

Solving Absolute Values Review

$$|9a| = 45$$

$$\frac{9a}{9} = \frac{45}{9}$$

$$a = 5$$

$$-9|n+6| - 5 = -68$$

$$\frac{-9|n+6| + 5 + 5}{-9} = \frac{-63}{-9}$$

$$|n+6| = 7$$

$$4 + 2 \left| \frac{x}{7} \right| = 6$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{x}{7} \right) = (1) \Rightarrow$$

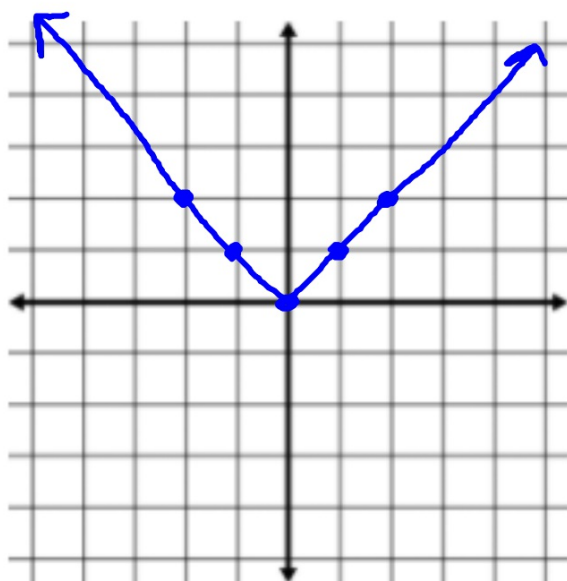
$$x = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{x}{7} \right) = (-1) \Rightarrow$$

$$x = -7$$

Guided Notes: Graphs of Absolute Value Functions

EX1. $y = |x|$



$$y = |x|$$

$y =$

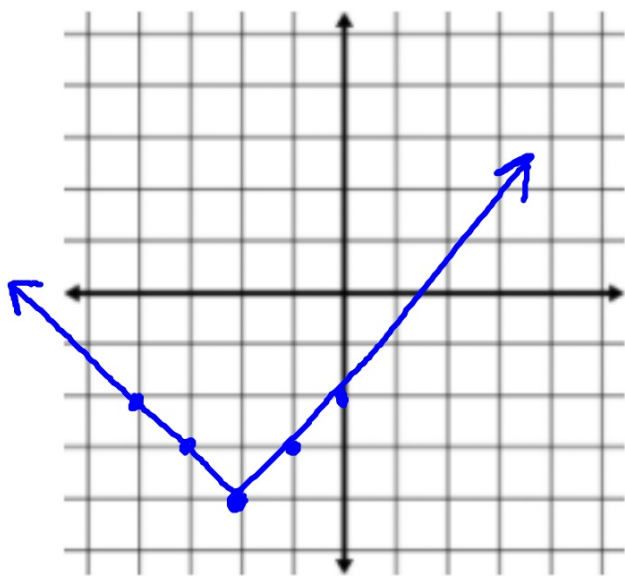
Math

\Rightarrow Num

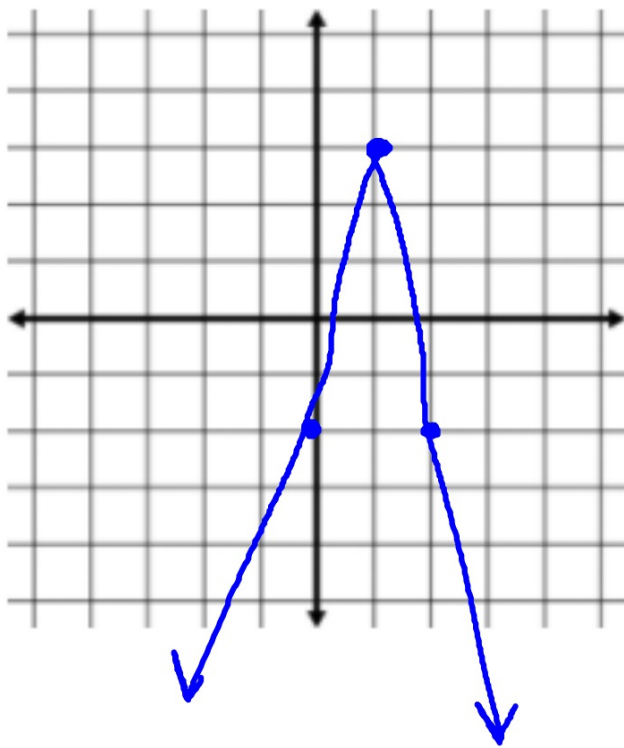
|: abs

EX2. $y = |x + 2| - 4$

Down 4
Left 2

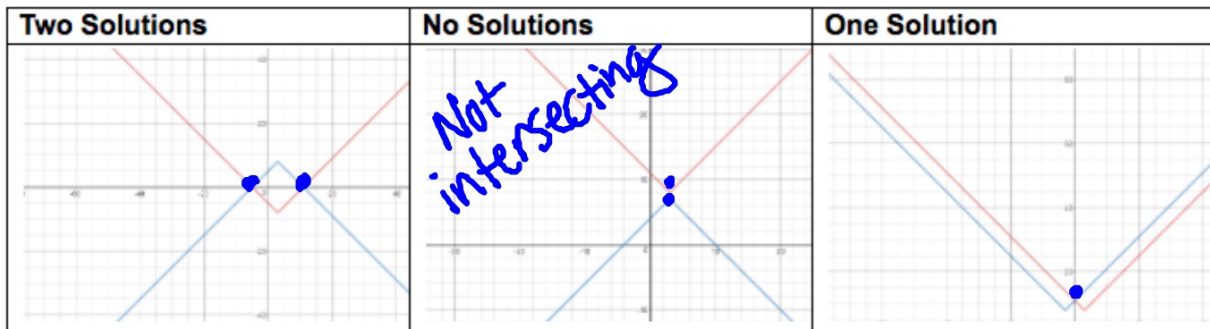


EX3. $y = -5|x - 1| + 3$



Up 3
Right 1
Stretch by 5
Reflection
over x-axis

Systems of Absolute Value Equations

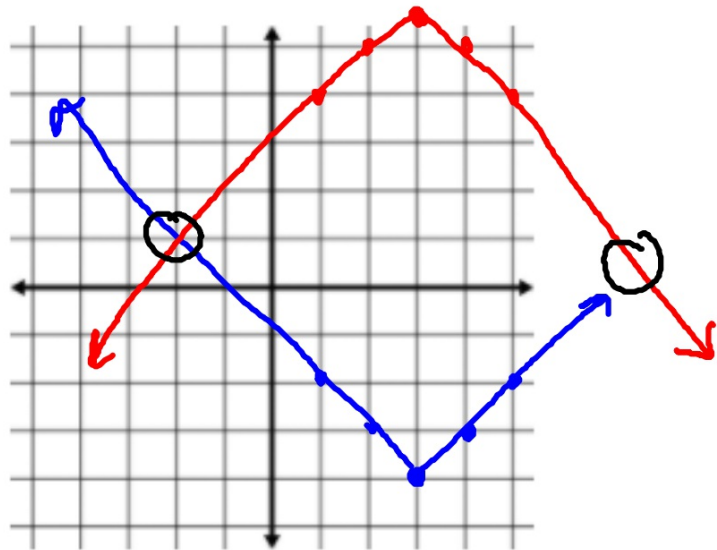


EX4.
$$\begin{cases} y = |x - 3| - 4 \\ y = -|x - 3| + 6 \end{cases}$$

2 solutions

$$(-2, 1)$$

$$(8, 1)$$



Homework is Page 1.3 in Packet