

Key

Algebra 1
Unit 3, Lesson 4 Notes
Equations Containing Absolute Value

Essential Question: How do I solve equations containing an absolute value?

Vocabulary:

Absolute Value: $|x|$ The distance a # is from zero on the # line.

ex: $|-3| = 3$ b/c -3 is 3 spaces away from 0

Extraneous Solution: 

An apparent solution that doesn't "check-out!"

Review: Find the absolute value.

1) $|-2|$

2

2) $|4|$

4

3) $|4^2 - 3^3|$

$|16 - 27|$

$|-11|$

11

* What's the difference in simplifying the exponents in #3 & #4?

4) $|7 + (-3)^2|$

$|7 + 9|$

$|16|$

16

Solving an equation containing absolute value $|ax + b| = c$ where $c > 0$:

1. Isolate the absolute value on one side of the equation.
2. Write two equations: $ax + b = c$ or $ax + b = -c$.
3. Solve each equation.
4. Check each solution in the original equation.

Examples: Solve the equations. Check for extraneous solutions.

1. $|x - 5| = 7$

Set notation:
 $\{-2, 12\}$

$$\begin{array}{l} x - 5 = 7 \quad x - 5 = -7 \\ \hline x = 12 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -2 \end{array}$$

Check: $|12 - 5| = 7$
 $7 = 7 \checkmark$
 $| -2 - 5| = 7$
 $7 = 7 \checkmark$

3. $|x - 3| = 10$

$$\begin{array}{l} x - 3 = 10 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 3 = -10 \\ \hline x = 13 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -7 \end{array}$$

check: $\checkmark \quad \checkmark$

5. $|2x + 5| = 3x$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x + 5 = 3x \quad 2x + 5 = -3x \\ \hline x = 5 \quad 5 = -5x \\ \text{extraneous solution} \rightarrow x = -1 \end{array}$$

check: \checkmark

7. $|x + 3| = -2$

$$x + 3 = -2$$

* NO SOLUTION!

Why? (Discuss: ab. value is always positive)

9. $|5x + 2| - 4 = 13$

$$\begin{array}{l} |5x + 2| = 17 \\ 5x + 2 = 17 \quad 5x + 2 = -17 \\ \hline x = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -\frac{19}{5} \end{array}$$

check: $\checkmark \quad \checkmark$

2. $|2x + 12| = 4x$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x + 12 = 4x \quad 2x + 12 = -4x \\ 12 = 2x \quad 6x = -12 \\ 6 = x \quad x = -2 \end{array}$$

extran. sol.

check: $|12 + 12| = 24$
 $24 = 24 \checkmark$
 $|2(-2) + 12| = 4(-2)$
 $8 \neq -8$

4. $|3x - 2| = 13$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3x - 2 = 13 \quad 3x - 2 = -13 \\ \hline x = 5 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -\frac{11}{3} \end{array}$$

check: $\checkmark \quad \checkmark$

* Watch your signs *

6. $|4x - 1| = 2x + 9$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4x - 1 = 2x + 9 \quad 4x - 1 = -2x - 9 \\ 2x = 10 \quad 6x = -8 \\ \hline x = 5 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -\frac{4}{3} \end{array}$$

check: \checkmark
 $|\frac{-19}{3}| = \frac{19}{3} \checkmark$

8. $\frac{4|2x + 6|}{4} = \frac{48}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{l} |2x + 6| = 12 \\ 2x + 6 = 12 \quad 2x + 6 = -12 \\ \hline x = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -9 \end{array}$$

check: $\checkmark \quad \checkmark$

10. $|3x + 2| + 4 = 18$

$$\begin{array}{l} |3x + 2| = 14 \\ 3x + 2 = 14 \quad 3x + 2 = -14 \\ \hline x = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -\frac{16}{3} \end{array}$$

check: $\checkmark \quad \checkmark$