

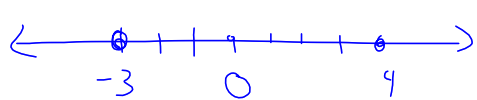
Absolute Value Functions (Ch. 7)

$$|-3| = +3$$

$$|+2| = +2$$

$$|3-7| = |-4| = +4$$

Absolute value lines are the great "positizer" - technically, absolute value is the distance from the origin.

$$|4| = 4$$


$$|-3| = 3$$

$$|x| = 2$$

x could be $+2$ or -2 because both are 2 steps away from zero.

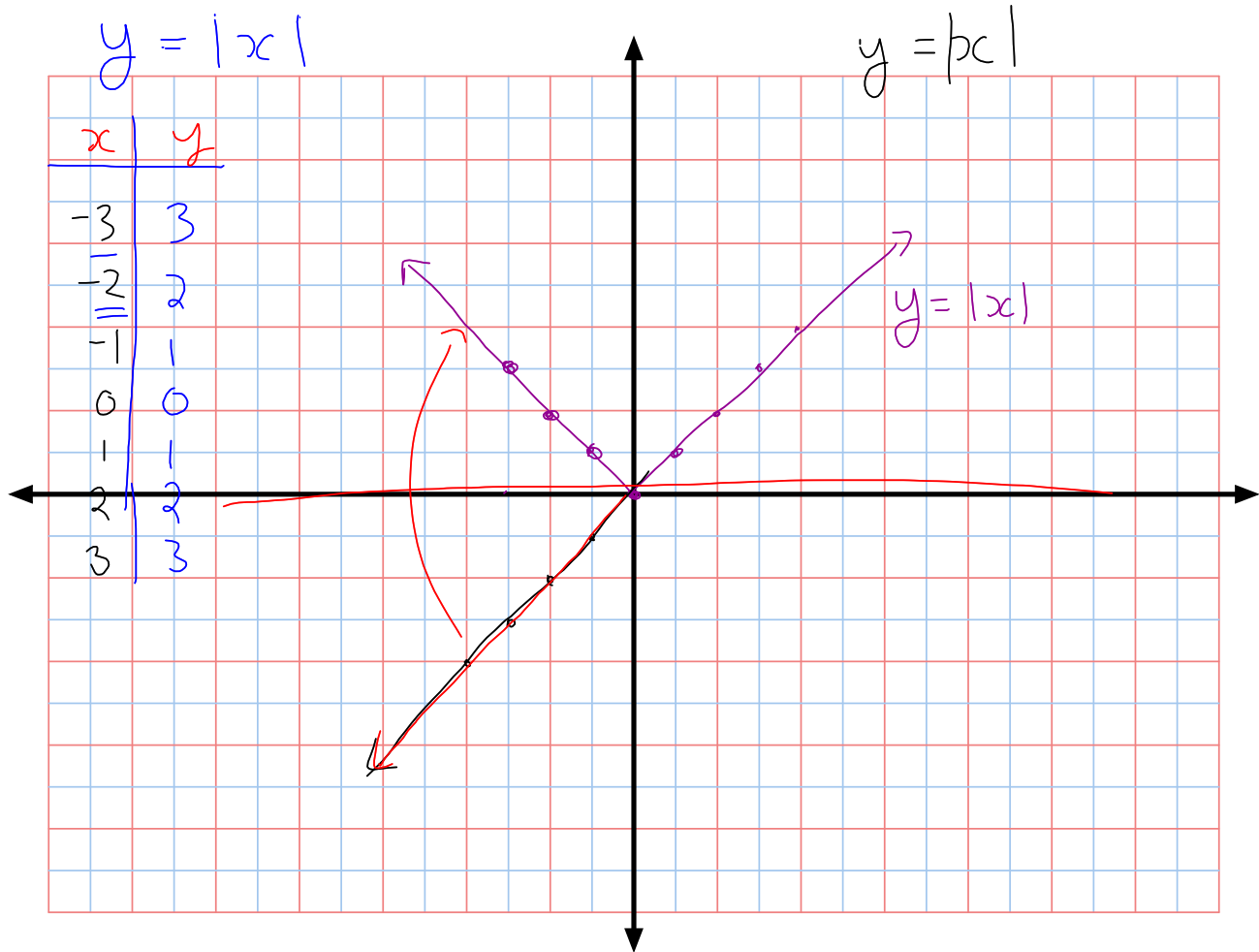
$$|3+2| - 2 \cdot |5-7| + 6 \cdot |-3|$$

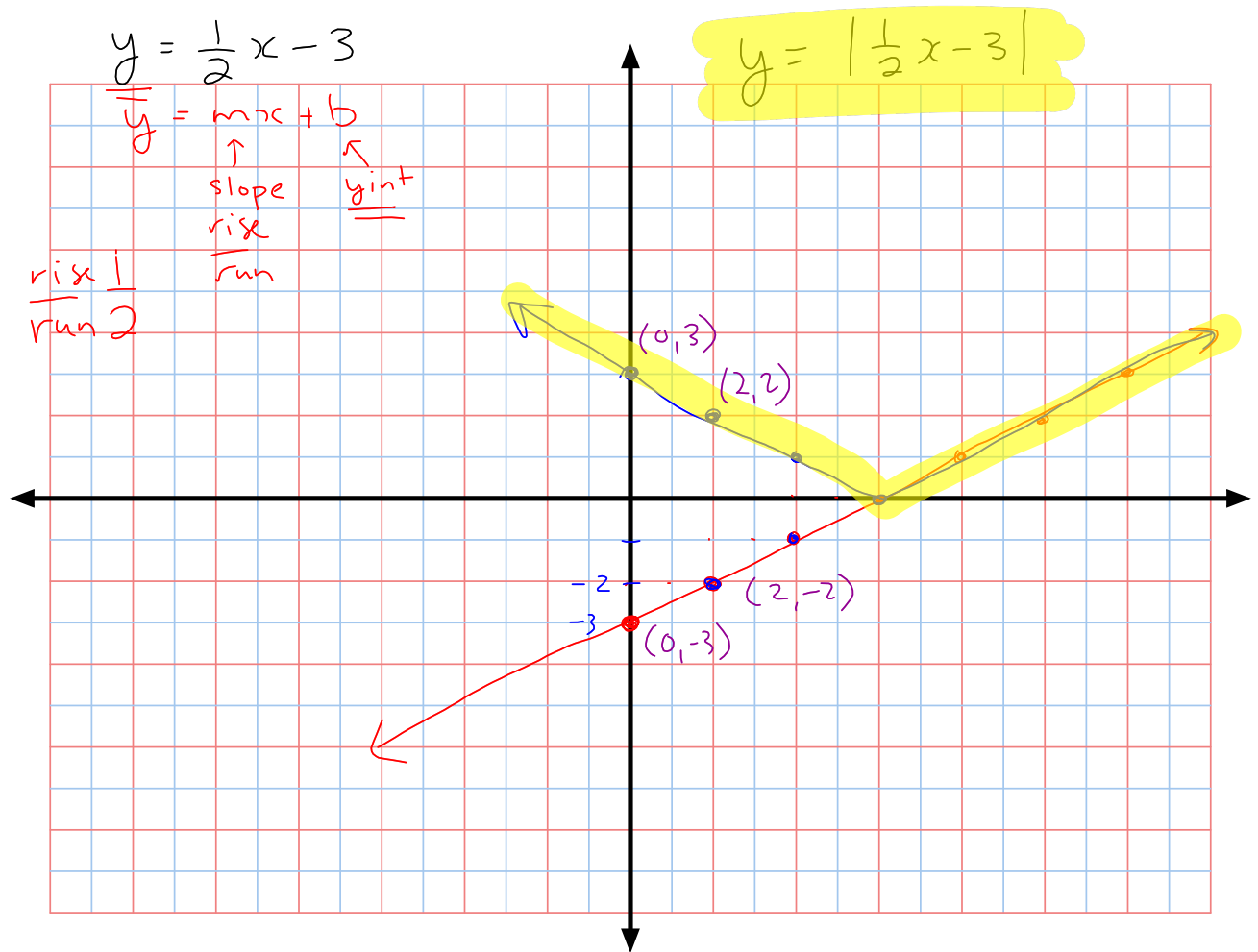
$$|5| - 2|-2| + 6|-3|$$

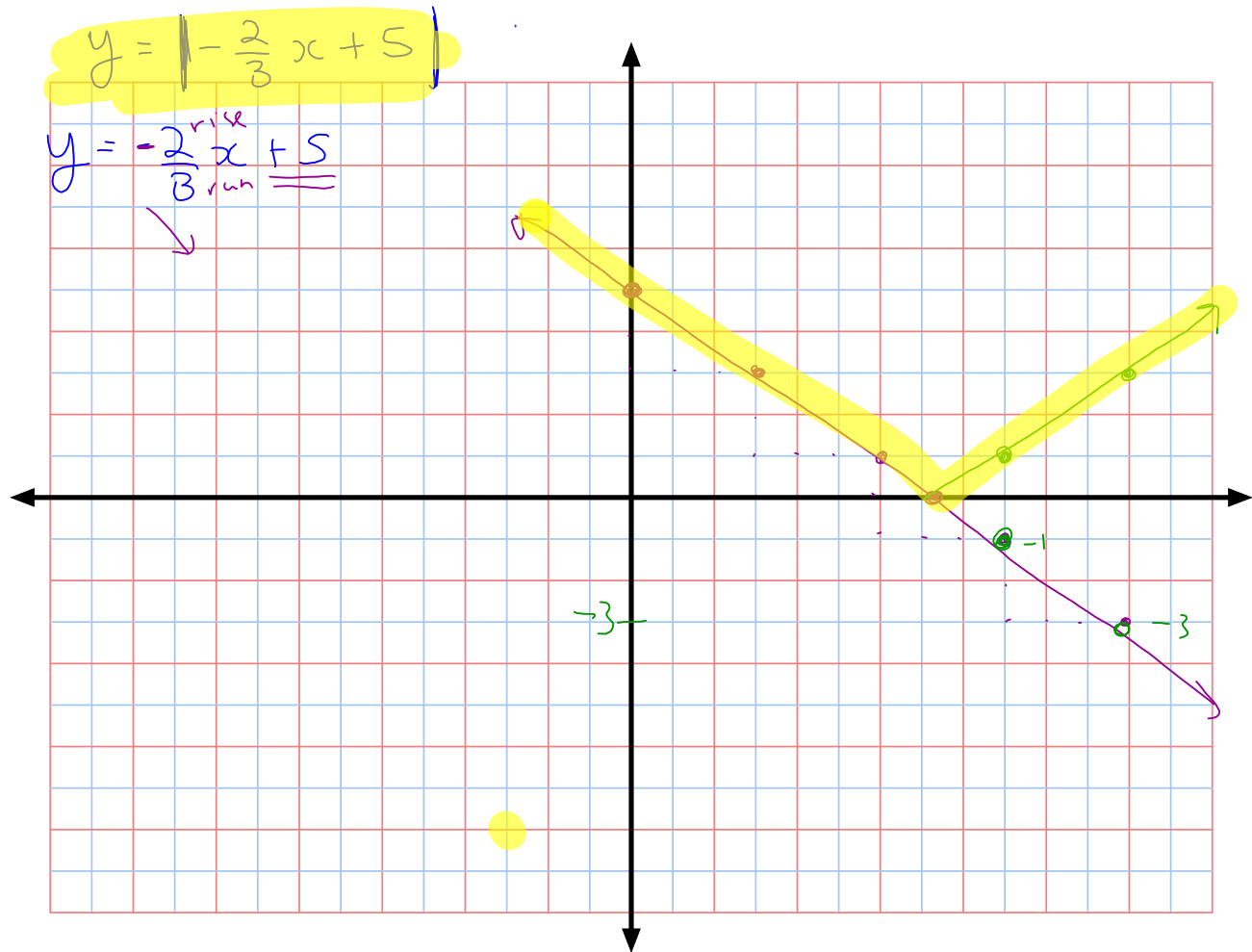
$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 5 - 2 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 3 \end{array}$$

$$5 - 4 + 18 = \underline{\underline{19}}$$

BEDMAS







$$y = |(x-3)^2 - 4|$$

$y = (x-3)^2 - 4$
Vertex $(3, -4)$

