

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its distance from the number 0.

Absolute Value

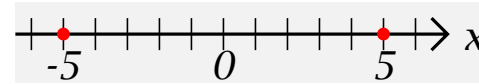
The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its distance from the number 0.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$.

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its distance from the number 0.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.

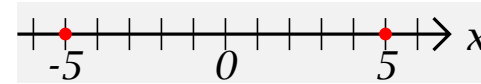


Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its distance from the number 0.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.

We have two general formulas for x :



Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

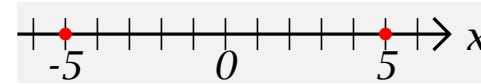
Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.

We have two general formulas for x :

$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2}$$

and

$$|x| =$$



Absolute Value

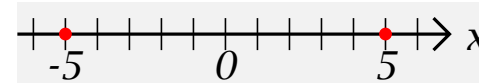
The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.

We have two general formulas for x :

$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

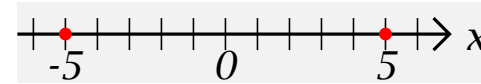
Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$,



Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

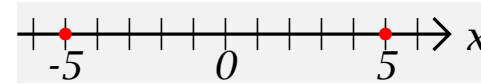
$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$.

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

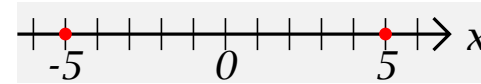
$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$,

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

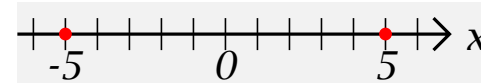
Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$, but becomes less obvious when x is unknown.

Example 1: “Solve the equation $|x| = 3$ ”

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$, but becomes less obvious when x is unknown.

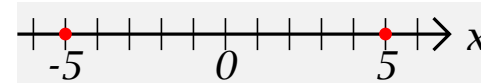
Example 1: “Solve the equation $|x| = 3$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 3 units from 0:

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



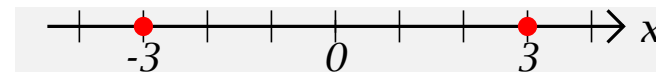
We have two general formulas for x :

$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$, but becomes less obvious when x is unknown.

Example 1: “Solve the equation $|x| = 3$ ”

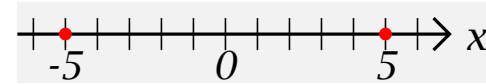
Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 3 units from 0:



Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

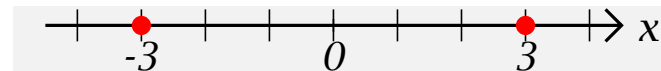
$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$, but becomes less obvious when x is unknown.

Example 1: “Solve the equation $|x| = 3$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 3 units from 0:

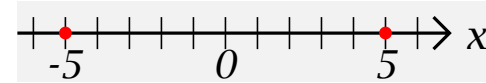
The solution set is $\{-3, 3\}$



Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

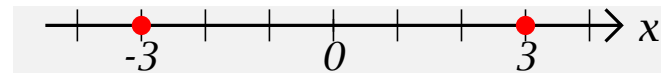
$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$, but becomes less obvious when x is unknown.

Example 1: “Solve the equation $|x| = 3$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 3 units from 0:

The solution set is $\{-3, 3\}$

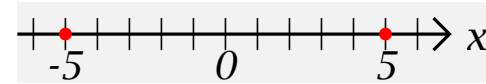


Algebraic Solution 1:

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

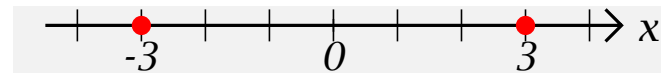
$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$, but becomes less obvious when x is unknown.

Example 1: “Solve the equation $|x| = 3$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 3 units from 0:

The solution set is $\{-3, 3\}$

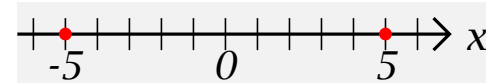


Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $|x| = x$ or $|x| = -x$,

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

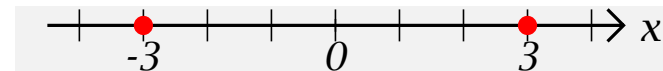
$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$, but becomes less obvious when x is unknown.

Example 1: “Solve the equation $|x| = 3$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 3 units from 0:

The solution set is $\{-3, 3\}$



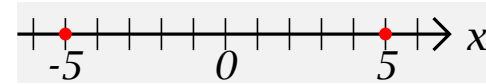
Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $|x| = x$ or $|x| = -x$, so we solve the two equations

$x = 3$ and $-x = 3$

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its distance from the number 0.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

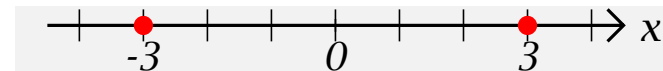
$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$, but becomes less obvious when x is unknown.

Example 1: “Solve the equation $|x| = 3$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 3 units from 0:

The solution set is $\{-3, 3\}$



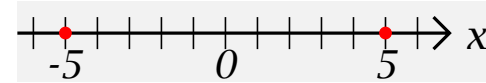
Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $|x| = x$ or $|x| = -x$, so we solve the two equations

$x = 3$ and $-x = 3$ to get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

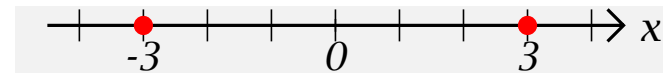
$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$, but becomes less obvious when x is unknown.

Example 1: “Solve the equation $|x| = 3$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 3 units from 0:

The solution set is $\{-3, 3\}$



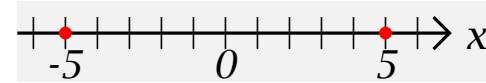
Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $|x| = x$ or $|x| = -x$, so we solve the two equations $x = 3$ and $-x = 3$ to get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Algebraic Solution 2: We know that $|x| = \sqrt{x^2} = 3$ so

Absolute Value

The **absolute value** $|x|$ of a number x is defined to be its **distance from the number 0**.

Thus $|5| = 5$, and $|-5| = 5$. Note that $-|-5| = -5$.



We have two general formulas for x :

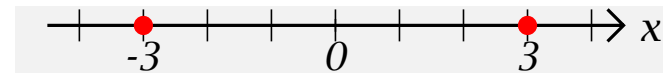
$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, if we wish to find $|5|$ we may either use $|5| = \sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$, or we may observe that $|5| = 5$ since $5 \geq 0$. This is easy when we know the value of x in $|x|$, but becomes less obvious when x is unknown.

Example 1: “Solve the equation $|x| = 3$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 3 units from 0:

The solution set is $\{-3, 3\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $|x| = x$ or $|x| = -x$, so we solve the two equations $x = 3$ and $-x = 3$ to get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Algebraic Solution 2: We know that $|x| = \sqrt{x^2} = 3$ so $x^2 = 3^2 = 9$ is a quadratic equation with

Absolute Value-2

solutions

Absolute Value-2

solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so

solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Note: $|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Note: $|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Example 2: “Solve the equation $|x - 4| = 2$ ”

solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Note: $|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Example 2: “Solve the equation $|x - 4| = 2$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 2 units from 4.

solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Note: $|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Example 2: “Solve the equation $|x - 4| = 2$ ”

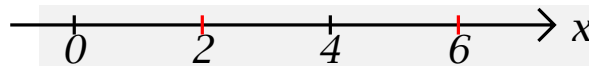
Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 2 units from 4. The solution set is $\{2, 6\}$

solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Note: $|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Example 2: “Solve the equation $|x - 4| = 2$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 2 units from 4. The solution set is $\{2, 6\}$

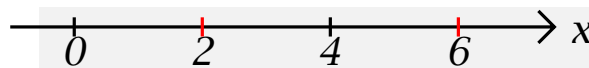


solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Note: $|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Example 2: “Solve the equation $|x - 4| = 2$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 2 units from 4. The solution set is $\{2, 6\}$



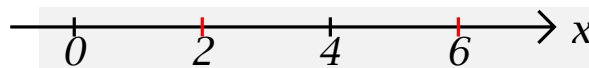
Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $|x - 4| = x - 4$ or $|x - 4| = -(x - 4) = 4 - x$, so we solve the two equations

solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Note: $|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Example 2: “Solve the equation $|x - 4| = 2$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 2 units from 4. The solution set is $\{2, 6\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $|x - 4| = x - 4$ or $|x - 4| = -(x - 4) = 4 - x$, so we solve the two equations $x - 4 = 2$ and $4 - x = 2$ to get the solution set $\{2, 6\}$

solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Note: $|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Example 2: "Solve the equation $|x - 4| = 2$ "

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 2 units from 4. The solution set is $\{2, 6\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $|x - 4| = x - 4$ or $|x - 4| = -(x - 4) = 4 - x$, so we solve the two equations $x - 4 = 2$ and $4 - x = 2$ to get the solution set $\{2, 6\}$

Algebraic Solution 2: We know that $|x - 4| = \sqrt{(x - 4)^2} = 2$ so

solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Note: $|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Example 2: “Solve the equation $|x - 4| = 2$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 2 units from 4. The solution set is $\{2, 6\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $|x - 4| = x - 4$ or $|x - 4| = -(x - 4) = 4 - x$, so we solve the two equations $x - 4 = 2$ and $4 - x = 2$ to get the solution set $\{2, 6\}$

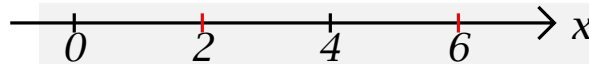
Algebraic Solution 2: We know that $|x - 4| = \sqrt{(x - 4)^2} = 2$ so $(x - 4)^2 = 2^2 = 4$ is a quadratic equation with solutions $x - 4 = -2$ and $x - 4 = 2$ so we again get the solution set

solutions $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Note: $|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Example 2: “Solve the equation $|x - 4| = 2$ ”

Geometric Solution: Mark off the two points on the number line that are 2 units from 4. The solution set is $\{2, 6\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $|x - 4| = x - 4$ or $|x - 4| = -(x - 4) = 4 - x$, so we solve the two equations $x - 4 = 2$ and $4 - x = 2$ to get the solution set $\{2, 6\}$

Algebraic Solution 2: We know that $|x - 4| = \sqrt{(x - 4)^2} = 2$ so $(x - 4)^2 = 2^2 = 4$ is a quadratic equation with solutions $x - 4 = -2$ and $x - 4 = 2$ so we again get the solution set $\{-3, 3\}$

Properties of Absolute Value

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Thus $|a + b| = |a - (-b)| = | -(-a) + b|$ is the distance of the number $-b$ from the number a

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Thus $|a + b| = |a - (-b)| = | -(-a) + b|$ is the distance of the number $-b$ from the number a and the distance of the number $-a$ from the number b .

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Thus $|a + b| = |a - (-b)| = | -(-a) + b|$ is the distance of the number $-b$ from the number a and the distance of the number $-a$ from the number b .

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Thus $|a + b| = |a - (-b)| = | -(-a) + b|$ is the distance of the number $-b$ from the number a and the distance of the number $-a$ from the number b .

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

If a and b have the same sign then we have an equality:

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Thus $|a + b| = |a - (-b)| = | -(-a) + b|$ is the distance of the number $-b$ from the number a and the distance of the number $-a$ from the number b .

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

If a and b have the same sign then we have an equality: $|a + b| = |a| + |b|$, but

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Thus $|a + b| = |a - (-b)| = | -(-a) + b|$ is the distance of the number $-b$ from the number a and the distance of the number $-a$ from the number b .

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

If a and b have the same sign then we have an equality: $|a + b| = |a| + |b|$, but

If a and b have opposite sign then we certainly have an inequality:

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Thus $|a + b| = |a - (-b)| = | -(-a) + b|$ is the distance of the number $-b$ from the number a and the distance of the number $-a$ from the number b .

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

If a and b have the same sign then we have an equality: $|a + b| = |a| + |b|$, but

If a and b have opposite sign then we certainly have an inequality: $|a + b| < |a| + |b|$.

When in doubt, try simple numerical examples, such as;

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Thus $|a + b| = |a - (-b)| = | -(-a) + b|$ is the distance of the number $-b$ from the number a and the distance of the number $-a$ from the number b .

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

If a and b have the same sign then we have an equality: $|a + b| = |a| + |b|$, but

If a and b have opposite sign then we certainly have an inequality: $|a + b| < |a| + |b|$.

When in doubt, try simple numerical examples, such as;

$$|5 + (-3)| = |2| = 2 < |5| + |-3| = 5 + 3 = 8$$

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Thus $|a + b| = |a - (-b)| = | -(-a) + b|$ is the distance of the number $-b$ from the number a and the distance of the number $-a$ from the number b .

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

If a and b have the same sign then we have an equality: $|a + b| = |a| + |b|$, but

If a and b have opposite sign then we certainly have an inequality: $|a + b| < |a| + |b|$.

When in doubt, try simple numerical examples, such as;

$$|5 + (-3)| = |2| = 2 < |5| + |-3| = 5 + 3 = 8$$

$$|ab| = |a||b|$$

Properties of Absolute Value

$$|x| = |-x|$$

$|a - b| = |b - a|$ is the distance of the number b from the number a .

Thus $|a + b| = |a - (-b)| = | -(-a) + b|$ is the distance of the number $-b$ from the number a and the distance of the number $-a$ from the number b .

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

If a and b have the same sign then we have an equality: $|a + b| = |a| + |b|$, but

If a and b have opposite sign then we certainly have an inequality: $|a + b| < |a| + |b|$.

When in doubt, try simple numerical examples, such as;

$$|5 + (-3)| = |2| = 2 < |5| + |-3| = 5 + 3 = 8$$

$$|ab| = |a||b|$$

$$\left| \frac{a}{b} \right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|} \text{ (if } b \neq 0.)$$

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4||x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4||x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

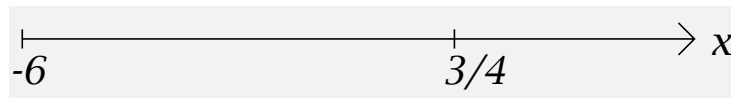
Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

the length of the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ is $\frac{27}{4}$,

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

the length of the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ is $\frac{27}{4}$,

so one-fifth of it is

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

the length of the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ is $\frac{27}{4}$,

so one-fifth of it is $\frac{1}{5}(3/4 - (-6)) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{27}{4} = \frac{27}{20}$,

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



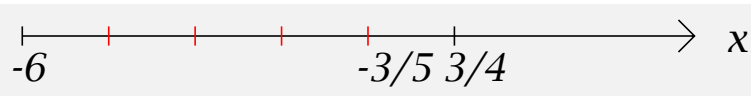
so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

the length of the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ is $\frac{27}{4}$,

so one-fifth of it is $\frac{1}{5}(3/4 - (-6)) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{27}{4} = \frac{27}{20}$,



so the desired value of x is

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



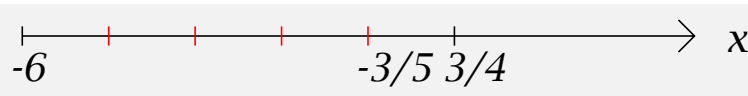
so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

the length of the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ is $\frac{27}{4}$,

so one-fifth of it is $\frac{1}{5}(3/4 - (-6)) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{27}{4} = \frac{27}{20}$,



so the desired value of x is

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{27}{20} =$$

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



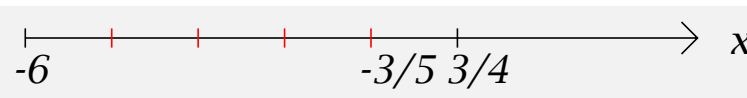
so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

the length of the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ is $\frac{27}{4}$,

so one-fifth of it is $\frac{1}{5}(3/4 - (-6)) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{27}{4} = \frac{27}{20}$,



so the desired value of x is

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{5}{5} \frac{3}{4} - \frac{27}{20} =$$

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



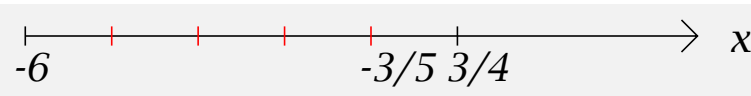
so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

the length of the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ is $\frac{27}{4}$,

so one-fifth of it is $\frac{1}{5}(3/4 - (-6)) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{27}{4} = \frac{27}{20}$,



so the desired value of x is

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{5}{5} \frac{3}{4} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{15}{20} - \frac{27}{20} =$$

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



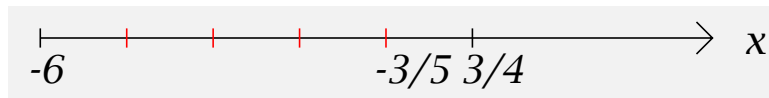
so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

the length of the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ is $\frac{27}{4}$,

so one-fifth of it is $\frac{1}{5}(3/4 - (-6)) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{27}{4} = \frac{27}{20}$,



so the desired value of x is

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{5}{4} \frac{3}{5} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{15}{20} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{15 - 27}{20} =$$

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



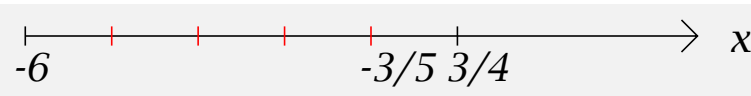
so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

the length of the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ is $\frac{27}{4}$,

so one-fifth of it is $\frac{1}{5}(3/4 - (-6)) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{27}{4} = \frac{27}{20}$,



so the desired value of x is

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{5}{4} \frac{3}{5} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{15}{20} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{15 - 27}{20} = -\frac{12}{20}$$

Example 3: “Solve the equation $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$ ”

Geometric Solution: This is a bit trickier, but worth doing for the insights we gain: a bit of manipulation is needed:

$$|4x - 3| = |x + 6| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|4(x - 3/4)| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4|x - 3/4| = |x - (-6)|$$



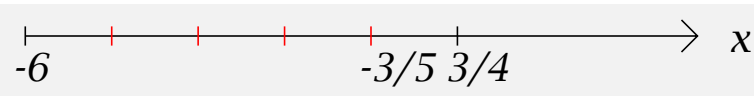
so the distance of x from -6 must be 4 times its distance from $3/4$.

Thus x lies between -6 and $3/4$ or to the right of $3/4$.

We find the value between -6 and $3/4$ by dividing the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ into fifths:

the length of the interval $[-6, 3/4]$ is $\frac{27}{4}$,

so one-fifth of it is $\frac{1}{5}(3/4 - (-6)) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{27}{4} = \frac{27}{20}$,



so the desired value of x is

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{5}{5} \frac{3}{4} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{15}{20} - \frac{27}{20} = \frac{15 - 27}{20} = -\frac{12}{20} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$.

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} =$

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} =$

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

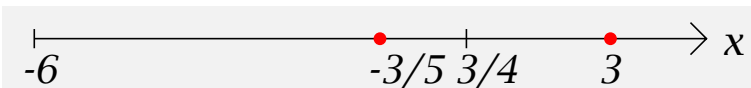
so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

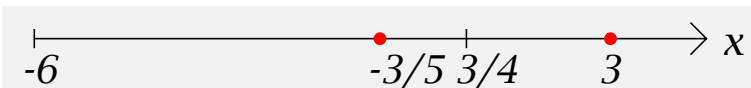


Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $4x - 3 = x + 6$ or $4x - 3 = -(x + 6) = -x - 6$, so we solve the two equations

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

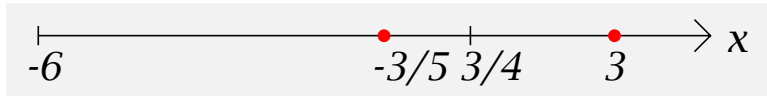


Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $4x - 3 = x + 6$ or $4x - 3 = -(x + 6) = -x - 6$, so we solve the two equations $4x - 3 = x + 6$ and $4x - 3 = -x - 6$:

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$



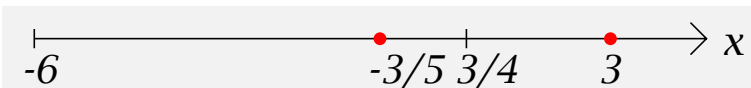
Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $4x - 3 = x + 6$ or $4x - 3 = -(x + 6) = -x - 6$, so we solve the two equations $4x - 3 = x + 6$ and $4x - 3 = -x - 6$:

$$4x - 3 = x + 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $4x - 3 = x + 6$ or $4x - 3 = -(x + 6) = -x - 6$, so we solve the two equations $4x - 3 = x + 6$ and $4x - 3 = -x - 6$:

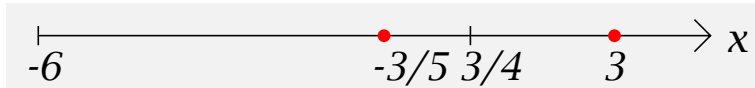
$$4x - 3 = x + 6 \iff$$

$$4x + (-x) - 3 = x + (-x) + 6 \iff$$

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $4x - 3 = x + 6$ or $4x - 3 = -(x + 6) = -x - 6$, so we solve the two equations $4x - 3 = x + 6$ and $4x - 3 = -x - 6$:

$$4x - 3 = x + 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

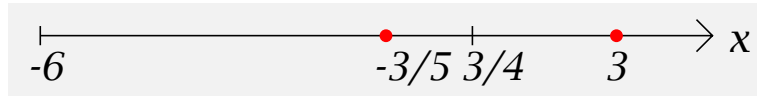
$$4x + (-x) - 3 = x + (-x) + 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3x - 3 = 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $4x - 3 = x + 6$ or $4x - 3 = -(x + 6) = -x - 6$, so we solve the two equations $4x - 3 = x + 6$ and $4x - 3 = -x - 6$:

$$4x - 3 = x + 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4x + (-x) - 3 = x + (-x) + 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

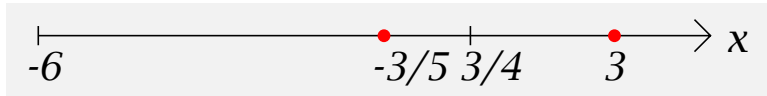
$$3x - 3 = 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3x - 3 + 3 = 6 + 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $4x - 3 = x + 6$ or $4x - 3 = -(x + 6) = -x - 6$, so we solve the two equations $4x - 3 = x + 6$ and $4x - 3 = -x - 6$:

$$4x - 3 = x + 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4x + (-x) - 3 = x + (-x) + 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3x - 3 = 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3x - 3 + 3 = 6 + 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3x = 9 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $4x - 3 = x + 6$ or $4x - 3 = -(x + 6) = -x - 6$, so we solve the two equations $4x - 3 = x + 6$ and $4x - 3 = -x - 6$:

$$4x - 3 = x + 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4x + (-x) - 3 = x + (-x) + 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3x - 3 = 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3x - 3 + 3 = 6 + 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

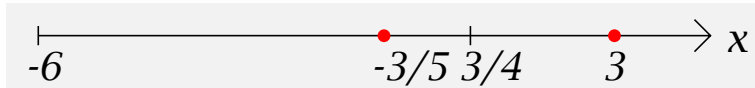
$$3x = 9 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(3x) = \frac{1}{3}(9) \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

To find the point to the right of $3/4$, we notice that its distance from -6 must be 4 times its distance d from $3/4$,

so we have $4d = d + \frac{27}{4}$ or $3d = \frac{27}{4}$ or $d = \frac{9}{4}$. Thus $x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$.

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$



Algebraic Solution 1: We know that either $4x - 3 = x + 6$ or $4x - 3 = -(x + 6) = -x - 6$, so we solve the two equations $4x - 3 = x + 6$ and $4x - 3 = -x - 6$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 4x - 3 &= x + 6 && \Leftrightarrow \\
 4x + (-x) - 3 &= x + (-x) + 6 && \Leftrightarrow \\
 3x - 3 &= 6 && \Leftrightarrow \\
 3x - 3 + 3 &= 6 + 3 && \Leftrightarrow \\
 3x &= 9 && \Leftrightarrow \\
 \frac{1}{3}(3x) &= \frac{1}{3}(9) && \Leftrightarrow \\
 x &= 3 &&
 \end{aligned}$$

OR

Absolute Value-6

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

Absolute Value-6

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

Absolute Value-6

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

Absolute Value-6

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

Absolute Value-6

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$5x = -3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \Leftrightarrow$$

Absolute Value-6

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2: We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$16x^2 - 24x + 9 = x^2 + 12x + 36$$

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$16x^2 - 24x + 9 = x^2 + 12x + 36$$

$$15x^2 - 36x - 27 = 0$$

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$16x^2 - 24x + 9 = x^2 + 12x + 36$$

$$15x^2 - 36x - 27 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{which has solution } x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(5)(-9)}}{2(5)} =$$

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$16x^2 - 24x + 9 = x^2 + 12x + 36$$

$$15x^2 - 36x - 27 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{which has solution } x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(5)(-9)}}{2(5)} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 180}}{10} =$$

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$16x^2 - 24x + 9 = x^2 + 12x + 36$$

$$15x^2 - 36x - 27 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{which has solution } x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(5)(-9)}}{2(5)} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 180}}{10} =$$

$$\frac{12 \pm \sqrt{324}}{10} =$$

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$16x^2 - 24x + 9 = x^2 + 12x + 36$$

$$15x^2 - 36x - 27 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{which has solution } x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(5)(-9)}}{2(5)} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 180}}{10} =$$

$$\frac{12 \pm \sqrt{324}}{10} = \frac{12 \pm 2\sqrt{81}}{10} =$$

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$16x^2 - 24x + 9 = x^2 + 12x + 36$$

$$15x^2 - 36x - 27 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{which has solution } x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(5)(-9)}}{2(5)} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 180}}{10} =$$

$$\frac{12 \pm \sqrt{324}}{10} = \frac{12 \pm 2\sqrt{81}}{10} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{81}}{5} =$$

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$16x^2 - 24x + 9 = x^2 + 12x + 36$$

$$15x^2 - 36x - 27 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{which has solution } x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(5)(-9)}}{2(5)} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 180}}{10} =$$

$$\frac{12 \pm \sqrt{324}}{10} = \frac{12 \pm 2\sqrt{81}}{10} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{81}}{5} = \frac{6 \pm 9}{5} =$$

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$16x^2 - 24x + 9 = x^2 + 12x + 36$$

$$15x^2 - 36x - 27 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{which has solution } x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(5)(-9)}}{2(5)} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 180}}{10} =$$

$$\frac{12 \pm \sqrt{324}}{10} = \frac{12 \pm 2\sqrt{81}}{10} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{81}}{5} = \frac{6 \pm 9}{5} = \frac{15}{5}, \frac{-3}{5} =$$

$$4x - 3 = -x - 6 \iff$$

$$4x + x - 3 = -x + x - 6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 = -6 \iff$$

$$5x - 3 + 3 = -6 + 3 \iff$$

$$5x = -3 \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(5x) = \frac{1}{5}(-3) \iff$$

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

to get the solution set

$$\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$$

Algebraic Solution 2:

We wish to solve $|4x - 3| = |x + 6|$, and we know that $|4x - 3| = \sqrt{(4x - 3)^2}$ and $|x + 6| = \sqrt{(x + 6)^2}$, so $(4x - 3)^2 = (x + 6)^2$ is a quadratic equation in x which simplifies as follows:

$$16x^2 - 24x + 9 = x^2 + 12x + 36$$

$$15x^2 - 36x - 27 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 12x - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{which has solution } x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(5)(-9)}}{2(5)} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 180}}{10} =$$

$$\frac{12 \pm \sqrt{324}}{10} = \frac{12 \pm 2\sqrt{81}}{10} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{81}}{5} = \frac{6 \pm 9}{5} = \frac{15}{5}, \frac{-3}{5} = 3, -\frac{3}{5}$$

so we again get the solution set

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

The solution set consists of all numbers which are less than a distance 5 from 2, so all we need to do is find the two numbers which are exactly a distance 5 from 2,

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

The solution set consists of all numbers which are less than a distance 5 from 2, so all we need to do is find the two numbers which are exactly a distance 5 from 2, namely $2-5=-3$ and $2+5=7$.

The solution set is thus

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

The solution set consists of all numbers which are less than a distance 5 from 2, so all we need to do is find the two numbers which are exactly a distance 5 from 2, namely $2-5=-3$ and $2+5=7$.

The solution set is thus $(-3, 7)$.

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

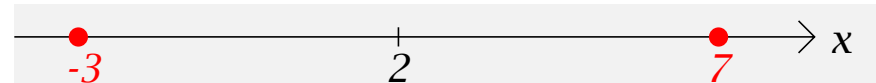
Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

The solution set consists of all numbers which are less than a distance 5 from 2, so all we need to do is find the two numbers which are exactly a distance 5 from 2, namely $2-5=-3$ and $2+5=7$.

The solution set is thus $(-3, 7)$.



Example 6: “Solve $|2 - 7x| - 1 > 4$ ”

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

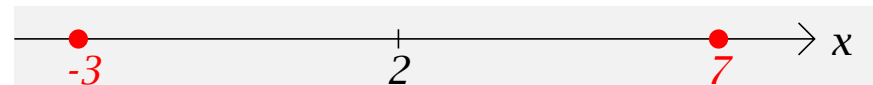
Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

The solution set consists of all numbers which are less than a distance 5 from 2, so all we need to do is find the two numbers which are exactly a distance 5 from 2, namely $2-5=-3$ and $2+5=7$.

The solution set is thus $(-3, 7)$.



Example 6: “Solve $|2 - 7x| - 1 > 4$ ”

First add 1 to both sides to get the equivalent inequality $|2 - 7x| > 5$.

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

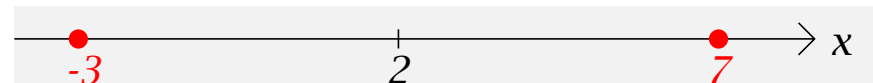
Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

The solution set consists of all numbers which are less than a distance 5 from 2, so all we need to do is find the two numbers which are exactly a distance 5 from 2, namely $2-5=-3$ and $2+5=7$.

The solution set is thus $(-3, 7)$.



Example 6: “Solve $|2 - 7x| - 1 > 4$ ”

First add 1 to both sides to get the equivalent inequality $|2 - 7x| > 5$.

Next, factor 7 out of the left hand side:

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

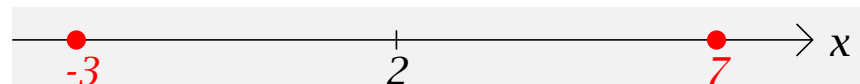
Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

The solution set consists of all numbers which are less than a distance 5 from 2, so all we need to do is find the two numbers which are exactly a distance 5 from 2, namely $2-5=-3$ and $2+5=7$.

The solution set is thus $(-3, 7)$.



Example 6: “Solve $|2 - 7x| - 1 > 4$ ”

First add 1 to both sides to get the equivalent inequality $|2 - 7x| > 5$.

Next, factor 7 out of the left hand side: $|2 - 7x| = |7(\frac{2}{7} - x)| = |7||\frac{2}{7} - x| = 7|\frac{2}{7} - x|,$

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

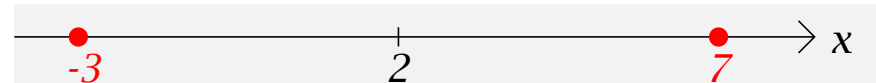
Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

The solution set consists of all numbers which are less than a distance 5 from 2, so all we need to do is find the two numbers which are exactly a distance 5 from 2, namely $2-5=-3$ and $2+5=7$.

The solution set is thus $(-3, 7)$.



Example 6: “Solve $|2 - 7x| - 1 > 4$ ”

First add 1 to both sides to get the equivalent inequality $|2 - 7x| > 5$.

Next, factor 7 out of the left hand side: $|2 - 7x| = |7(\frac{2}{7} - x)| = |7||\frac{2}{7} - x| = 7|\frac{2}{7} - x|$,

so another equivalent inequality is $7|\frac{2}{7} - x| > 5$

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

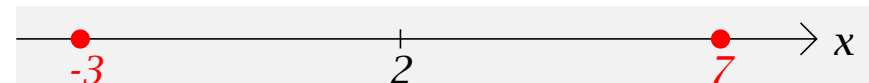
Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

The solution set consists of all numbers which are less than a distance 5 from 2, so all we need to do is find the two numbers which are exactly a distance 5 from 2, namely $2-5=-3$ and $2+5=7$.

The solution set is thus $(-3, 7)$.



Example 6: “Solve $|2 - 7x| - 1 > 4$ ”

First add 1 to both sides to get the equivalent inequality $|2 - 7x| > 5$.

Next, factor 7 out of the left hand side: $|2 - 7x| = |7(\frac{2}{7} - x)| = |7||\frac{2}{7} - x| = 7|\frac{2}{7} - x|$,

so another equivalent inequality is $7|\frac{2}{7} - x| > 5$

Multiplying both sides by $\frac{1}{7}$, we get

so we again get the solution set $\left\{-\frac{3}{5}, 3\right\}$

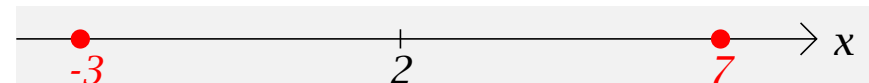
Example 4: Solve the inequalities $|x| < 5$ and $|x| > 5$.

Solution: $(-5, 5)$ and $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$

Example 5: “Solve $|x - 2| < 5$ ”

The solution set consists of all numbers which are less than a distance 5 from 2, so all we need to do is find the two numbers which are exactly a distance 5 from 2, namely $2-5=-3$ and $2+5=7$.

The solution set is thus $(-3, 7)$.



Example 6: “Solve $|2 - 7x| - 1 > 4$ ”

First add 1 to both sides to get the equivalent inequality $|2 - 7x| > 5$.

Next, factor 7 out of the left hand side: $|2 - 7x| = |7(\frac{2}{7} - x)| = |7||\frac{2}{7} - x| = 7|\frac{2}{7} - x|$,

so another equivalent inequality is $7|\frac{2}{7} - x| > 5$

Multiplying both sides by $\frac{1}{7}$, we get $|\frac{2}{7} - x| > \frac{1}{7}5$

Absolute Value-8

or

Absolute Value-8

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{2}{7} - x \right| > \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{2}{7} - x \right| > \frac{5}{7}$$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are

or $|\frac{2}{7} - x| > \frac{5}{7}$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} =$

or $|\frac{2}{7} - x| > \frac{5}{7}$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and

or $|\frac{2}{7} - x| > \frac{5}{7}$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} =$

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{2}{7} - x \right| > \frac{5}{7}$$

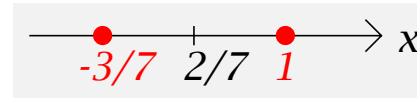
Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

or $|\frac{2}{7} - x| > \frac{5}{7}$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.



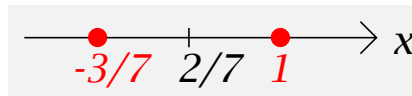
Thus the solution set is

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{2}{7} - x \right| > \frac{5}{7}$$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

Thus the solution set is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{7}\right) \cup (1, \infty)$.



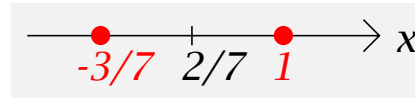
Example 7: “Solve $|2 - 5x| \geq -4$.”

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{2}{7} - x \right| > \frac{5}{7}$$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

Thus the solution set is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{7}\right) \cup (1, \infty)$.



Example 7: “Solve $|2 - 5x| \geq -4$.”

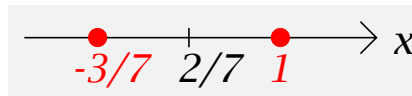
Always true, solution set is

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{2}{7} - x \right| > \frac{5}{7}$$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

Thus the solution set is $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{7}) \cup (1, \infty)$.



Example 7: “Solve $|2 - 5x| \geq -4$.”

Always true, solution set is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Problem:

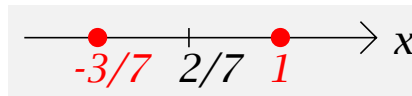
Express the condition $a \leq x \leq b$ using absolute values and an inequality.

or $|\frac{2}{7} - x| > \frac{5}{7}$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

Thus the solution set is $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{7}) \cup (1, \infty)$.



Example 7: "Solve $|2 - 5x| \geq -4$."

Always true, solution set is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Problem:

Express the condition $a \leq x \leq b$ using absolute values and an inequality.

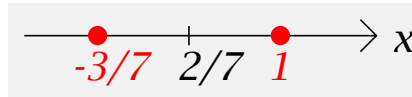
The solution set is $[a, b]$, and we wish to describe this with absolute values and an inequality.

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{2}{7} - x \right| > \frac{5}{7}$$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

Thus the solution set is $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{7}) \cup (1, \infty)$.



Example 7: “Solve $|2 - 5x| \geq -4$.”

Always true, solution set is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Problem:

Express the condition $a \leq x \leq b$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The solution set is $[a, b]$, and we wish to describe this with absolute values and an inequality.

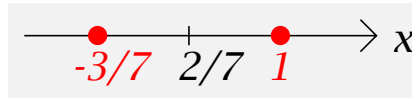
The midpoint of the interval is

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{2}{7} - x \right| > \frac{5}{7}$$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

Thus the solution set is $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{7}) \cup (1, \infty)$.



Example 7: “Solve $|2 - 5x| \geq -4$.”

Always true, solution set is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Problem:

Express the condition $a \leq x \leq b$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The solution set is $[a, b]$, and we wish to describe this with absolute values and an inequality.

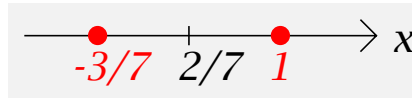
The midpoint of the interval is $\frac{a+b}{2}$,

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{2}{7} - x \right| > \frac{5}{7}$$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

Thus the solution set is $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{7}) \cup (1, \infty)$.



Example 7: “Solve $|2 - 5x| \geq -4$.”

Always true, solution set is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Problem:

Express the condition $a \leq x \leq b$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The solution set is $[a, b]$, and we wish to describe this with absolute values and an inequality.

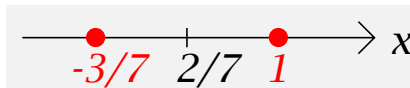
The midpoint of the interval is $\frac{a+b}{2}$, and the length of the interval is

or $|\frac{2}{7} - x| > \frac{5}{7}$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

Thus the solution set is $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{7}) \cup (1, \infty)$.



Example 7: "Solve $|2 - 5x| \geq -4$."

Always true, solution set is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Problem:

Express the condition $a \leq x \leq b$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The solution set is $[a, b]$, and we wish to describe this with absolute values and an inequality.

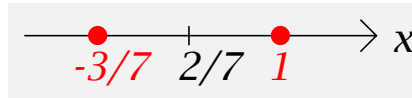
The midpoint of the interval is $\frac{a+b}{2}$, and the length of the interval is $b - a$,

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{2}{7} - x \right| > \frac{5}{7}$$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

Thus the solution set is $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{7}) \cup (1, \infty)$.



Example 7: “Solve $|2 - 5x| \geq -4$.”

Always true, solution set is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Problem:

Express the condition $a \leq x \leq b$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The solution set is $[a, b]$, and we wish to describe this with absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval is $\frac{a+b}{2}$, and the length of the interval is $b - a$,

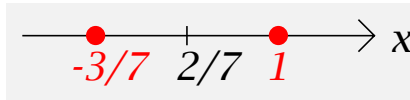
so the desired inequality is

or $|\frac{2}{7} - x| > \frac{5}{7}$

Thus the solution set consists of all numbers which are further than $\frac{5}{7}$ from $\frac{2}{7}$.

The two numbers which are exactly that distance from $\frac{2}{7}$ are $\frac{2}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = -\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 1$.

Thus the solution set is $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{7}) \cup (1, \infty)$.



Example 7: "Solve $|2 - 5x| \geq -4$."

Always true, solution set is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Problem:

Express the condition $a \leq x \leq b$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The solution set is $[a, b]$, and we wish to describe this with absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval is $\frac{a+b}{2}$, and the length of the interval is $b - a$,

so the desired inequality is $\left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \leq \frac{b-a}{2}$.

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (32,212) is

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (32,212) is 122,

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval $(32,212)$ is 122, and its length is

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (32,212) is 122, and its length is 180, so our solution is

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (32,212) is 122, and its length is 180, so our solution is

$$|x - 122| < 90$$

Example 9: Express the condition $x < 0$ or $100 < x$ using absolute values and an inequality.

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (32,212) is 122, and its length is 180, so our solution is

$$|x - 122| < 90$$

Example 9: Express the condition $x < 0$ or $100 < x$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (0,100) is

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (32,212) is 122, and its length is 180, so our solution is

$$|x - 122| < 90$$

Example 9: Express the condition $x < 0$ or $100 < x$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (0,100) is 50

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (32,212) is 122, and its length is 180, so our solution is

$$|x - 122| < 90$$

Example 9: Express the condition $x < 0$ or $100 < x$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (0,100) is 50 and its length is

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (32,212) is 122, and its length is 180, so our solution is

$$|x - 122| < 90$$

Example 9: Express the condition $x < 0$ or $100 < x$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (0,100) is 50 and its length is 100, so our solution is

Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (32,212) is 122, and its length is 180, so our solution is

$$|x - 122| < 90$$

Example 9: Express the condition $x < 0$ or $100 < x$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (0,100) is 50 and its length is 100, so our solution is $|x - 50| > 50$

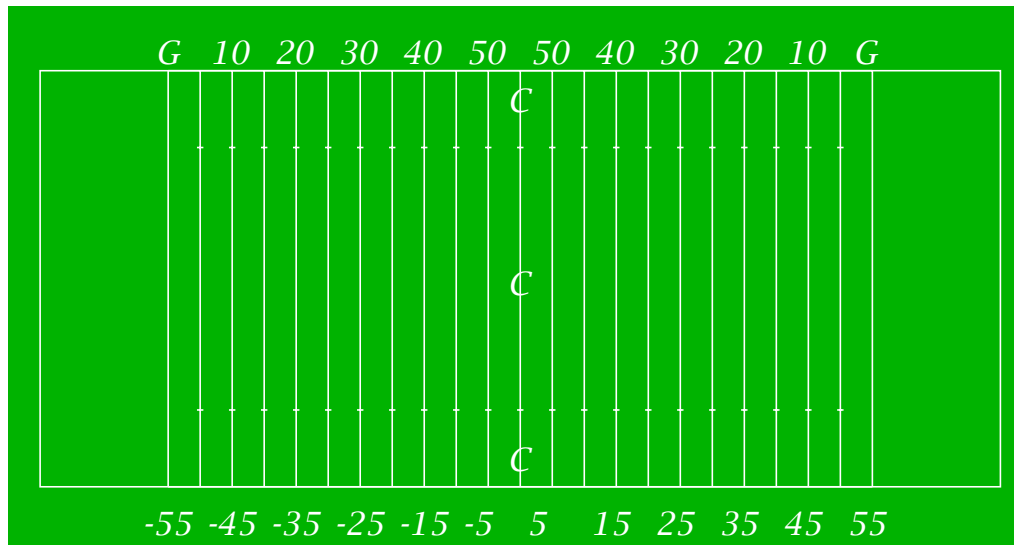
Example 8: Express the condition $32 < x < 212$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (32,212) is 122, and its length is 180, so our solution is

$$|x - 122| < 90$$

Example 9: Express the condition $x < 0$ or $100 < x$ using absolute values and an inequality.

The midpoint of the interval (0,100) is 50 and its length is 100, so our solution is $|x - 50| > 50$



If a football is kicked from the 35-yard line and lands on the opposing 25 yard line, how far has it been kicked?
 What does this have to do with absolute values?