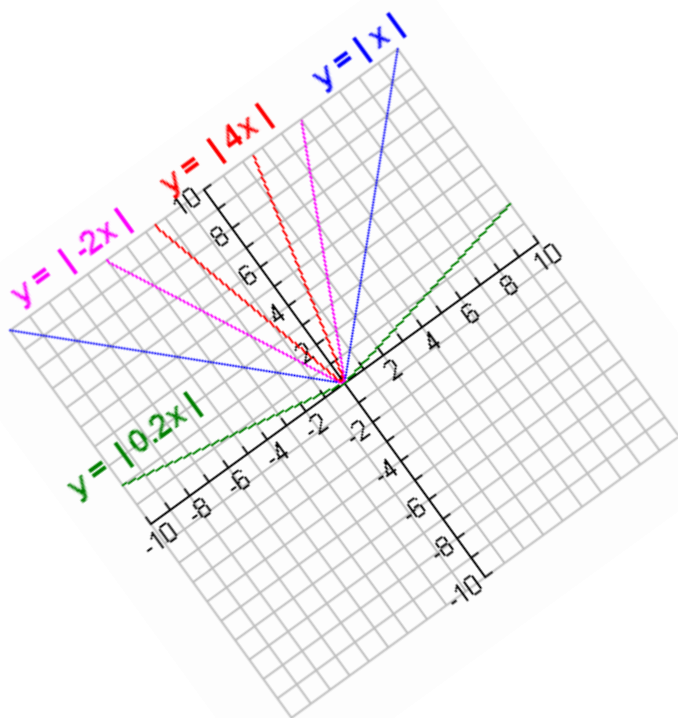
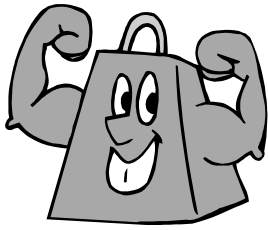


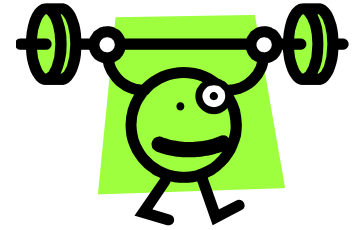
# Section 9-2 and 9-3: Absolute Value Graphs



Presented by,  
Mr. Kruczinski



# Warm-up (#1 -4)

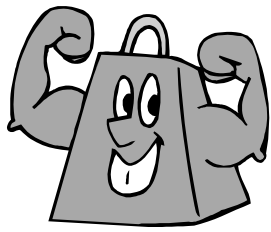


$$1) |8|$$
$$8$$

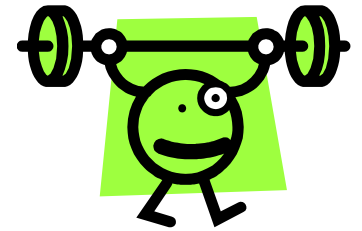
$$2) |-3|$$
$$3$$

$$3) |-5 + 3|$$
$$|-2|$$
$$2$$

$$4) |-4| - 7$$
$$4 - 7$$
$$-3$$



# Warm-up (#3 and 4)



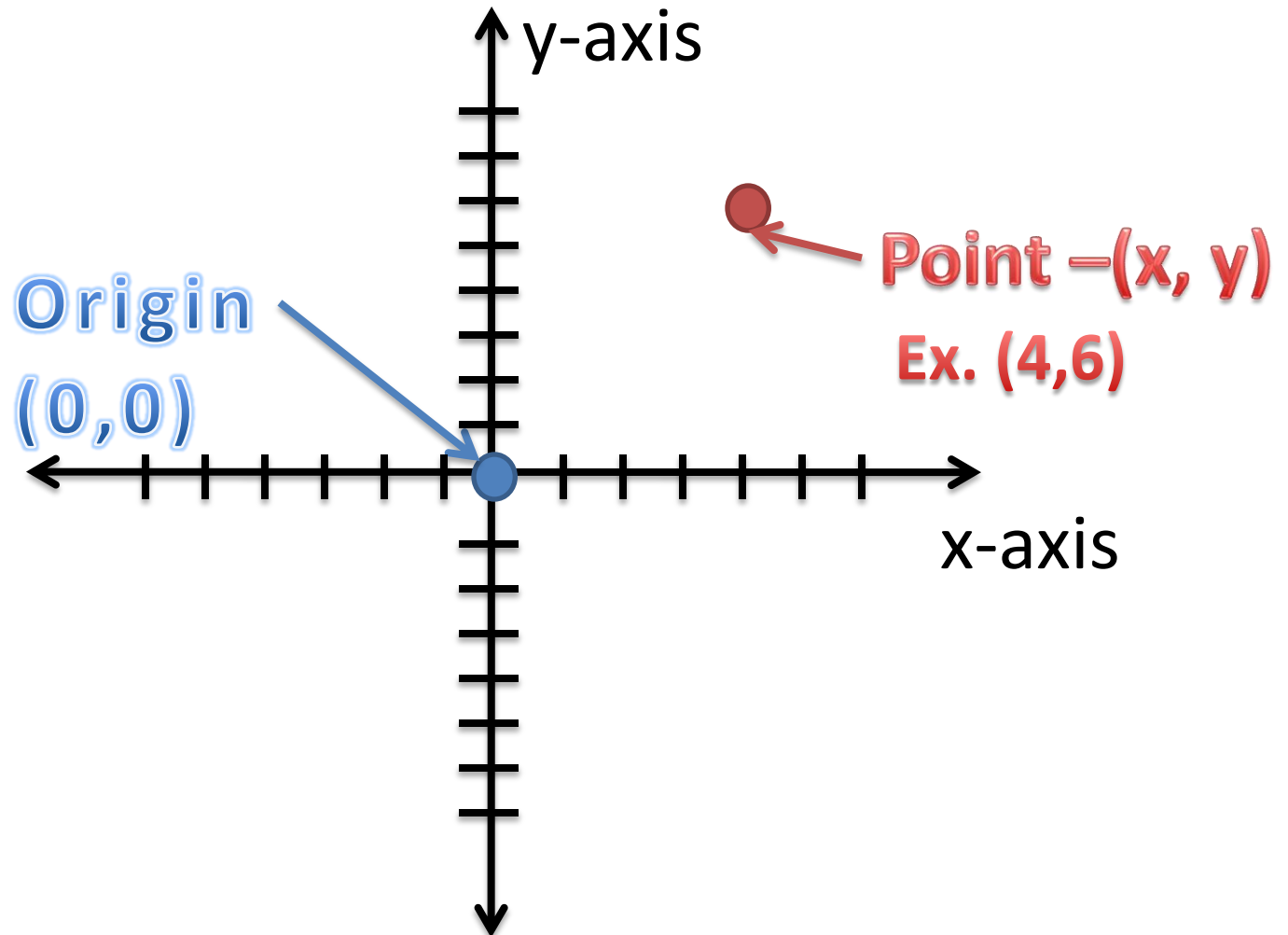
$$\begin{aligned} 5) \quad & |-10 + 3| + 7 \\ & |-7| + 7 \\ & 7 + 7 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \quad & 3|-3| \\ & 3(3) \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7) \quad & 4|7 - 3| \\ & 4|4| \\ & 4(4) \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8) \quad & 7|-8| + 2 \\ & 7(8) + 2 \\ & 56 + 2 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$$

# Brief Review of Graphing



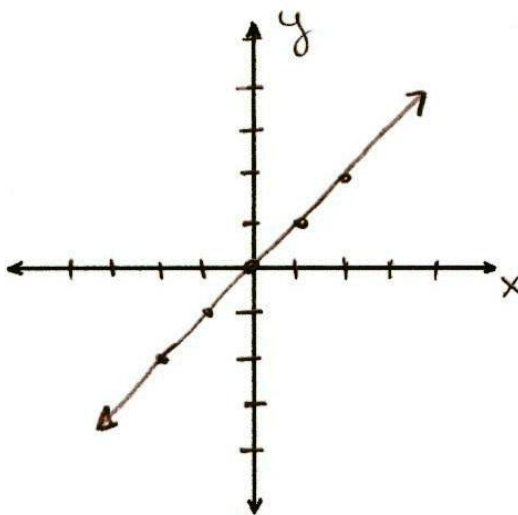
Graph the following:

1.  $y = x$

x	y
-2	-2
-1	-1
0	0
1	1
2	2

Domain: all reals  
Range: all reals

all possible x-values (input) →  
all possible y-values →

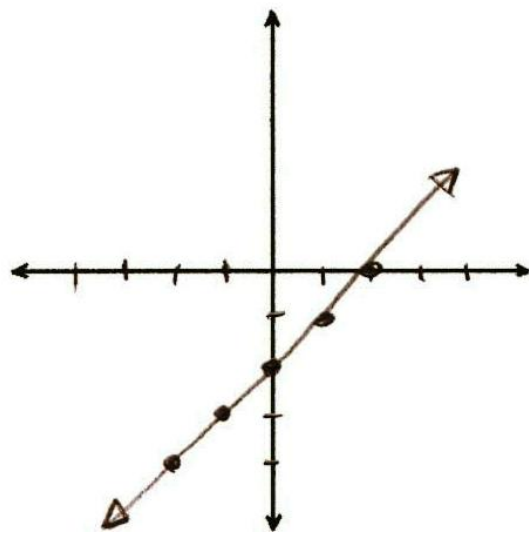


What is the slope?  
 $m = 1$

2.  $y = x - 2$

x	y
-2	-4
-1	-3
0	-2
1	-1
2	0

Domain: all reals  
Range: all reals

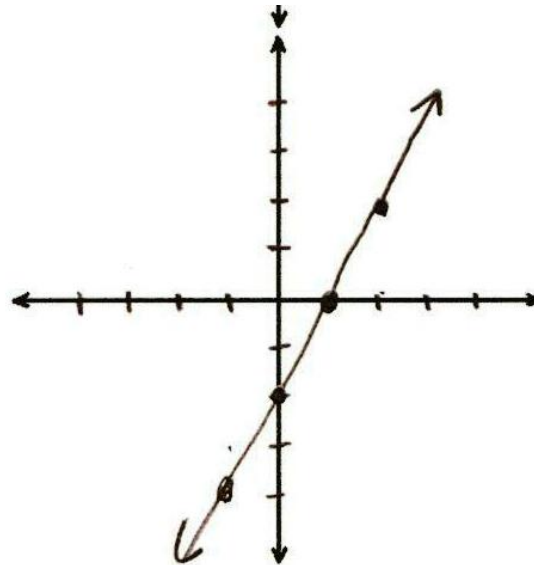


What is the slope?  
 $m = 1$

3.  $y = 2x - 2$

x	y
<del>3</del>	
-1	-4
0	-2
1	0
2	2

Domain: all reals  
Range: all reals

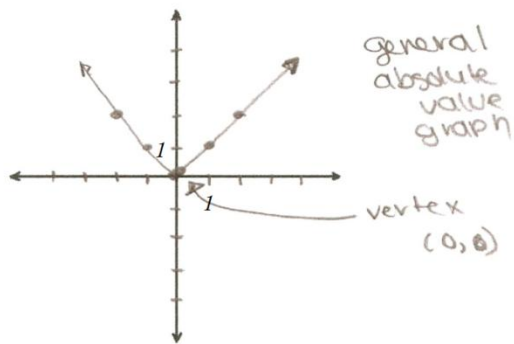


what is the  
slope?  
 $m = 2$

# Graphing Absolute Value Functions

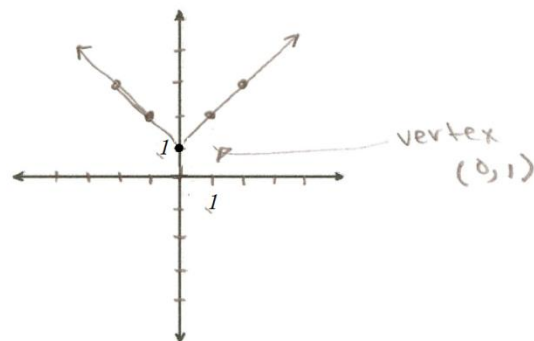
## Vertical Translations

1.  $y = |x|$



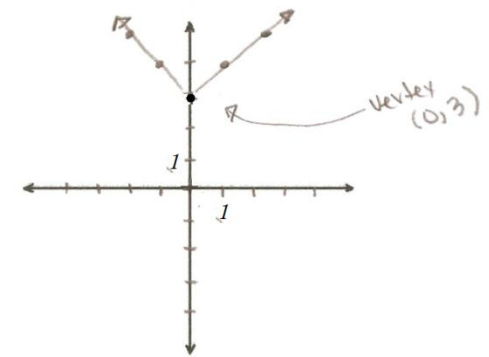
Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[0, \infty)$

2.  $y = |x| + 1$



Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[1, \infty]$

3.  $y = |x| + 3$

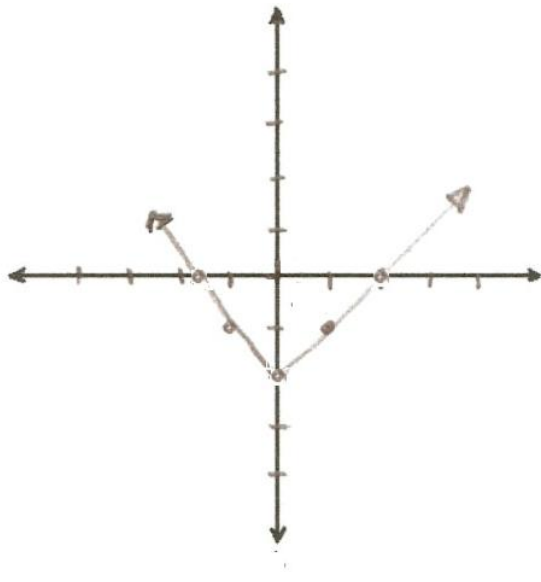


Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[3, \infty]$

# Graphing Absolute Value Functions

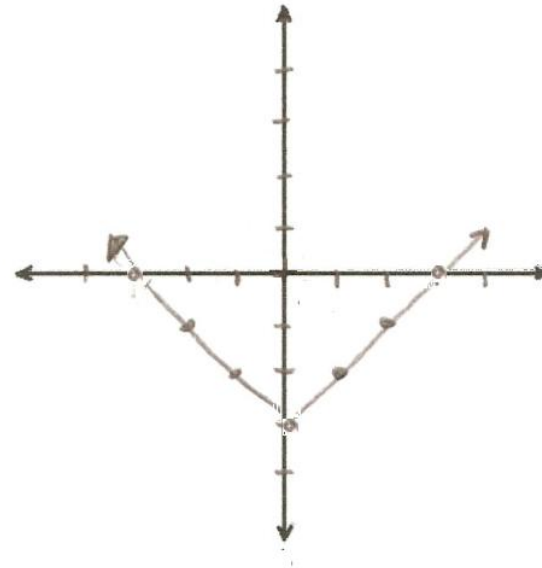
## Vertical Translations

4.  $y = |x| - 2$



Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[-2, \infty)$

5.  $y = |x| - 3$



Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[-3, \infty]$



# Things to Consider:

Given the function  $y = |x| + k$

a. What does the “k” value do to the graph? [How does it compare to  $y = |x|$ ?]

It shifts  $y = |x|$  up or down  $k$  units

b. How would a graph compare to  $y = |x|$  if  $k = 8$ ?

It would shift  $y = |x|$  up 8 units

c. What the variable “k” does to the function is called a vertical translation  
[also called a vertical shift].

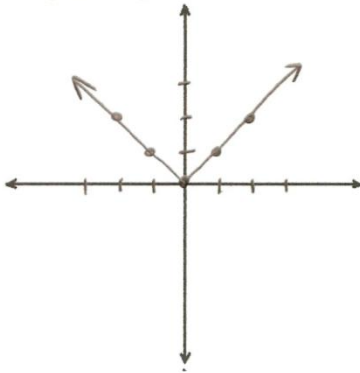
Fill in the table below given a function:  $y = |x| + k$

Value of “k”	the graph will shift
$k < 0$ (Negative)	down “k” units
$k = 0$ (Zero)	would be $y =  x $
$k > 0$ (Positive)	up “k” units

# Graphing Absolute Value Functions

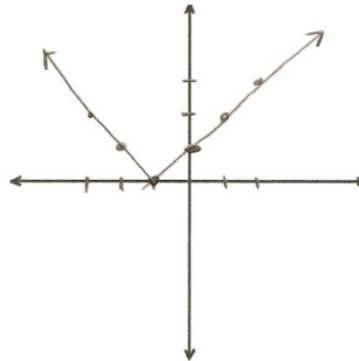
## Horizontal Translations

1.  $y = |x|$



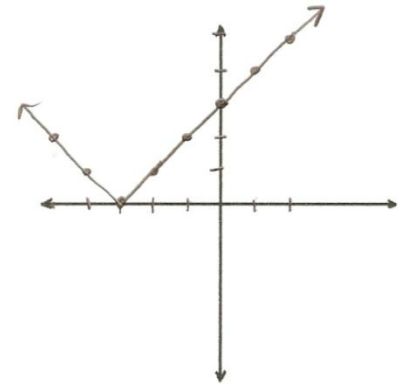
Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[0, \infty)$

2.  $y = |x + 1|$



Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[0, \infty)$

3.  $y = |x + 3|$

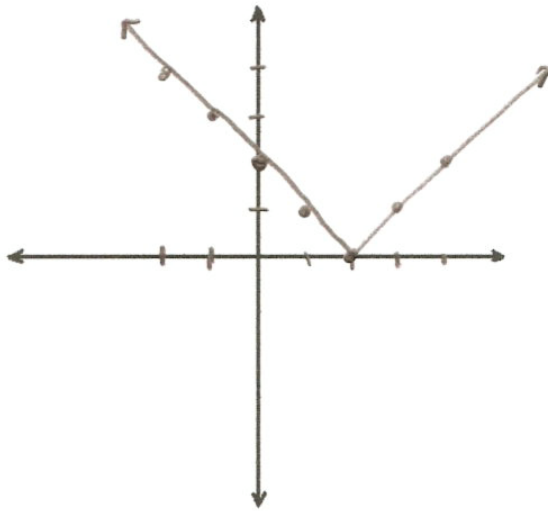


Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[0, \infty)$

# Graphing Absolute Value Functions

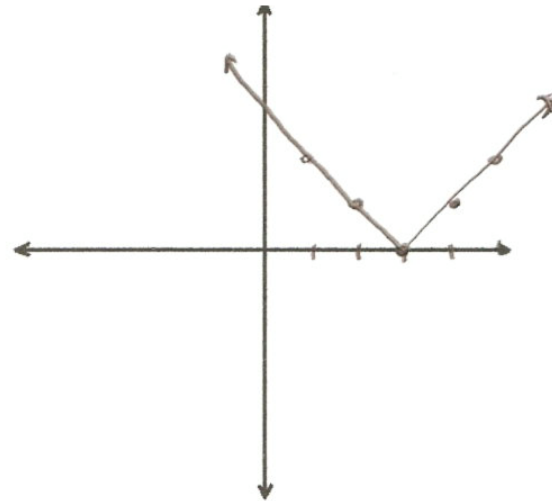
## Horizontal Translations

4.  $y = |x - 2|$



Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[0, \infty)$

5.  $y = |x - 3|$



Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[0, \infty)$

# Things to Consider:

Given the function  $y = |x - h|$

- a. What does the “h” value do to the graph? [How does it compare to  $y = |x|$  ?]

It shifts  $y = |x|$  left or right by “h” units

- b. How would a graph compare to  $y = |x|$  if  $h = 8$ ?

It would shift  $y = |x|$  to the right 8 units

- c. What the variable “h” does to the function is called a horizontal translation [also called a horizontal shift].

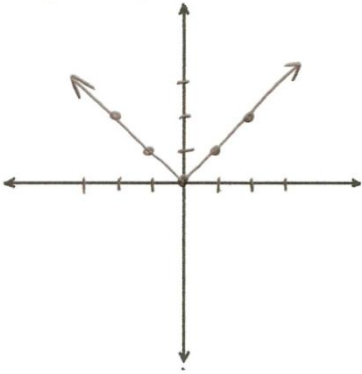
Fill in the table below given a function:  $y = |x - h|$

Value of “h”	the graph will shift
$h < 0$ (Negative)	shifts the graph to the left “h” units
$h = 0$ (Zero)	is $y =  x $
$h > 0$ (Positive)	shifts the graph to the right “h” units

# Graphing Absolute Value Functions

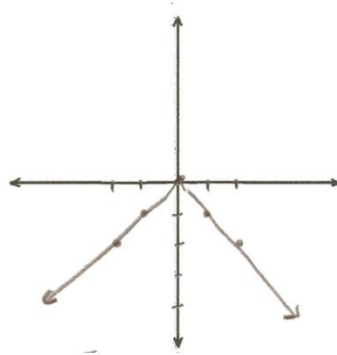
## Vertical Stretch/Shrink

1.  $y = |x|$



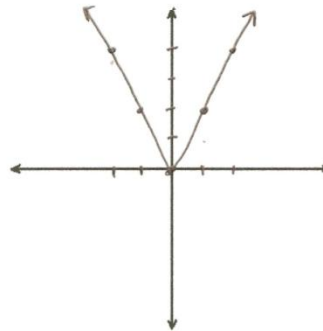
Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[0, \infty)$

2.  $y = -|x|$



Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[-\infty, 0)$

3.  $y = 2|x|$



Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[0, \infty)$

4.  $y = -2|x|$

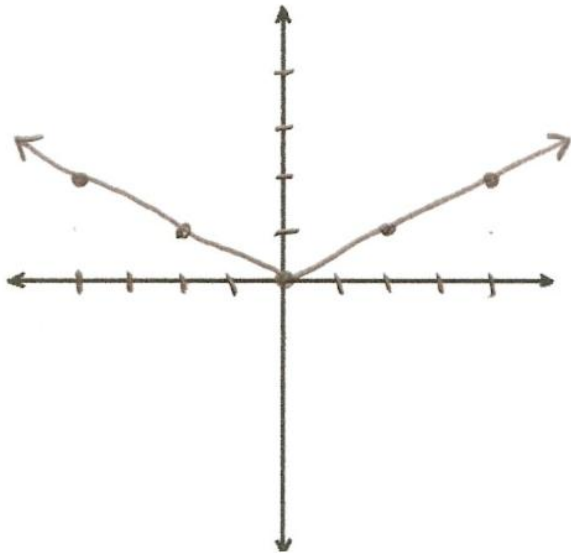


Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[-\infty, 0]$

# Graphing Absolute Value Functions

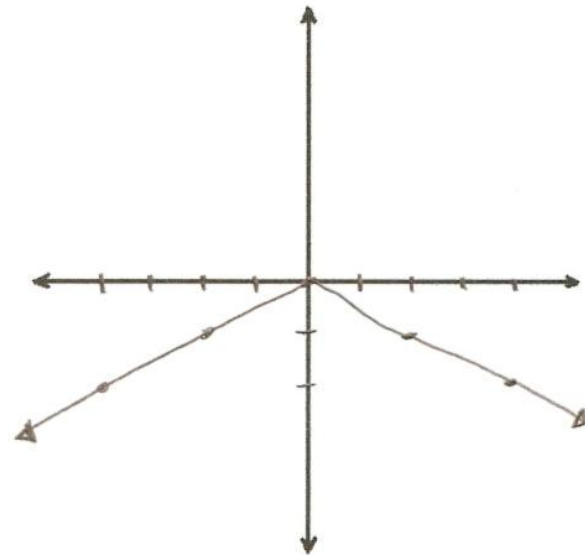
## Vertical Stretch/Shrink

5.  $y = \frac{1}{2}|x|$



Domain: all reals  
Range:  $[0, \infty)$

6.  $y = -\frac{1}{2}|x|$



Domain: all reals  
Range:  $(-\infty, 0]$

# Things to Consider:

Given the function  $y = a|x|$

a. What does the “a” value do to the graph? [How does it compare to  $y = |x|$ ?]

*It widens or narrows  $y = |x|$  and determines if it opens up or down*

b. How would a graph compare to  $y = |x|$  if  $a = 8$ ?

*It would open up and be narrow*

c. What the variable “a” does to the function is called a vertical stretch/shrink and determines if the function opens up or down.

Fill in the table below given a function:  $y = a|x|$

Value of “a”	the graph will shift
$a < -1$ (Negative)	<i>open down</i> and narrow (stretch)
$-1 < a < 0$ (Negative fraction)	<i>open down</i> and wide (shrink)
$a = 0$ (Zero)	<i>_____</i>
$0 < a < 1$ (Positive fraction)	<i>open up</i> and wide (shrink)
$a > 1$ (Positive)	<i>open up</i> and narrow (stretch)

# Wrapping it UP!!

Given the function  $y = a |x - h| + k$

Vertex	$(h, k)$
Opens up	$a$ is positive
Opens down	$a$ is negative
Shifts $y =  x $ up	$k$ is positive
Shifts $y =  x $ down	$k$ is negative
Shifts $y =  x $ right	$h$ is positive
Shifts $y =  x $ left	$h$ is negative