

**Section 1.8: Solving Absolute Value Equations**

**Remember**

The **absolute value** of  $x$ , denoted  $|x|$ , is the **distance  $x$  is from 0**.

$$|5| = 5$$

$$|-5| = 5$$

$$|0| = 0$$

**Absolute Value Equations**

To solve the equation  $|x| = C$ , use the following properties:

If  **$C$  is positive**, then  $|x| = C$  is equal to  $x = \pm C$ .

$$|x| = 3 \quad x = \pm 3 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = 3 \\ x = -3 \end{matrix}$$

If  **$C$  is negative**, then  $|x| = C$  has **no solution**.

$$|x| = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{no solution}$$

If  **$C$  is zero**, then the solution of  $|x| = 0$  is  $x = 0$ .

$$|x| = 0 \quad x = 0$$

If the absolute value equation is more complicated than  $|x| = C$ , **isolate the absolute value first** and then solve it.

**Examples:**

1. Solve for  $x$ .

$$|x| = 6 \quad 6 > 0$$

$$x = \pm 6$$

2. Solve for  $x$ .

$$|2x - 3| = 7 \quad 7 > 0$$

$$2x - 3 = \pm 7$$

$$\begin{matrix} \swarrow & \searrow \\ 2x - 3 = 7 & 2x - 3 = -7 \\ \begin{matrix} +3 & +3 \\ \hline 2x = 10 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{10}{2} \end{matrix} & \Rightarrow & \begin{matrix} +3 & +3 \\ \hline 2x = -4 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} \end{matrix} & \Rightarrow & \end{matrix}$$

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

3. Solve for  $x$ .

$$|6 - 2x| + 6 = 14$$

$$\quad \quad \quad -6 \quad -6$$

$$|6 - 2x| = 8 \quad 8 > 0$$

$$6 - 2x = \pm 8$$

$$\begin{matrix} 6 & -2x = 8 \\ -6 & \quad \quad -6 \\ \hline -2x = 2 \\ \frac{-2x}{-2} = \frac{2}{-2} \end{matrix}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\begin{matrix} 6 & -2x = -8 \\ -6 & \quad \quad -6 \\ \hline -2x = -14 \\ \frac{-2x}{-2} = \frac{-14}{-2} \end{matrix}$$

$$x = 7$$

4. Solve for x.

$$2|-3(2x-8)| + 4 = 30$$

-4   -4

← Has 2 solutions:  
 $x = \frac{11}{6}$  and  $x = \frac{37}{6}$

$$\frac{2|-3(2x-8)|}{2} = \frac{26}{2}$$

$$|-3(2x-8)| = 13 \quad 13 > 0$$

$$-3(2x-8) = \pm 13 \rightarrow -3(2x-8) = -13$$

$$-6x + 24 = -13$$

-24   -24

$$-6x = -37$$

-6   -6

$$x = \frac{37}{6}$$

$$-3(2x-8) = 13$$

$$-6x + 24 = 13$$

-24   -24

$$-6x = -11$$

-6   -6

$$x = \frac{11}{6}$$

5. Solve for x.

$$-4\left|\frac{1}{2}x + 1\right| + 3 = -11$$

-3   -3

2 Solutions:

$$x = -9$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\frac{-4\left|\frac{1}{2}x + 1\right|}{-4} = \frac{-14}{-4}$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{2}x + 1\right| = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{2}x + 1\right| = \frac{7}{2} \quad \frac{7}{2} > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x + 1 = \frac{7}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}x + 1 = -\frac{7}{2}$$

-1   -1

$$\frac{1}{2}x + 1 = \frac{7}{2}$$

-1   -1

$$\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x = 5$$

6. Solve for x.

$$|2(x+3) - 4| + 5 = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = -\frac{7}{2} - \frac{1 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = -\frac{7}{2} - \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$x = -9$$

$$|2(x+3)-4| + 5 = 4$$

-5 -5

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

No solution

$$|2(x+3)-4| + 4 = 4$$

-4 -4

$$|x| = 0 \quad |x| = 0$$

$$|2(x+3)-4| = 0$$

$$2(x+3)-4 = 0$$

+4 +4

$$\frac{2(x+3)}{2} = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$x+3 = 2$$

-3 -3

$$x = -1$$