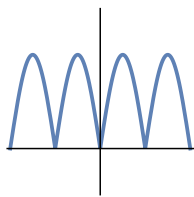


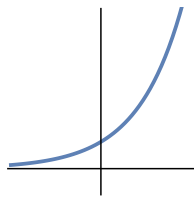
Recall that the **absolute value** of a function $f(x)$ is a new function

$$|f(x)| = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } f(x) \geq 0, \\ -f(x) & \text{if } f(x) < 0. \end{cases}$$

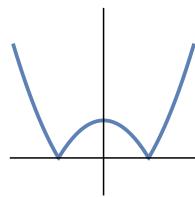
1. **Warm up:** For each of the functions $|f(x)|$ below, identify $f(x)$.



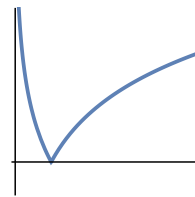
$|f(x)|$



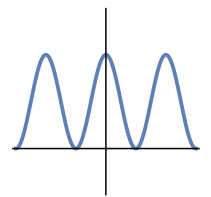
$|g(x)|$



$|h(x)|$

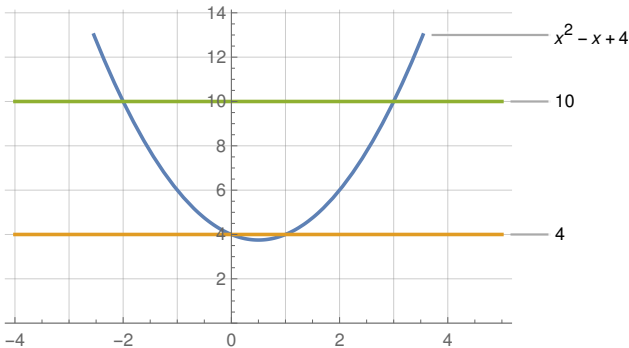


$|k(x)|$

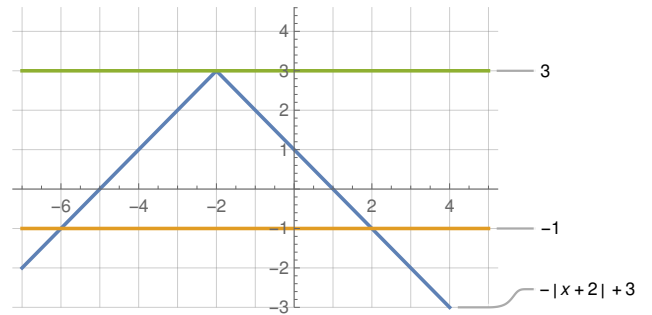


$|l(x)|$

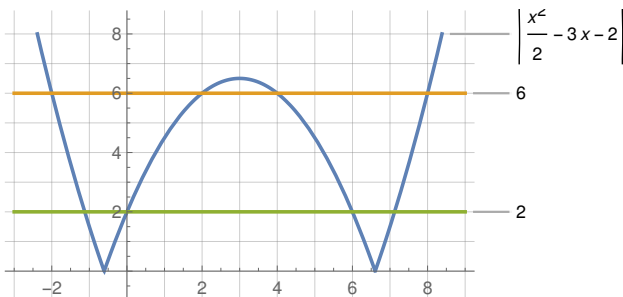
2. For each of the inequalities below, solve it by looking at the plot instead of algebra. Check your answer after you have guessed it from the plot.



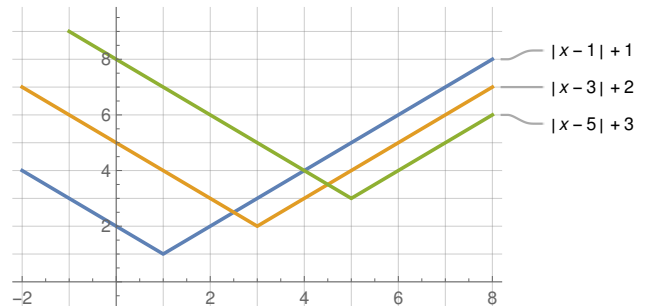
$$4 < x^2 - x + 4 \leq 10$$



$$-1 < -|x + 2| + 3 < 3$$



$$2 \leq \left| \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x - 2 \right| \leq 6$$



$$|x - 1| + 1 < |x - 3| + 2 < |x - 5| + 3$$

3. Solve each of the inequalities below, draw the plots of each side, and check your solution corresponds with the graphical picture.

(a) $|x + 1| = |\frac{1}{2} - x|$

(b) $-1 \leq |2x + 4| < 5$

(c) $6 \leq x^2 + 2 < 18$

4. Consider the equality $|(x - 1)^2 - 1| = -|x - 1| + 5$.

(a) At what x -values do the signs of the arguments inside the absolute values $|\cdot|$ change? You should have three different x -values.

(b) Write the equation without the absolute value signs in four different ways using the x -values from part (a):

- once when x is less than all of them,
- twice when x is in between them,
- once when x is larger than all of them.

(c) For each of these four equations, solve for x . How many solutions are there?