

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Absolute Value Inequalities: Special Cases and Interval Notation

Algebra II | Unit 2 | Day 8 | TEK A2.6.F

Objective: I can write absolute value inequality solutions in interval notation, solve harder cases, and recognize when an inequality has no solution.

Vocabulary

No solution: NO value of x works. Happens when an isolated absolute value is set _____ or _____ a negative number.

All real numbers: an isolated absolute value set _____ or _____ a negative number - true no matter what x is.

KEY IDEA

Step 1 - Isolate: get the absolute value alone.

Step 2 - Split: use the AND/OR rule from Day 7 to write a compound inequality.

Step 3 - Solve: solve each part, then graph it on a number line.

Step 4 - Combine: write interval notation - () for strict, [] for $\geq/\leq$. Isolating to $<$ or $\leq$ a NEGATIVE number means no solution; isolating to $>$ or $\geq$ a NEGATIVE number means all real numbers.

Let's Work Through It

Example 1 — Solve $|3x + 1| - 4 \leq 2x - 1$. The variable is on both sides, so isolate first - both bounds exist here, unlike Examples 2-5.

Step 1 - Isolate: $|3x + 1| \leq$ _____

Step 2 - Split (sandwich, since $\leq$): _____ $\leq 3x + 1 \leq 2x + 3$

Step 3 - Solve the left half: $-(2x+3) \leq 3x+1 \rightarrow$ _____

Step 3 - Solve the right half: $3x+1 \leq 2x+3 \rightarrow$ _____

Step 4 - Combine: _____

Step 5 - Spot check $x = 0$ (inside the interval): $|3(0)+1| - 4 =$ _____, $2(0) - 1 =$ _____ . $-3 \leq -1$
✓

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
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Example 2 — Solve $3|2x + 5| + 10 \leq 4$.

Isolate: $3|2x + 5| \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\rightarrow |2x + 5| \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

An absolute value can never be $\leq$ a negative number. Solution: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Example 3 — Solve $8 - 2|3x - 1| \geq 10$.

Isolate: $-2|3x - 1| \geq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\rightarrow$ dividing by -2 flips it $\rightarrow |3x - 1| \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

An absolute value can never be $\leq$ a negative number. Solution: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Example 4 — Solve $3|2x + 5| + 10 \geq 4$. Same left side as Example 2, just a flipped symbol.

Isolate: $3|2x + 5| \geq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\rightarrow |2x + 5| \geq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

An absolute value is ALWAYS $\geq$ a negative number. Solution: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Example 5 — Solve $8 - 2|3x - 1| \leq 10$. Same left side as Example 3, just a flipped symbol.

Isolate: $-2|3x - 1| \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\rightarrow$ dividing by -2 flips it $\rightarrow |3x - 1| \geq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

An absolute value is ALWAYS $\geq$ a negative number. Solution: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Your Turn

You Try 1 — Solve $|2x - 1| - 3 \leq x + 2$.

Isolate: $|2x - 1| \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Split (AND): $-(x + 5) \leq 2x - 1 \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Solve the left half: $x \geq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Solve the right half: $x \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Combine: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

You Try 2 — Solve $5 + |x - 3| \leq 2$.

Isolate: $|x - 3| \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Solution: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$