

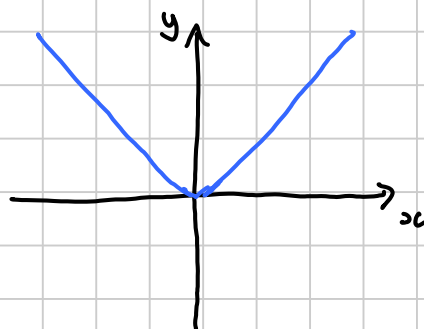
The Modulus Function

This is written as $|x|$, and is the absolute value of x ignoring any $-$ sign.

ie/ if $x = 7$, $|x| = 7$
 if $x = -3$, $|x| = 3$

Note that $|a||b| = |ab|$
but $|a| + |b| \neq |a + b|$ (e.g. $| -4 | + | 3 | = 7$
 $| -4 + 3 | = 1$)

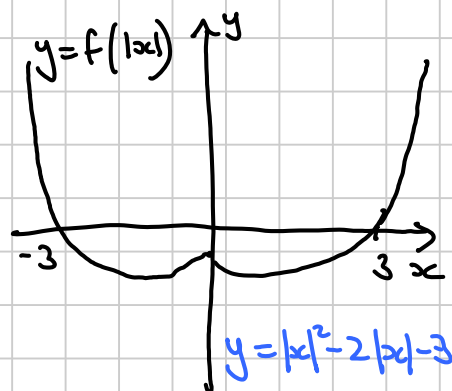
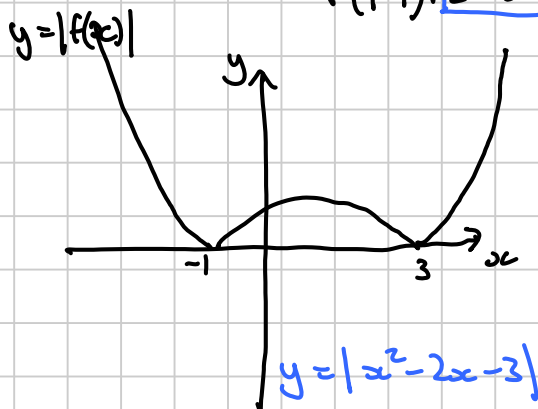
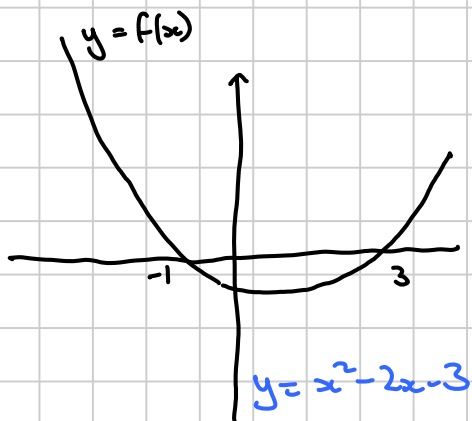
The graph of $y = |x|$ is



We can develop rules for the graphs of more complex modulus functions.

e.g. $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	21	12	5	0	-3	-4	-3	0	5
$ f(x) $	21	12	5	0	3	4	3	0	5
$f(x)$	5	0	-3	-4	-3	-4	-3	0	5

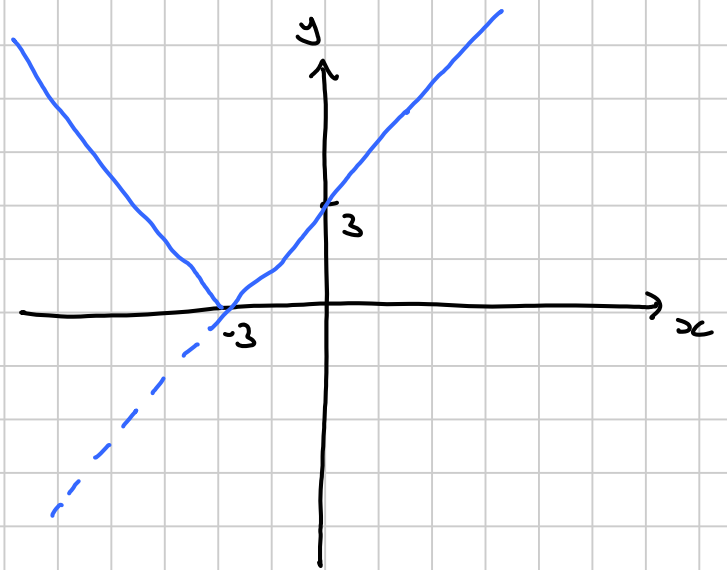


The graph of $y = |f(x)|$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, with any parts below the x -axis reflected in the x -axis.

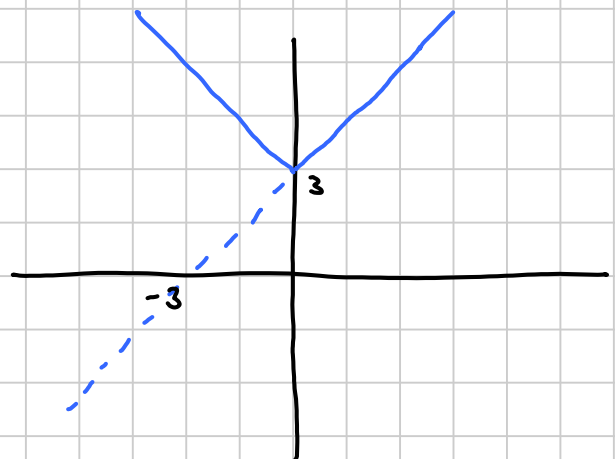
The graph of $y = f(|x|)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, with the part to the left of the y -axis rubbed out and replaced by the reflection of the part to the right of the y -axis.

More examples

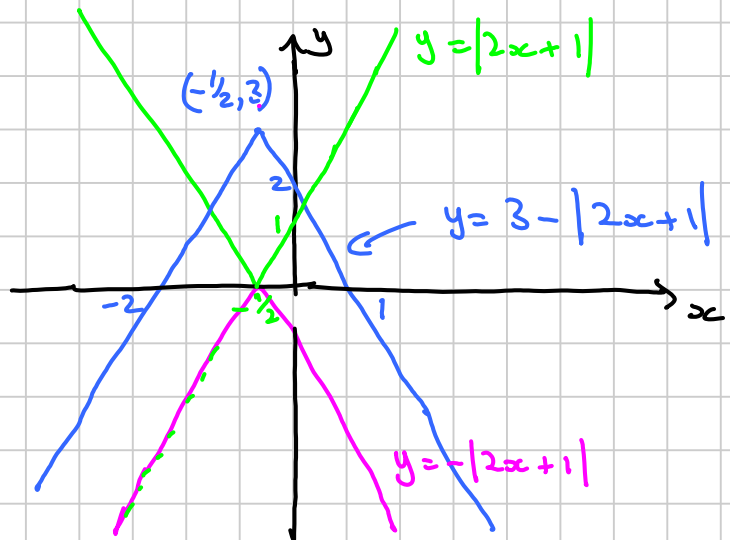
① $y = |x+3|$



② $y = |x| + 3$



④ $y = 3 - |2x+1|$
(or $y = -|2x+1| + 3$)

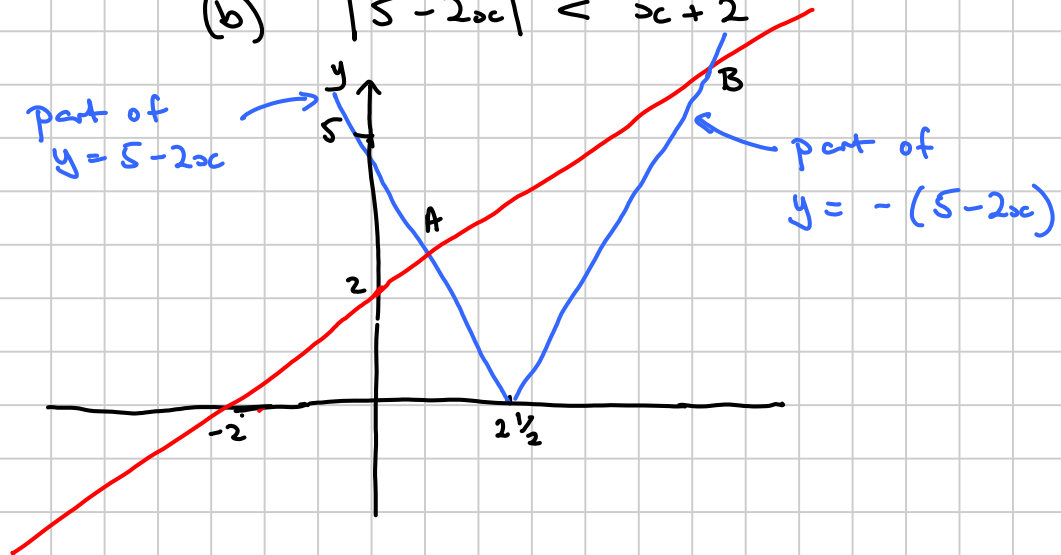


Equations and inequalities involving the modulus function

To solve these it is best to sketch a graph first.

Examples

① Solve (a) $|5-2x| = x+2$
(b) $|5-2x| < x+2$



(a) At A, $5-2x = x+2$
 $3 = 3x$
 $x = 1$

At B $-(5-2x) = x+2$
 $-5+2x = x+2$
 $x = 7$

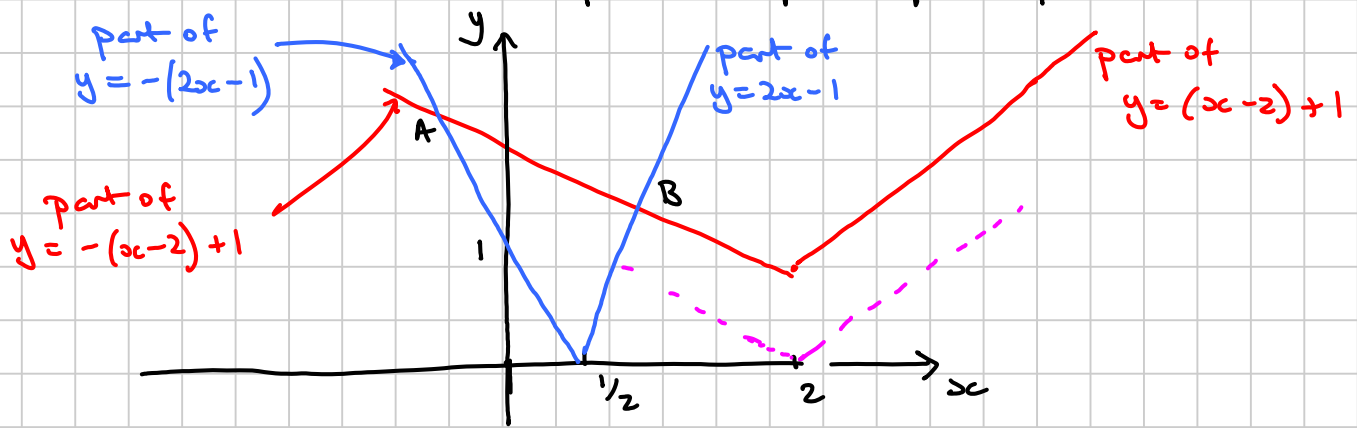
(b) Graph of $y = |5-2x|$ is below graph of $y = x+2$ for

$1 < x < 7$

② Solve $|2x-1| - |x-2| = 1$

Write as

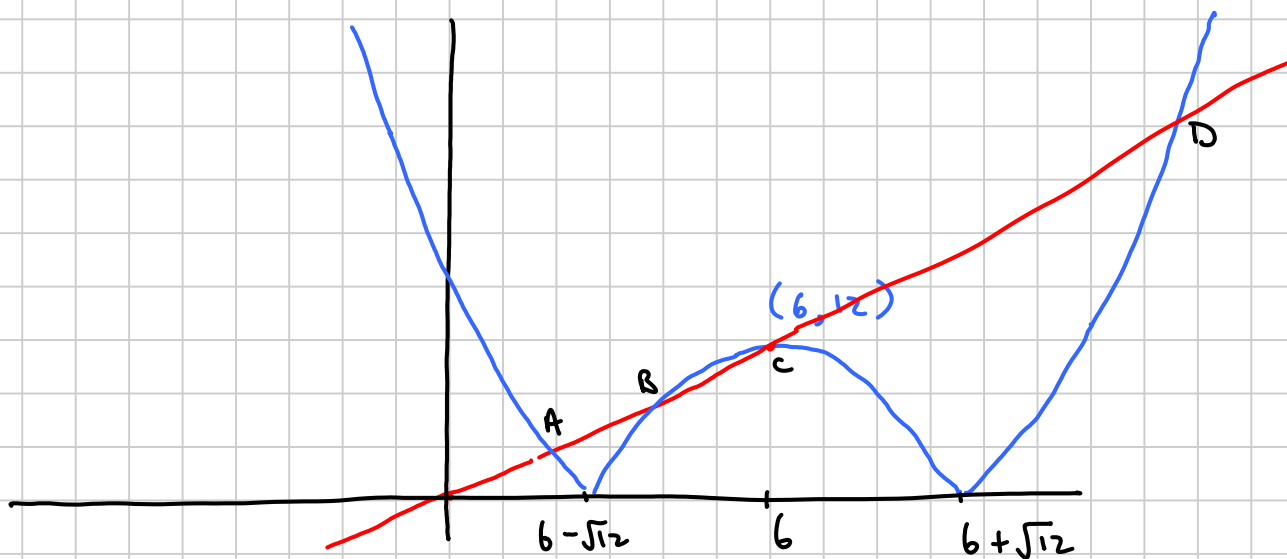
$$|2x-1| = |x-2| + 1$$



At A,
$$\begin{aligned} -(2x-1) &= -(x-2) + 1 \\ -2x+1 &= 3-x \\ \underline{-2} &= \underline{x} \end{aligned}$$

At B,
$$\begin{aligned} 2x-1 &= 3-x \\ 3x &= 4 \\ \underline{x} &= \underline{4/3} \end{aligned}$$

③ Solve $|x^2 - 12x + 24| > 2x$



LHS
$$\begin{aligned} y &= x^2 - 12x + 24 \\ &= (x-6)^2 - 12 \end{aligned}$$

If $y=0$,
$$\begin{aligned} (x-6)^2 - 12 &= 0 \\ (x-6)^2 &= 12 \\ x &= 6 \pm \sqrt{12} \end{aligned}$$

At A & D,
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 12x + 24 &= 2x \\ x^2 - 14x + 24 &= 0 \\ (x-2)(x-12) &= 0 \\ x &= 2 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 12 \\ (\text{at A}) & \quad \quad \quad (\text{at D}) \end{aligned}$$

At B & C
$$\begin{aligned} -(x^2 - 12x + 24) &= 2x \\ -x^2 + 12x - 24 &= 2x \\ 0 &= x^2 - 10x + 24 \\ 0 &= (x-4)(x-6) \\ x &= 4 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 6 \\ (\text{at B}) & \quad \quad \quad (\text{at C}) \end{aligned}$$

So $|x^2 - 12x + 24| > 2x$ if $\underline{x < 2 \text{ or } 4 < x < 6 \text{ or } x > 12}$

Ex 5A Q 1 (a b d e f g h i) , 2 (a b)

5B Q 1, 2, 3, 4

5C Q 1, 2, 3, 5

p 67 Ex 5D Q 1

Ex 5E Q 1, 2, 3