

Absolute Value

Classic View

Objectives:

- Review absolute value
- Identify when additional parentheses are needed for Classic View
- Calculate absolute value using the MATH menu

Review absolute value

- Absolute value creates a non-negative answer.

$$|-2| = 2$$

$$|5| = 5$$

$$|0| = 0$$

- Absolute value can be a grouping symbol. When evaluating, completely resolve the inside first.

- **IMPORTANT:** $|x|$ and x are not the same. A variable x can represent a positive, negative, or zero, but $|x|$ can't be negative. We cannot ignore or "remove" the absolute value.

Identify when additional parentheses are needed

Caution: Classic view calculators open the first parenthesis, but you have to type the closing parenthesis

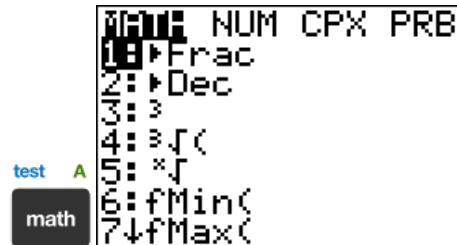
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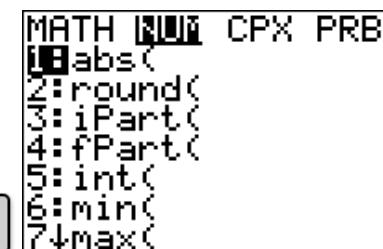
when the vertical bars enclose a group.

Example 1: $|3 - 17 \cdot 2|$ means $|(3 - 17 \cdot 2)|$

Calculate absolute value using the MATH menu



To enter the MATH menu, press

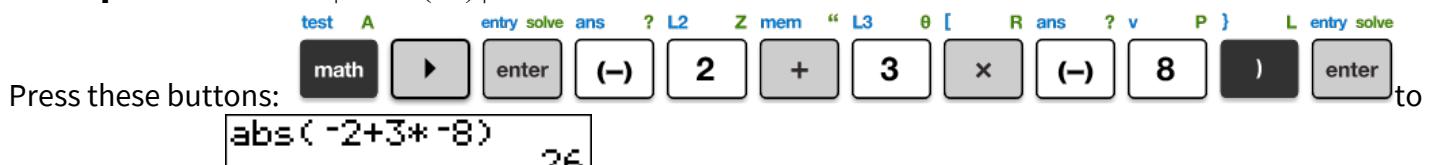


To move to the NUM menu, press



To select absolute value, press 1 or enter.

Example 2: Calculate $|-2 + 3(-8)|$



Press these buttons:

see this screen:

Example 3: Calculate $|-2| + 3(-8)$



Press these buttons:

$\boxed{\text{abs}(-2)+3*(-8)} \quad -22$

see this screen

Try It!

Calculate.

$$1) \left| \frac{17-5}{2-5} \right|$$

$$3) \frac{-3+6}{|2-7|-|-2|}$$

$$4) \frac{2+3|5-(-1)|}{11+2(-3)}$$

$$5) \frac{|7-11|}{|4-8|} - \frac{2|23-19|}{|-3-1|}$$

$$2) |-1(12)|-3|-2|$$

Answers:

