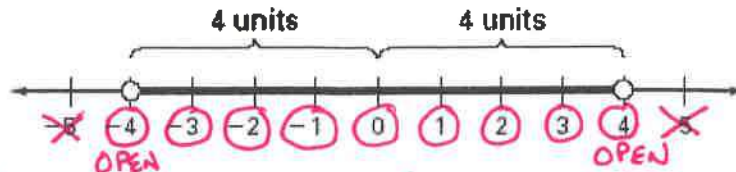


6.6 Solve Absolute Value Inequalities**Goal:** Solve absolute value inequalities.**Investigating Activity: Absolute Value Inequalities** (For use before Lesson 6.6)**QUESTION:** How can you use a number line to solve absolute-value inequalities in the form: $|x| < c$ **1) EXPLORE 1:** $|x| < 4$

- Determine which values of x are solutions for $x = -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$



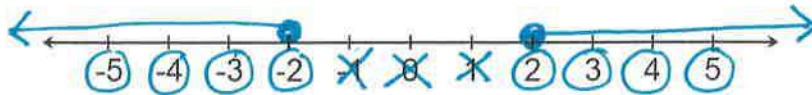
- Will you use open or closed circles? Why? OPEN CIRCLE WHEN $<$, $>$, \neq
- What compound inequality can describe the graph of the solution above?

-4 ——— 4

$-4 < x < 4$ OR
 $x > -4$ AND $x < 4$

QUESTION: How can you use a number line to solve absolute-value inequalities in the form: $|x| > c$ **2) EXPLORE 2:** $|x| \geq 2$

- Determine which values of x are solutions for $x = -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$



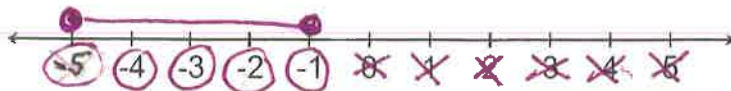
- Will you use open or closed circles? Why? CLOSED CIRCLE : \leq , \geq , $=$
- What compound inequality can describe the graph of the solution above?

$x \leq -2$ OR $x \geq 2$

3) EXPLORE: TRY THESE

- For each absolute value inequality
 - Determine which values of X are solutions for $X = -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$
 - Sketch the graph
 - Write the compound inequality to describe the solution

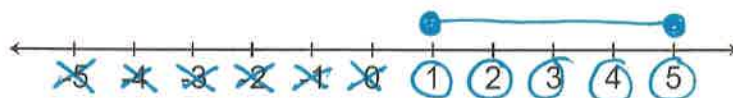
1. $|x + 3| \leq 2$



Compound inequality: _____

$$-5 \leq x \leq -1$$

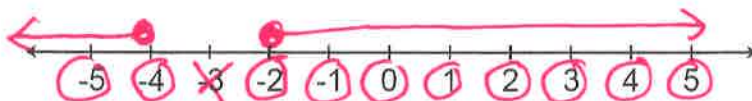
2. $|x - 3| \leq 2$



Compound inequality: _____

$$1 \leq x \leq 5$$

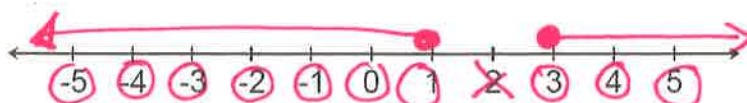
3. $|x + 3| \geq 1$



Compound inequality: _____

$$x \leq -4 \text{ or } x \geq -2$$

4. $|x - 2| \geq 1$



Compound inequality: _____

$$x \leq 1 \text{ or } x \geq 3$$

4) EXPLORE: DRAW CONCLUSIONS

① (\leq) WHEN AN ABSOLUTE VALUE INEQUALITY USES \leq ; IT IS AN "AND" COMPOUND INEQUALITY.

② (\geq) WHEN THE ABSOLUTE VALUE INEQUALITY USES \geq ; IT IS AN "OR" COMPOUND INEQUALITY.

6.6 Notes – SOLVE ABSOLUTE VALUE INEQUALITIES

Rules to Solving Absolute Value Inequalities

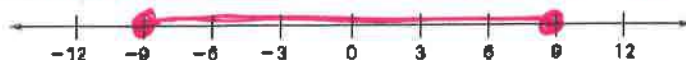
- The inequality $|ax + b| < c$ where $c > 0$ is equivalent to the compound inequality $-c < ax + b < c$.
- The inequality $|ax + b| > c$ where $c > 0$ is equivalent to the compound inequality $ax + b < -c$ OR $ax + b > c$.

Example 1 Solve an absolute value inequality

Solve the inequality. Graph your solution.

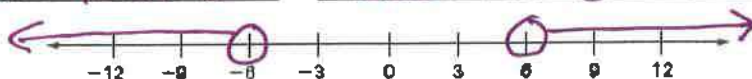
a. $|x| \leq 9$

- The distance between x and 0 is less than or equal to 9. So, $-9 \leq x \leq 9$. The solutions are all real numbers Greater than EQUAL -9 and LESS THAN EQUAL 9.



b. $|x| > 6$

- The distance between x and 0 is greater than 6. So, $x > 6$ or $x < -6$. The solutions are all real numbers greater than 6 or less than -6.



Example 2 Solve "and" absolute value inequality

Solve $|2x - 7| < 9$. Graph your solution.

$$\begin{array}{r} -9 < 2x - 7 < 9 \\ +7 \quad +7 \quad +7 \\ \hline -2 < 2x < 16 \\ \hline \frac{-2}{2} < \frac{2x}{2} < \frac{16}{2} \\ \hline -1 < x < 8 \end{array}$$

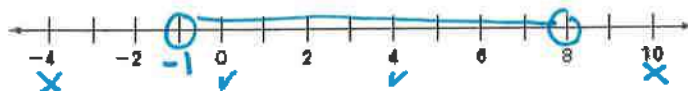
Rewrite as compound inequality.

SOLVE

The solution is $-1 < x < 8$.

TIP: Check several solutions in the original inequality

Graph:



$$\begin{array}{l} C: x = -4 \quad |-15| < 9 \quad F \\ C: x = 0 \quad |-7| < 9 \quad T \\ C: x = 4 \quad |1| < 9 \quad T \\ C: x = 10 \quad |13| < 9 \quad F \end{array}$$

Example 3 Solve "or" absolute value inequality

Solve $|x + 8| - 4 \geq 2$. Graph your solution.

$$\begin{array}{r} +4 \quad +4 \\ \hline |x + 8| \geq 6 \\ \hline x + 8 \leq -6 \quad \text{OR} \quad x + 8 \geq 6 \\ \hline -8 \quad -8 \quad \quad \quad -8 \quad -8 \\ \hline x \leq -14 \quad \text{OR} \quad x \geq -2 \end{array}$$

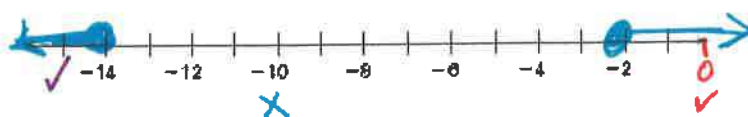
Isolate the absolute value expression.

Rewrite as compound inequality.

SOLVE

The solution is $x \leq -14$ OR $x \geq -2$. TIP: Check several solutions in the original inequality

Graph:



$$\begin{array}{l} C: x = -15 \\ \quad |-7| - 4 \geq 2 \\ \quad -3 \geq 2 \quad F \\ C: x = -10 \\ \quad |-2| - 4 \geq 2 \quad P:3 \\ \quad -2 \geq 2 \quad F \\ C: x = 0 \\ \quad |-4| - 4 \geq 2 \\ \quad -8 \geq 2 \quad F \end{array}$$

Checkpoint -- Solve the inequality. Graph your solution.

1) $3|x-6| > 9$

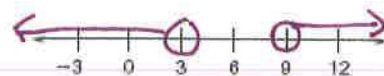
$\rightarrow |x-6| > 3$

$x-6 < -3$ or $x-6 > 3$

$+6 +6$

$+6 +6$

$x < 3$ or $x > 9$



2) $|2x-5| - 8 \leq -3$

$+8 +8$

$\rightarrow |2x-5| \leq 5$

$-5 \leq 2x-5 \leq 5$

$+5 +5 +5$

$+5 +5 +5$

$0 \leq 2x \leq 10$

$\frac{0}{2}$

$\frac{2x}{2}$

$\frac{10}{2}$

$0 \leq x \leq 5$



3) $-5|6x-1| + 10 < 30$

$-10 -10$

$-5|6x-1| < 20$

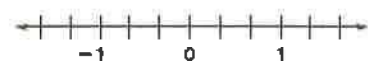
$-5 -5$

$-5 -5$

$|6x-1| < -4$

ABSOLUTE VALUE CAN NOT BE NEGATIVE

$X = \text{NO SOLUTION}$



SOLVING INEQUALITIES

1) One-Step and Multi-Step Inequalities

- Follow the steps for solving an equation, BUT **REVERSE** the inequality symbol when **mult. or divide the variable by a negative number.**

2) Compound Inequalities

- If necessary, rewrite the inequality as two separate inequalities; solve each inequality separately. In the solution, you must include the words **"and"** or **"or"**.

3) Absolute Value Inequalities

- If necessary, isolate the absolute value expression on one side of the inequality. Rewrite the absolute value inequality as a **Compound inequality**; then solve it.