

Absolute Value Equations

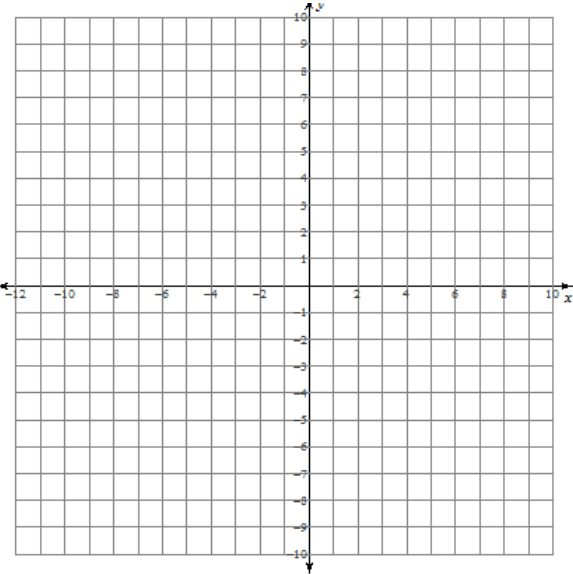
An absolute value equation includes the absolute value of a variable expression.

Example 1: Solve an Absolute Value Equation

Solve $|x + 3| = 8$.

Method 1: Use a Graph

Graph the functions $f(x) = |x + 3|$ and $g(x) = 8$ on the same coordinate grid to see where they intersect.



The graphs intersect at (_____, _____) and (_____, _____).

Thus, the solutions to the equation $|x + 3| = 8$ are $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ and $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

Verify the solutions algebraically by substitution.

$|x + 3| = 8$

$|x + 3| = 8$

Method 2: Use an Algebraic Method

Use the definition of absolute value to set up the cases: $|x + 3| = \begin{cases} x + 3, & \text{if } x \geq -3 \\ -(x + 3), & \text{if } x < -3 \end{cases}$

Case 1	Case 2
<div>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.</div>	<div>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.</div>

Both values of x satisfy the given conditions, therefore, the solutions to the equation $|x + 3| = 8$ are $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ and $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

Example 2: Absolute Value Equation with an Extraneous Solution

Solve $|3x + 2| = 4x + 5$.

Solution:Use the definition of absolute value to set up the cases: $|3x + 2| = \begin{cases} 3x + 2, & \text{if } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ -(3x + 2), & \text{if } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$

Case 1	Case 2
<p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p>	<p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p>

Only $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ satisfies the given conditions, therefore the solution to the equation $|3x + 2| = 4x + 5$ is $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Verify these results algebraically by substitution.

$|3x + 2| = 4x + 5$

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Example 3: Absolute Value Equation with No Solution.

Solve $|5x + 1| + 7 = 3$.

Solution:

Isolate the absolute value expression.

Since the absolute value of a number is always greater than or equal to zero, by inspection this equation has $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ solution.

Example 4: Solve an Absolute Value Problem

A musical group's new single is released. Weekly sales S (in thousands) increase steadily for a while and then decrease as given by the function $S = -2|t - 20| + 40$ where t is the time in weeks. In which week(s) will 10 000 singles be sold?

Solution:

Substitute $S =$ _____ into the function. Isolate the absolute value expression and solve the equation.

Solve $3|x - 10| + 30x = 3x^2$.

Isolate the absolute value expression:

Use the definition of absolute value to set up the cases: $|x - 10| = \begin{cases}$

Case 1	Case 2
<p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p> <p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p>	<p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p> <p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p>

In case 1, only $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ satisfies the given conditions, so $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is an extraneous root. In case 2, only $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ satisfies the given conditions, but $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ satisfies the conditions in case 1, so the solutions to are $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Verification:

$$|x - 10| = x^2 - 10x$$

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$$|x - 10| = x^2 - 10x$$

Solve $|x^2 - 6x| = 8$.

Use the definition of absolute value to set up the cases:

$$|x^2 - 6x| = \begin{cases} x^2 - 6x, & \text{if } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ -(x^2 - 6x), & \text{if } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

Case 1	Case 2
<p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p> <p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p>	<p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p> <p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p>

All values of x satisfy the given conditions, therefore, the solutions to the equation $|x^2 - 6x| = 8$ are $x =$ _____, _____, and _____.

Verification :

$$|x^2 - 6x| = 8$$

$$|x^2 - 6x| = 8$$

$$|x^2 - 6x| = 8$$

$$|x^2 - 6x| = 8$$

Example 7: Solve an Absolute Value Equation Involving a Quadratic Expression

Solve $|2x^2 + 3x - 1| = 3x + 5$.

Solution:
Use the definition of absolute value to set up the cases:

Case 1	Case 2
<p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p> <p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p>	<p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p> <p>The value $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ does / does not satisfy the condition $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.</p>

The solutions to the equation $|2x^2 + 3x - 1| = 3x + 5$ are $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Verification :

$|2x^2 + 3x - 1| = 3x + 5$ $|2x^2 + 3x - 1| = 3x + 5$ $|2x^2 + 3x - 1| = 3x + 5$ $|2x^2 + 3x - 1| = 3x + 5$

Extra Practice:

Solve the following equations. Remember to first *isolate* the absolute value expression and then use the *definition of absolute value* to set up the cases.

1. $|x^2 + 2x - 8| + x - 2 = 0$ (solutions: $x = -5, -3, 2$)

2. $-2|-x^2 + 8x - 15| - 8x = -24$ (solutions: $x = 1, 3$)

3. $|2x^2 + 4x - 9| = 4x - 1$ (solutions: $x = 1, 2$)

4. $|-2x^2 - 5x + 8| = 5x - 4$ (solutions: $x = 1, \sqrt{2}$)

5. $|6x^2 - 3x - 8| = 3x + 4$ (solutions: $x = -1, 2, \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$)