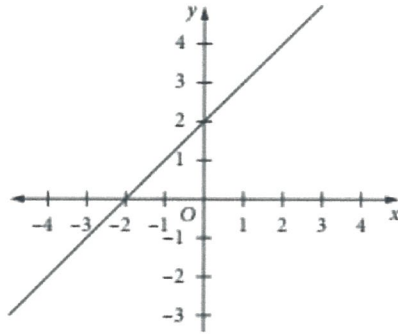
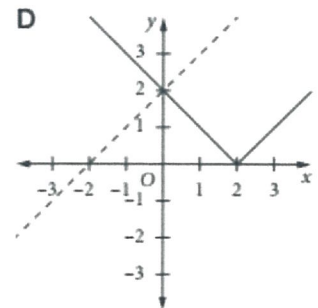
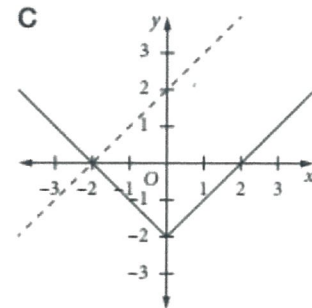
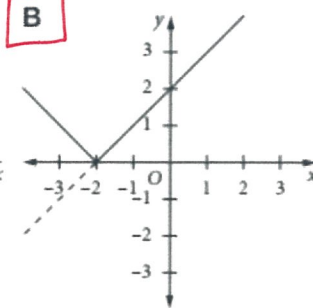
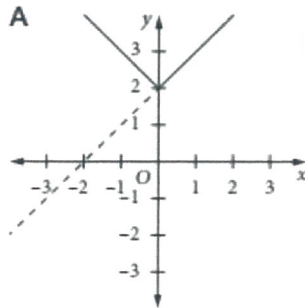


# ABSOLUTE VALUE FUNCTIONS

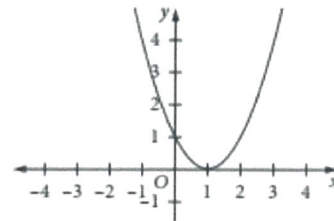
1 The graph of  $y = x + 2$  is shown.



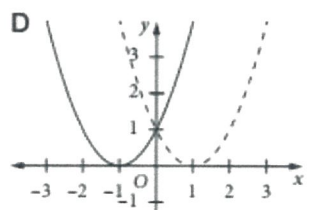
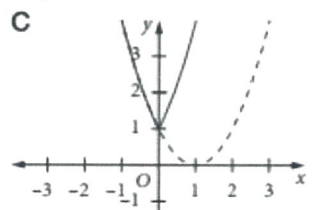
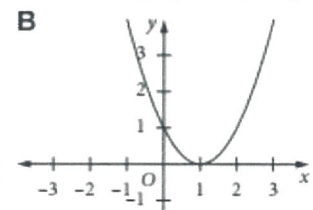
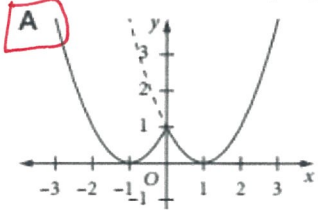
Which of the following represents the graph of  $y = |x + 2|$ ?



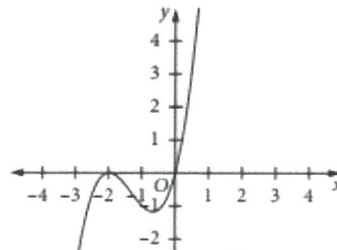
2 The graph of  $y = (x - 1)^2$  is shown.



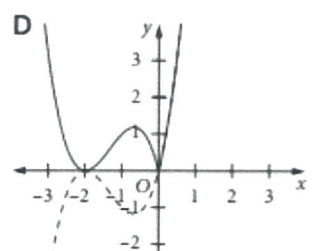
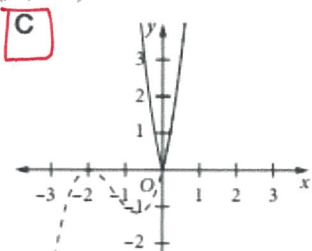
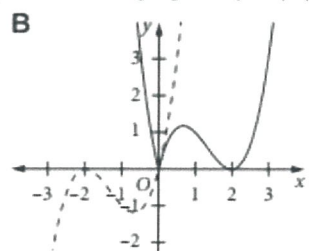
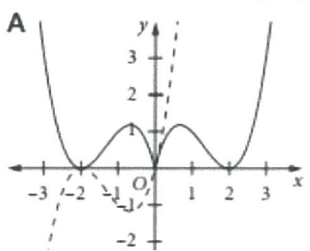
Which of the following represents the graph of  $y = (|x| - 1)^2$ ?



3 The graph of  $y = x(x + 2)^2$  is shown.



Which of the following represents the graph of  $y = |x|(|x| + 2)^2$ ?

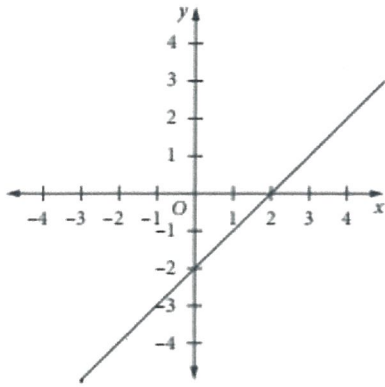


# ABSOLUTE VALUE FUNCTIONS

4 Given the graph of  $y = x - 2$ , draw:

(a)  $y = |x - 2|$

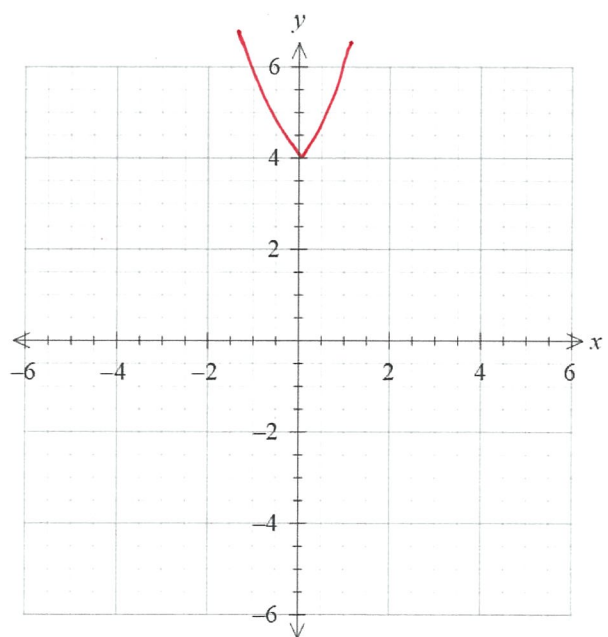
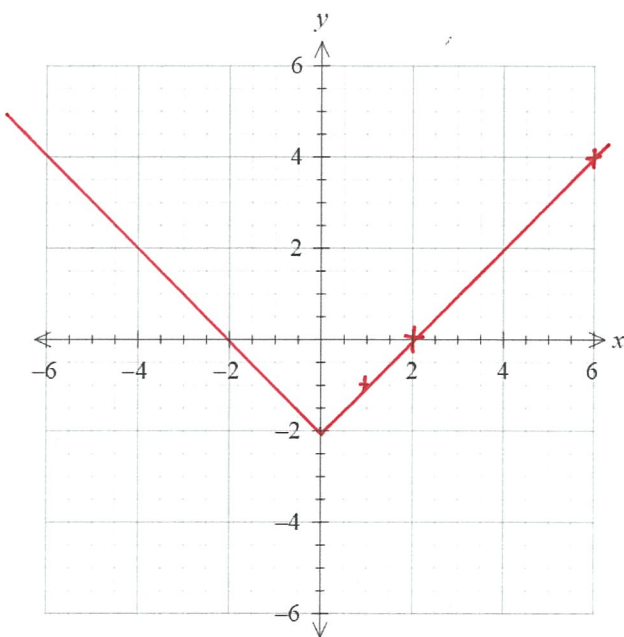
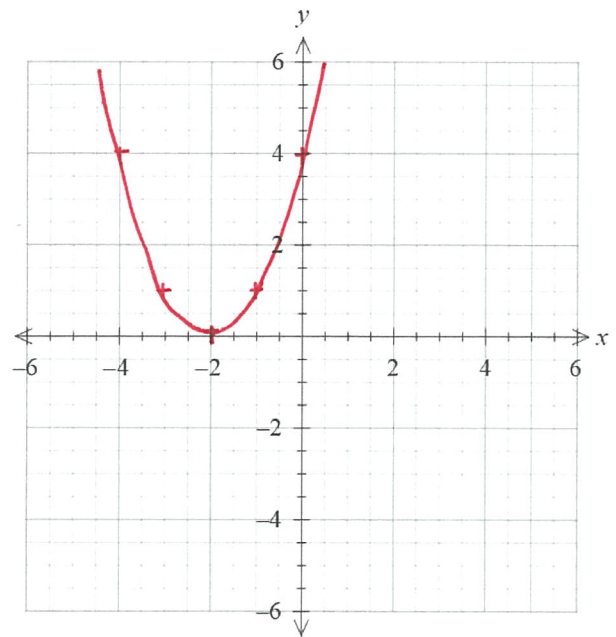
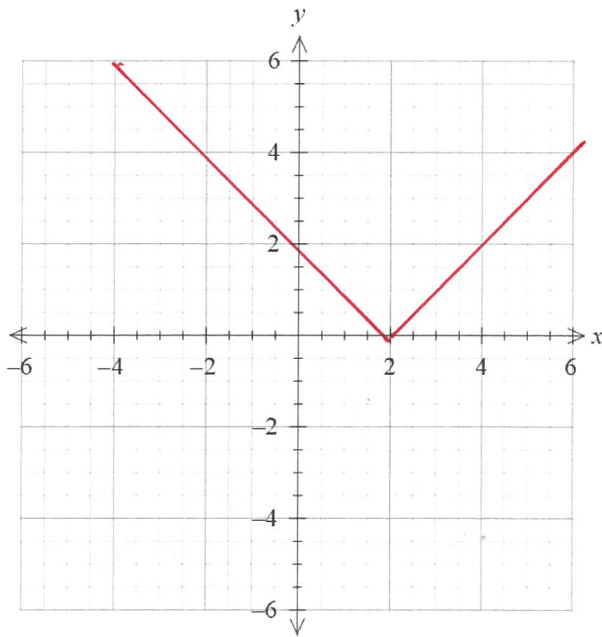
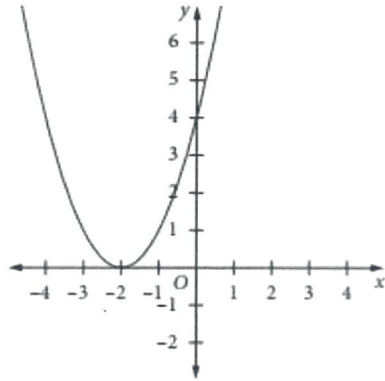
(b)  $y = |x| - 2$



5 Given the graph of  $y = (x + 2)^2$ , draw:

(a)  $y = |(x + 2)^2|$

(b)  $y = (|x| + 2)^2$

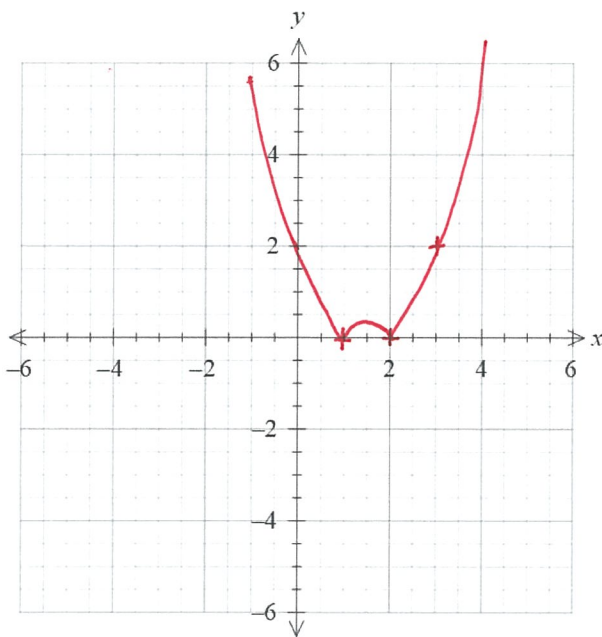
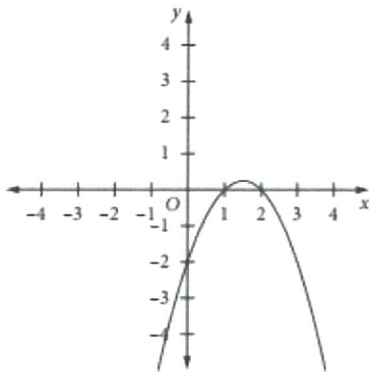


# ABSOLUTE VALUE FUNCTIONS

6 Given the graph of  $y = (x - 1)(2 - x)$ , draw:

(a)  $y = |(x - 1)(2 - x)|$

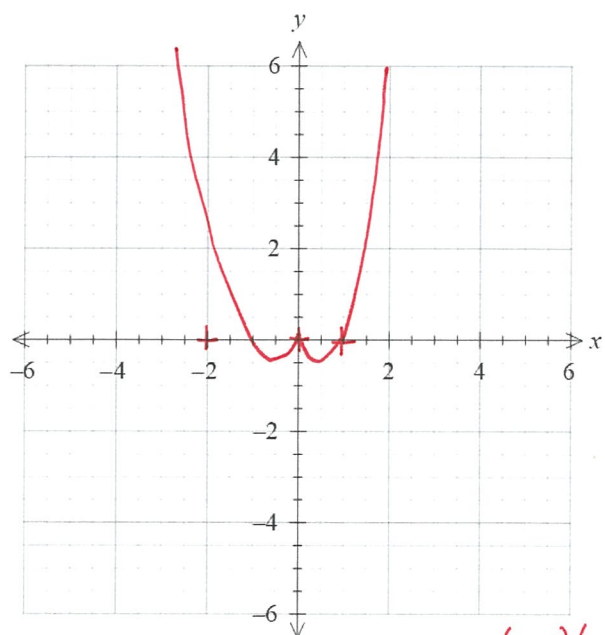
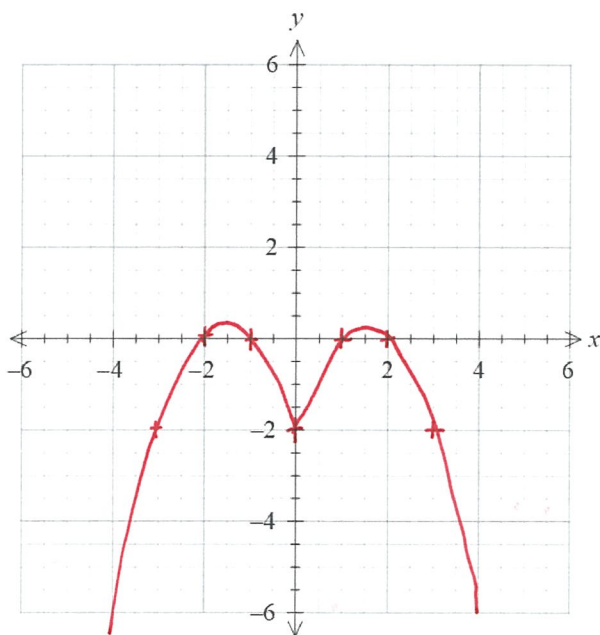
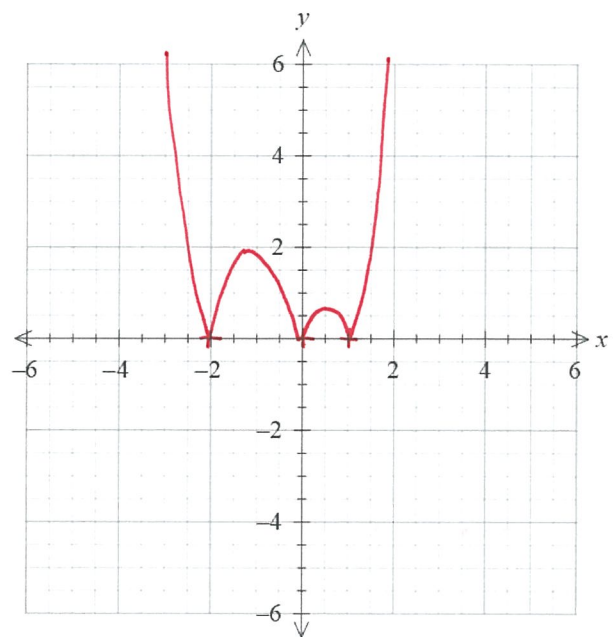
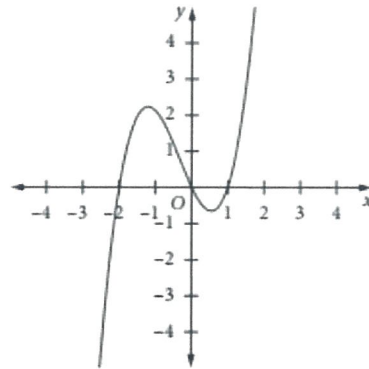
(b)  $y = (|x| - 1)(2 - |x|)$



7 Given the graph of  $y = x(x - 1)(x + 2)$ , draw:

(a)  $y = |x(x - 1)(x + 2)|$

(b)  $y = |x(|x| - 1)(|x| + 2)|$

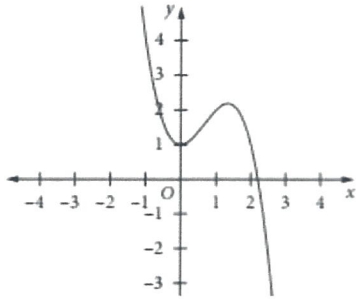


when  $0 < x < 1$   $y = x(x-1)(x+2)$   
 when  $-2 < x < 0$   $y = -x(-x-1)(-x+2)$

# ABSOLUTE VALUE FUNCTIONS

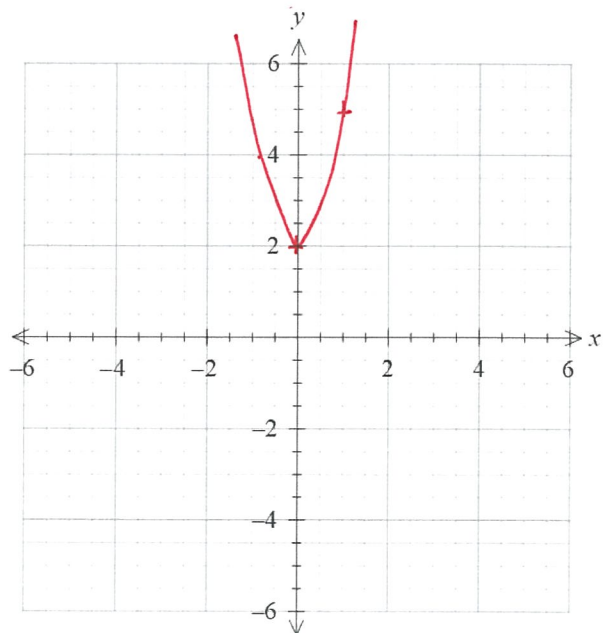
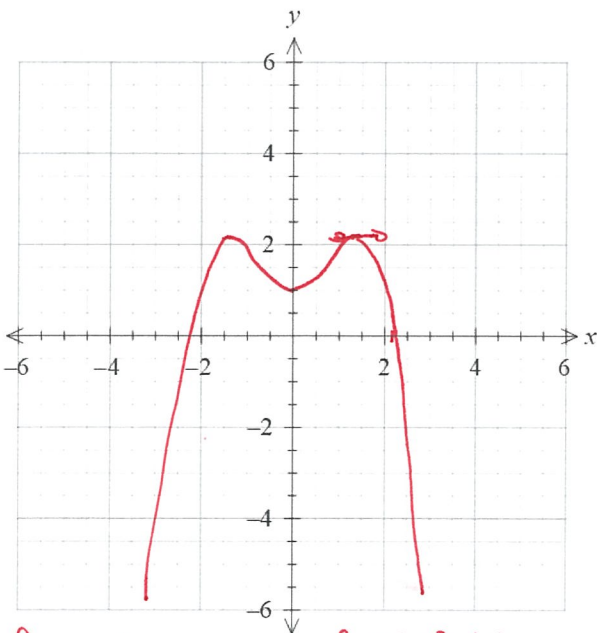
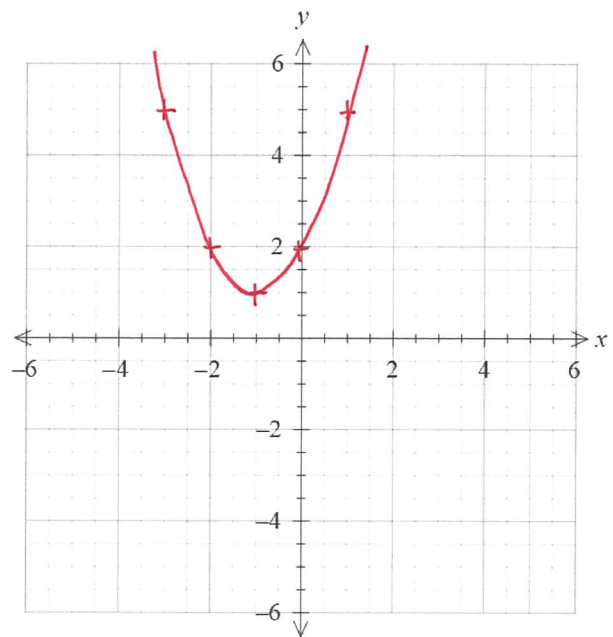
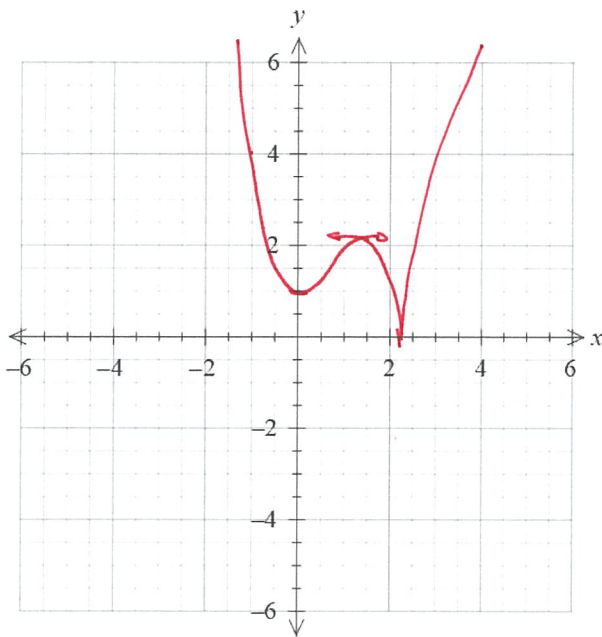
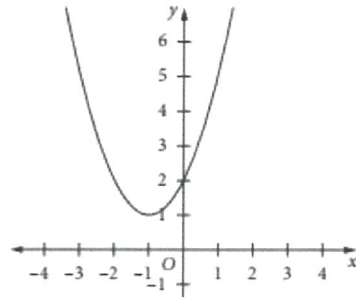
10 Given the graph of  $y = -x^3 + 2x^2 + 1$ , draw:

(a)  $y = |-x^3 + 2x^2 + 1|$       (b)  $y = -|x^3 + 2|x|^2 + 1$



11 Given the graph of  $y = x^2 + 2x + 2$ , draw:

(a)  $y = |x^2 + 2x + 2|$       (b)  $y = |x|^2 + 2|x| + 2$



when  $x > 0$        $y = -x^3 + 2x^2 + 1$   
 when  $x < 0$        $y = x^3 + 2x^2 + 1$