

## 4.6 - Absolute Value Inequalities

### Vocabulary:

- absolute value

\* the distance from zero

\* always positive

**1 EXAMPLE**

Solve and check  $|a| - 3 = 5$ .

$$|-8| - 3 = 5$$

$$8 - 3 = 5$$

$$5 = 5 \checkmark$$

$$|a| = 8$$

$$a = 8$$

$$a = -8$$

$$a = \pm 8$$

**Solve each equation. If there is no solution, write *no solution*.**

1.  $|b| = 2$

$$b = \pm 2$$

5.  $7 = |s| + 4$

$$3 = |s|$$

$$s = \pm 3$$

6.  $-4|x| = 16$

$$|x| = -4$$

NO SOLUTION

2

EXAMPLE

Solve  $|3c - 6| = 9$ .Stays  
same  $\rightarrow$ 

$$3c - 6 = 9$$

$+6 \quad +6$

$$3c = 15$$

$$c = 5$$

or



or

change  
sign  
 $\downarrow$ 

$$3c - 6 = -9$$

$+6 \quad +6$

$$3c = -3$$

$$c = -1$$

**Solve each equation. If there is no solution, write *no solution*.**

**13.**  $|r - 8| = 5$

$$\begin{array}{l} r - 8 = 5 \\ +8 \quad +8 \end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{l} r - 8 = -5 \\ +8 \quad +8 \end{array}$$

$$r = 13 \quad \text{or} \quad r = 3$$

**15.**  $2 = |g + 1|$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 = g + 1 \\ -1 \quad -1 \end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{l} -2 = g + 1 \\ -1 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$$1 = g \quad \text{or} \quad -3 = g$$

**3 EXAMPLE** Solve  $|y - 5| \leq 2$ . Graph the solutions.

*stay same*

$$y - 5 \leq 2$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} +5 & +5 \end{array}$$

and

$$y - 5 \geq -2$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} +5 & +5 \end{array}$$

$$y \leq 7$$

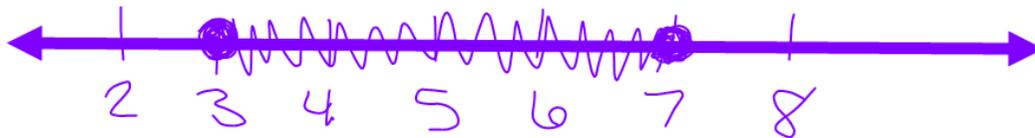
and

$$y \geq 3$$

*flip sign  
& change symbol*

$\leq$  or  $<$   $\rightarrow$  and

$\geq$  or  $>$   $\rightarrow$  or



Solve each inequality. Graph your solution.

27.  $|y - 2| \leq 1$

$$\begin{array}{l} y - 2 \leq 1 \\ +2 \quad +2 \\ \hline y \leq 3 \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{l} y - 2 \geq -1 \\ +2 \quad +2 \\ \hline y \geq 1 \end{array}$$



25.  $|x + 3| < 5$

$$\begin{array}{l} x + 3 < 5 \\ -3 \quad -3 \\ \hline x < 2 \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{l} x + 3 > -5 \\ -3 \quad -3 \\ \hline x > -8 \end{array}$$

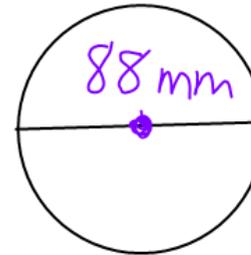
$$x < 2 \quad \text{and} \quad x > -8$$

→                      ←



**4 EXAMPLE** The ideal diameter of a piston for one type of car is 88.000 mm.  
The actual diameter can vary from the ideal diameter by at most  
0.007 mm. Find the range of acceptable diameters for the piston.

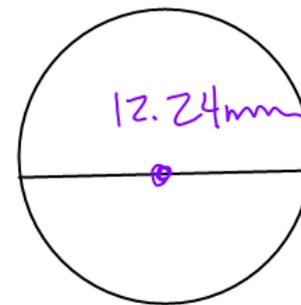
$$\begin{array}{c} 88 \\ -0.007 \quad / \quad \backslash \quad +0.007 \end{array}$$



$$87.993 \text{ mm} \leq d \leq 88.007 \text{ mm}$$

35. **Manufacturing** The ideal diameter of a gear for a certain type of clock is 12.24 mm. An actual diameter can vary by 0.06 mm. Find the range of acceptable diameters.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 12.24 & \\ -0.06 & / & +0.06 \\ & & \\ 12.18 & \leq d & \leq 12.30 \text{ mm} \\ \text{mm} & & \end{array}$$



Homework: pg. 237 #8, 12, 16, 18, 26, 30, 34, 42, 44, 72, 90