

Math 60 8.7 Absolute Value Equations and Inequalities (Day 2)

Objectives 3) Solve absolute value less than
less than or equal

$$<, \leq \Rightarrow \text{AND}$$

4) Solve absolute value greater than
greater than or equal

$$>, \geq \Rightarrow \text{OR}$$

GOAL #1 Solve $|x| < 3$ or $|x| \leq 3$

GOAL #2 Solve $|x| > 3$ or $|x| \geq 3$

IMPORTANT: "Less than" problems are fundamentally different from greater than problems. Must know the difference.

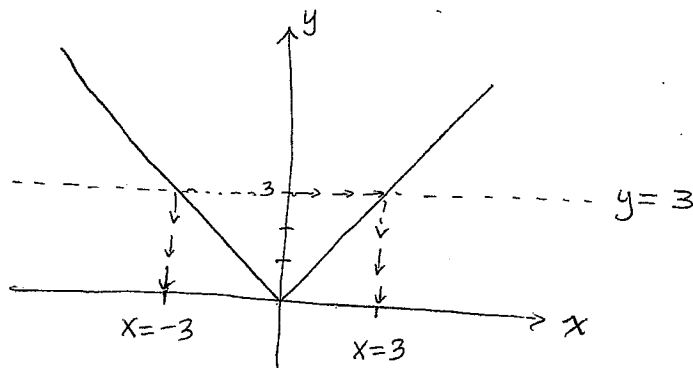
LONG WAY

LESS THAN $<, \leq$ PROBLEMS

Geometric Explanation #1

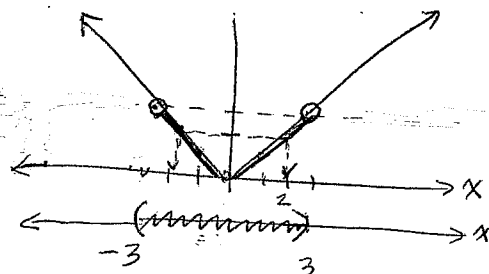
GOAL #1 $|x| < 3$

Graph $y = |x|$



Want $|x| < 3$

means y coordinates < 3



ex: if $x = 2$
 $|2| < 3 \checkmark$

ex: if $x = -2$
 $|-2| < 3 \checkmark$

← want x-coordinates associated with the darkened part of graph.

Desired x values

$$-3 < x < 3$$

$(-3, 3)$ interval

can also be written $x > -3$ and $x < 3$. INTERSECTION

LONG WAY

LESS THAN $<$, $\leq$ PROBLEMS

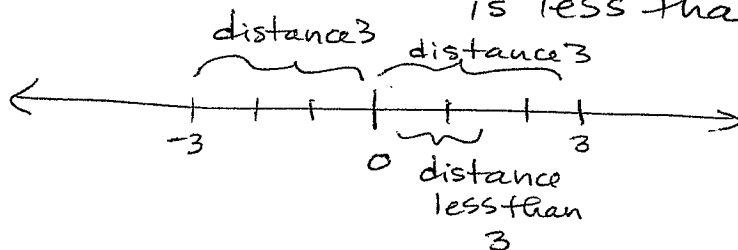
Geometric Explanation #2

skip

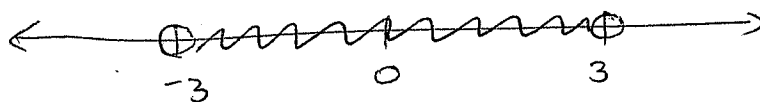
$|x| < 3$ means "the values of x so that

$$|x - 0| < 3$$

the distance from x to 0 is less than 3"



want all x values



$$(-3, 3)$$

$$-3 < x < 3$$

$$x > -3 \text{ and } x < 3$$

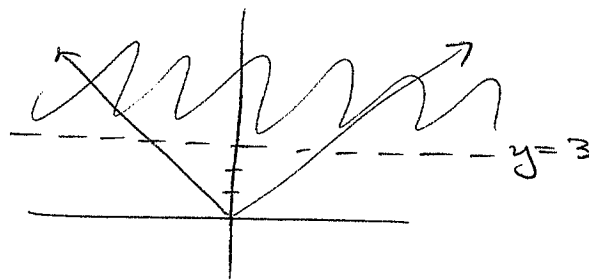
LONG WAY

Math 60 8.7 Day 2

GREATER THAN $>, \geq$ PROBLEMS
Geometric Explanation #1

GOAL #2 $|x| > 3$

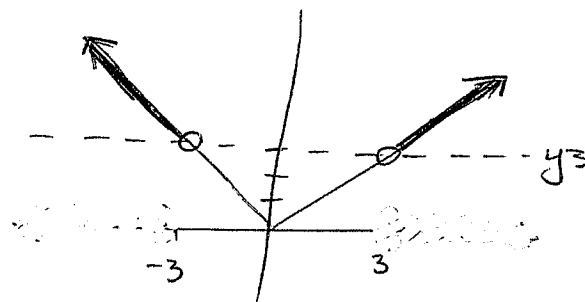
Graph $y = |x|$



← shaded area
all y-coordinates
greater than
 $y = 3$

want $|x| > 3$

means y-coordinates > 3



want
x-coordinates
associated
with the
darkened part
of graph

$$(-\infty, -3) \cup (3, \infty)$$

Desired x values are in two locations

$$x < -3 \quad \text{OR} \quad x > 3$$

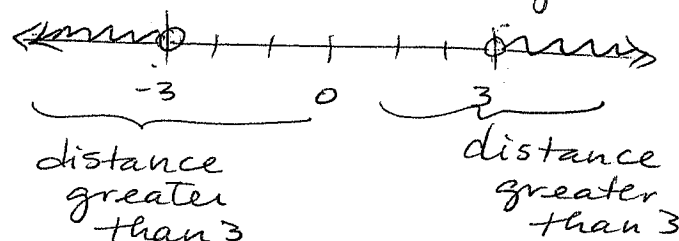
UNION

LONG WAY

GREATER THAN $>, \geq$ PROBLEMS
Geometric Explanation #2

skip

$|x| > 3$ means "the values of x so that
the distance from x to 0
is greater than 3"



$$(-\infty, -3) \cup (3, \infty)$$

$$x < -3 \quad \text{OR} \quad x > 3$$

UNION.

Math 60 8.7 Day 2

Algebraic Method - DO THIS!

- Isolate absolute value
- Make sure absolute value is on the left

YES → $|x-8| < 3$
 $|x+7| \geq 5$

NO → $3 > |x-8|$
 $5 \leq |x+7|$

- Write two inequalities. (a compound inequality)

1st inequality

- remove absolute value
- keep direction of inequality
- keep RHS unchanged

2nd inequality

- remove absolute value
- * reverse direction of inequality
- * opposite sign of RHS.

- Connect the two inequalities using logic

If $<$ or $\leq$, use AND/ $\cap$

If $>$ or $\geq$, use OR/ $\cup$

- Isolate the variable in 1st inequality
- " " " " 2nd "
- Graph the two on number lines
- Find the union (if $>$, $\geq$ problem)
or the intersection (if $<$, $\leq$ problem)

Solve, graph the solution, and write the solution using interval notation.

① $|\frac{1}{2}x + 1| \leq 2$

check: absolute value is isolated ✓
absolute value is on left ✓

write 2 inequalities

$$\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \leq 2$$

remove abs value keep keep

AND/ $\cap$
 $<, \leq$
↑
⊗

$$\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \geq -2$$

remove abs value reverse opposite

↑ ↑
⊗ ⊗

CAUTION:

⊗ These three details are essential; forgetting one or more will substantially change your final answer ☹.

$$\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \leq 2$$

-1 -1

$\cap$ /AND

$$\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \geq -2$$

-1 -1

isolate x
• subtract 1

$$\frac{1}{2}x \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x \geq -3$$

• mult by $\frac{2}{1}$
(same as $\div \frac{1}{2}$)

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x \leq 2 \cdot 1$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x \geq 2 \cdot (-3)$$

$$x \leq 2$$

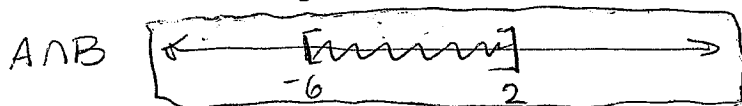
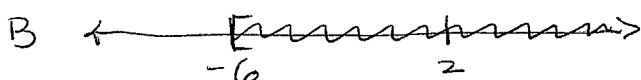
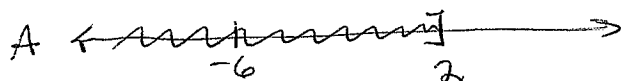
A

AND/ $\cap$

$$x \geq -6$$

B

Find $A \cap B$ using graphs.



interval $[-6, 2]$

Make sure -6 is on the left and +2 is on the right.

$A \cap B$ is where both A and B are shaded.

$$(2) |3-2x|+1 < 6$$

check: Is absolute value isolated? no.

$A+1 < 6$
subtract 1

$$|3-2x| < 5$$

check: Is absolute value on left? yes. ✓

write two inequalities

$$\begin{array}{r} 3-2x < 5 \\ -3 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

AND/ $\cap$
 $<, \leq$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3-2x > -5 \\ -3 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x < 2 \\ -2 \quad -2 \end{array}$$

$$\underbrace{x > -1}_A$$

AND/ $\cap$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x > -8 \\ -2 \quad -2 \end{array}$$

$$\underbrace{x < 4}_B$$

* Note *
÷ Neg
means
reverse
inequality

Find $A \cap B$ by graphing

$$A \leftarrow \text{shaded from } -1 \text{ to } \infty$$

$$B \leftarrow \text{shaded from } -\infty \text{ to } 4$$

$$A \cap B \leftarrow \text{shaded from } -1 \text{ to } 4$$

$\cap$ /AND where
both A and B are
shaded

Interval $\boxed{(-1, 4)}$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad |2x+5| \geq 7$$

check: Is absolute value isolated? $\checkmark$
 Is absolute value on left? $\checkmark$

Write two inequalities:

$$2x+5 \geq 7$$

OR/∪
 $\geq, \geq$

$$2x+5 \leq -7$$

$$\underline{-5} \quad \underline{-5}$$

$$\underline{-5} \quad \underline{-5}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} \geq \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} \leq \frac{-12}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{x \geq 1}_A$$

OR/∪

$$\underbrace{x \leq -6}_B$$

Find A∪B using graphs:

$$A \quad \leftarrow \text{-----} [\text{-----} \rightarrow$$

$$B \quad \leftarrow \text{-----}] \text{-----} \rightarrow$$

$$A \cup B \quad \boxed{\leftarrow \text{-----}] \text{-----} [\text{-----} \rightarrow}$$

$$\text{intervals} \quad \boxed{(-\infty, -6] \cup [1, \infty)}$$

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Solve and write in interval notation

(4)

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \mid -3x - 4 \mid -5 < -6 \\ +5 \qquad +5 \end{array}$$

check: Isolated? No.
Isolate
absolute
value

$$\frac{-2 \mid -3x - 4 \mid}{-2} < \frac{-1}{-2}$$

continue to
isolate the
absolute value

CAUTION
÷ negative

$$\mid -3x - 4 \mid > \frac{1}{2}$$

check: Left side? Yes.

greater than
is OR, union

$$\begin{array}{r} -3x - 4 > \frac{1}{2} \\ +4 \quad +4 \end{array}$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{r} -3x - 4 < -\frac{1}{2} \\ +4 \quad +4 \end{array}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot -3x > \frac{9}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

CAUTION
mult
by neg

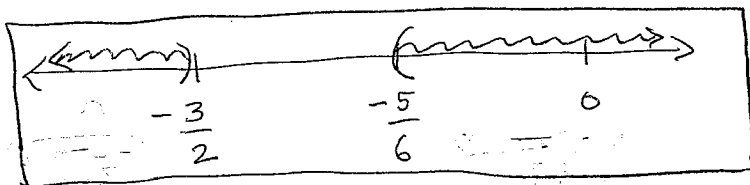
$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot -3x < \frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

CAUTION
mult
by neg

$$\overset{A}{x} < \frac{-3}{2} \approx -1.5 = -\frac{9}{6}$$

$$\overset{B}{x} > -\frac{5}{6} \approx -.8\bar{3}$$

find AUB



$$\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{5}{6}, \infty\right)$$

Notice:
 $-\frac{9}{6} < -\frac{5}{6}$ or
 $-1.5 < -.8\bar{3}$
means
 $-\frac{3}{2}$ left of $-\frac{5}{6}$

Math 60 8.7 Day 2

- ⑤ The inequality $|x - 98.6| \geq 1.5$ represents a human body temperature, measured in $^{\circ}\text{F}$ that is considered "unhealthy." Solve the inequality and interpret results.

$$|x - 98.6| \geq 1.5$$

↑

greater than means OR/UNION

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 98.6 \geq 1.5 \\ +98.6 \quad +98.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 98.6 \leq -1.5 \\ +98.6 \quad +98.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x \geq 100.1$$

OR

$$x \leq 97.1$$

$$(-\infty, 97.1) \cup (100.1, \infty)$$

Temperatures above 100.1 are fevers. (unhealthy)
Temperatures below 97.1 are unhealthy.

- ⑥ The inequality

$$|p - 67| \leq 4$$

results from the statements "67% of Americans experienced hardship due to gasoline prices. The margin of error of this study is 4%."

Solve the inequality and interpret the results.

$$\begin{array}{r} p - 67 \leq 4 \\ +67 \quad +67 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

AND

$$\begin{array}{r} p - 67 \geq -4 \\ +67 \quad +67 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$p \leq 71$$

AND

$$p \geq 63$$

$$(63, 71)$$

Between 63% and 71% of Americans experienced hardship due to gasoline prices.

Math 60 8.7 Day 2

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3|z| + 8 > 2$$

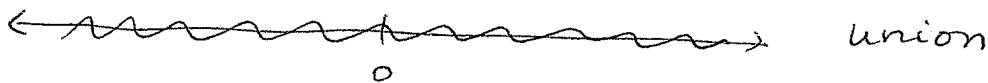
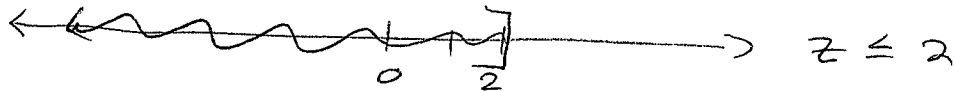
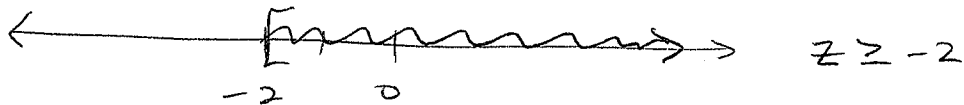
step 0: Isolate absolute value on LHS.

$$\frac{3|z|}{3} \geq \frac{-6}{3}$$

$$|z| \geq -2$$

step 1: Greater than means OR/UNION

$$z \geq -2 \quad \text{OR} \quad z \leq -(-2)$$
$$z \leq 2$$



$$\boxed{(-\infty, \infty)}$$

Math 60 8.7 Day 2

⑧ $|3-5x| > |-7|$

notice:

No variable!

$$|-7| = 7$$

$$|3-5x| > 7$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3-5x > 7 & \text{OR} & 3-5x < -7 \\ \underline{-3} & & \underline{-3} \end{array}$$

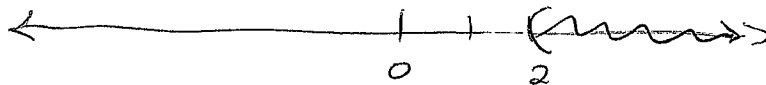
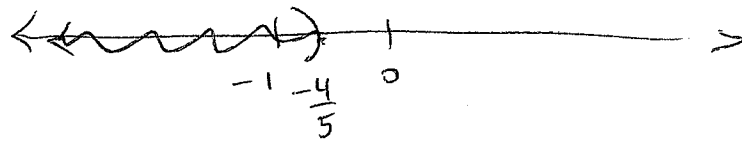
$$\begin{array}{ccc} -5x > 4 & & \\ \underline{-5} & & \underline{-5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} -5x < -10 & & \\ \underline{-5} & & \underline{-5} \end{array}$$

* div by neg *

* div by neg *

$$x < -\frac{4}{5} \quad \text{OR} \quad x > 2$$



$$\boxed{\left(-\infty, -\frac{4}{5}\right) \cup (2, \infty)}$$