Functions 4a - Absolute Value Functions

<u>Standards:</u> F-IF.7b **<u>HW#1:</u>** Func 4a #1-6

Learning Target:

How do you graph an absolute value function?

Absolute Value Functions

We now introduce a new basic type of function called the <u>absolute value function</u>. We have already seen the absolute value applied to a number. For example, | -3 | = 3, while | 5 | = 5.

The absolute value of a number is defined as its **distance from the number zero**. Therefore, the absolute value of a number is always **non-negative** The absolute value of a function f is the function whose domain is the same as that of f and whose output at x is the absolute value of f(x).

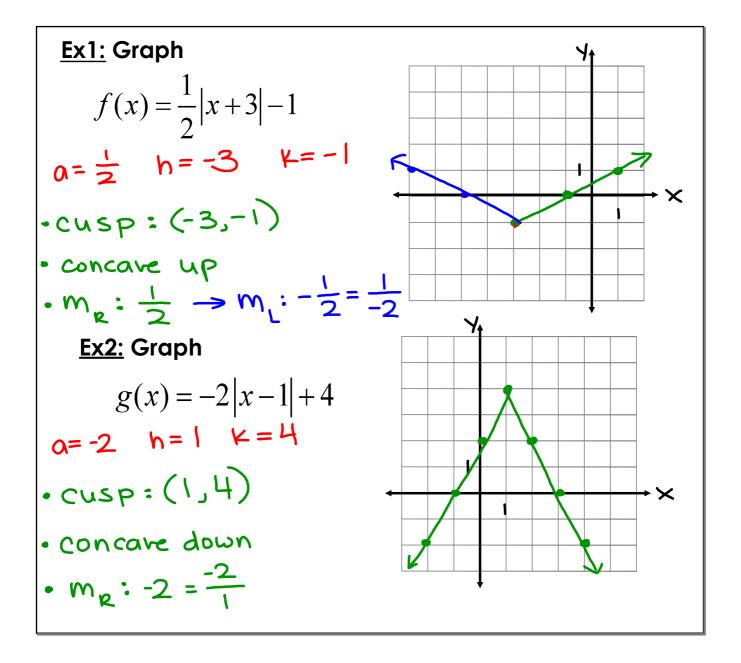
Absolute Value Function

$$f(x) = a \left| x - h \right| + k$$

It's just like a quadratic in vertex form!

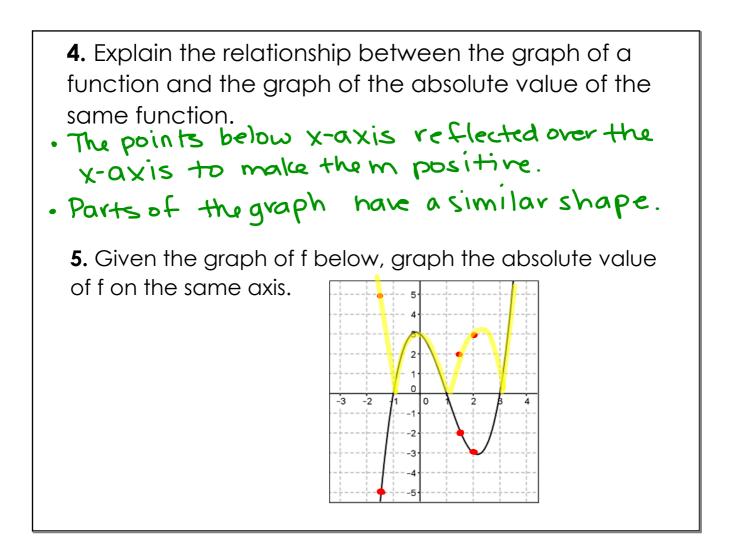
$$f(x) = a(x-h)^{2} + K$$

2(x+7)² - 4



1. Fill in the value, g	following t (x). <u>g (x)</u>	table of value $= \chi^2 - 4 $	ues for f(x) and its absolute 2. Graph f.
X	$f(x) = x^2 - 4$	g(x) = f(x)	
-3	5	5	
-2	0	0	
-1	- 3	3	
0	-4	4	
1	-3	3	
2	0	0	
3	5	5	

3. Transfer your graph of f to tracing paper. Fold the tracing paper along the x-axis. Place the folded tracing paper on the graph in such a manner that the x-axis on your graph matches the x-axis on the tracing paper (i.e. the bottom of your folded paper) and those points with positive values for f(x) coincide on both pieces of paper. You will notice that now all of your points have positive height. Is there a correlation between your resulting graph, which you can see through the tracing paper, and your table of values for g?



6. Use your graph of $f(x) = |x^2 - 4|$ from problem 2 to approximate solutions to the following equations. Mark the point(s) on the graph of g that provide the solution to each equation. The x-coordinates of these points will be your solutions. Note: each equation may or may not have more than one solution.