f(x) \geq g(x)$: Where $f(x)$ is at or above $g(x)$
- $f(x) < g(x)$: Where $f(x)$ is below $g(x)$
- $f(x) \leq g(x)$: Where $f(x)$ is at or below $g(x)$

Example 2

$$(b) \quad 4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$$

Example 2

$$(b) \quad 4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$$

$$4 - 3|2x + 1| = -2$$

Example 2

$$(b) \quad 4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$$

$$4 - 3|2x + 1| = -2$$

$$-3|2x + 1| = -6$$

Example 2

$$(b) \quad 4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$$

$$4 - 3|2x + 1| = -2$$

$$-3|2x + 1| = -6$$

$$|2x + 1| = 2$$

Example 2

$$(b) \quad 4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$$

$$4 - 3|2x + 1| = -2$$

$$-3|2x + 1| = -6$$

$$|2x + 1| = 2$$

$$2x + 1 = 2$$

$$2x + 1 = -2$$

Example 2

$$(b) \quad 4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$$

$$4 - 3|2x + 1| = -2$$

$$-3|2x + 1| = -6$$

$$|2x + 1| = 2$$

$$2x + 1 = 2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

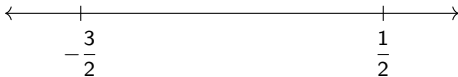
$$2x + 1 = -2$$

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

Example 2

$$(b) \quad 4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = -\frac{3}{2}$$



Example 2

$$(b) \quad 4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = -\frac{3}{2}$$



Example 2

$$(b) \quad 4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = -\frac{3}{2}$$



Example 2

$$(b) \quad 4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$$

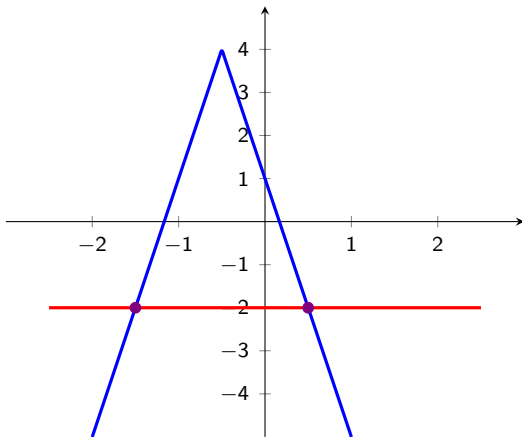
$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = -\frac{3}{2}$$



$$\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Example 2

(b) $4 - 3|2x + 1| > -2$



Example 2

$$(c) \quad 2 < |x - 1| \leq 5$$

Example 2

$$(c) \quad 2 < |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$2 < |x - 1| \quad \text{and} \quad |x - 1| \leq 5$$

Example 2

$$(c) \quad 2 < |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$2 < |x - 1| \quad \text{and} \quad |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$x - 1 = -2 \quad x - 1 = 2 \quad x - 1 = 5 \quad x - 1 = -5$$

Example 2

$$(c) \quad 2 < |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$2 < |x - 1| \quad \text{and} \quad |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} x - 1 = -2 & x - 1 = 2 & x - 1 = 5 & x - 1 = -5 \\ x = -1 & x = 3 & x = 6 & x = -4 \end{array}$$

Example 2

$$(c) \quad 2 < |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$2 < |x - 1| \quad \text{and} \quad |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$x - 1 = -2$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x - 1 = 2$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x - 1 = 5$$

$$x = 6$$

$$x - 1 = -5$$

$$x = -4$$



Example 2

$$(c) \quad 2 < |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$2 < |x - 1| \quad \text{and} \quad |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$x - 1 = -2$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x - 1 = 2$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x - 1 = 5$$

$$x = 6$$

$$x - 1 = -5$$

$$x = -4$$



Example 2

$$(c) \quad 2 < |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$2 < |x - 1| \quad \text{and} \quad |x - 1| \leq 5$$

$$x - 1 = -2$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x - 1 = 2$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x - 1 = 5$$

$$x = 6$$

$$x - 1 = -5$$

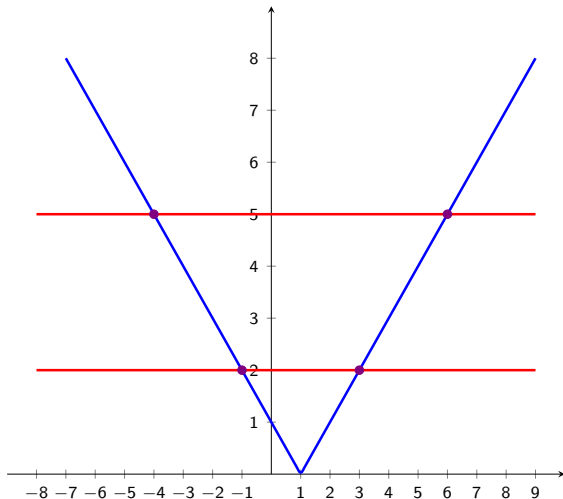
$$x = -4$$



$$[-4, -1) \cup (3, 6]$$

Example 2

(c) $2 < |x - 1| \leq 5$



Example 2

$$(d) \quad |x + 1| \geq \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

Example 2

$$(d) \quad |x + 1| \geq \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$x + 1 = \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$x + 1 = -\frac{x + 4}{2}$$

Example 2

$$(d) \quad |x + 1| \geq \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$x + 1 = \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$2x + 2 = x + 4$$

$$x + 1 = -\frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$-2x - 2 = x + 4$$

Example 2

$$(d) \quad |x + 1| \geq \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$x + 1 = \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$2x + 2 = x + 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x + 1 = -\frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$-2x - 2 = x + 4$$

$$x = -2$$

Example 2

$$(d) \quad |x + 1| \geq \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$x + 1 = \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

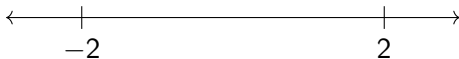
$$2x + 2 = x + 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x + 1 = -\frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$-2x - 2 = x + 4$$

$$x = -2$$



Example 2

$$(d) \quad |x + 1| \geq \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$x + 1 = \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

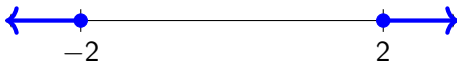
$$2x + 2 = x + 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x + 1 = -\frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$-2x - 2 = x + 4$$

$$x = -2$$



Example 2

$$(d) \quad |x + 1| \geq \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$x + 1 = \frac{x + 4}{2}$$

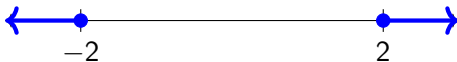
$$2x + 2 = x + 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x + 1 = -\frac{x + 4}{2}$$

$$-2x - 2 = x + 4$$

$$x = -2$$



$$(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$$

Example 2

(d) $|x + 1| \geq \frac{x + 4}{2}$

