

## MM UNIT 3 'ABSOLUTE VALUE' INVESTIGATION ON TI-89 Titanium

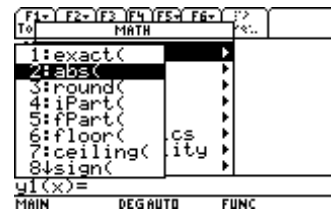
Please sketch all the graphs in your workbook. Label them clearly and describe the relationships in words so that you are able to form a general statement based on your investigation.

- Sketch the graphs of  $y = x$  and  $y = |x|$  on the same set of axes. Comment on the relationship between the two graphs.

**Calculator hint: Maths 1: Number 2: abs( is where the absolute value | | is on the calculator.**

- Repeat for the following pairs of graphs:

- $y = x^2 - 4$  and  $y = |x^2 - 4|$
- $f(x) = e^x - 3$  and  $|f(x)| = |e^x - 3|$
- $g(x) = \sqrt{2-x} - 2$  and  $|g(x)|$
- $h(x) = \log_{10}(x) - 1$  and  $|h(x)|$
- $k(x) = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - 3$  and  $|k(x)|$



- State the general rule e.g. explain what happens to the graph of  $f(x)$  when we want to sketch the graph of  $|f(x)|$ .

- Sketch the following pairs of graphs on the separate set of axes for easier comparison:

- $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$  and  $f(|x|) = |x|^2 - 2|x| + 3$

**Calculator hint:**

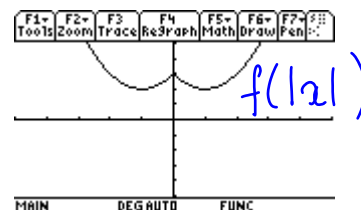
$$Y_1 = x^2 - 2x + 3$$

$$Y_2 = Y_1(abs(x))$$

- $g(x) = \log_e(x-1)$  and  $g(|x|) = \log_e(|x|-1)$

- $h(x) = 2^x - 3$  and  $h|x| = 2^{|x|} - 3$

- $k(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$  and  $k(|x|) = \frac{1}{|x|-1}$



Look at the original graph and then at the graph of  $f(|x|)$  separately to see clearly what happens.

- State the general relationship between the graphs of  $f(x)$  and  $f(|x|)$ .

**Definition of the absolute value function:**

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

6. To sketch the function  $f(x) = e^{|x|}$  we may use the hybrid function as follows:

$$e^{|x|} = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 0 \\ e^{-x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

a. Use your graphics calculator to sketch this hybrid function by using 'when' command.

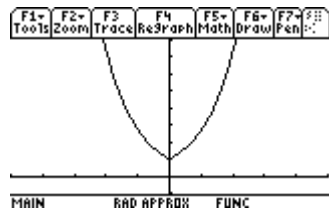
b. Now sketch the graph of  $e^{|x|}$  by entering the following on your calculator:

```

F1- F2- F3- F4- F5- F6- F7-
Tools Zoom Edit ✓ All Style ...
+PLOTS
√y1= e^x, x ≥ 0
      e^-x, else
y2=
y3=
y4=
y5=
y1(x)=when(x≥0, e^x, e^(-x))...
MAIN      DEG AUTO      FUNC
  
```

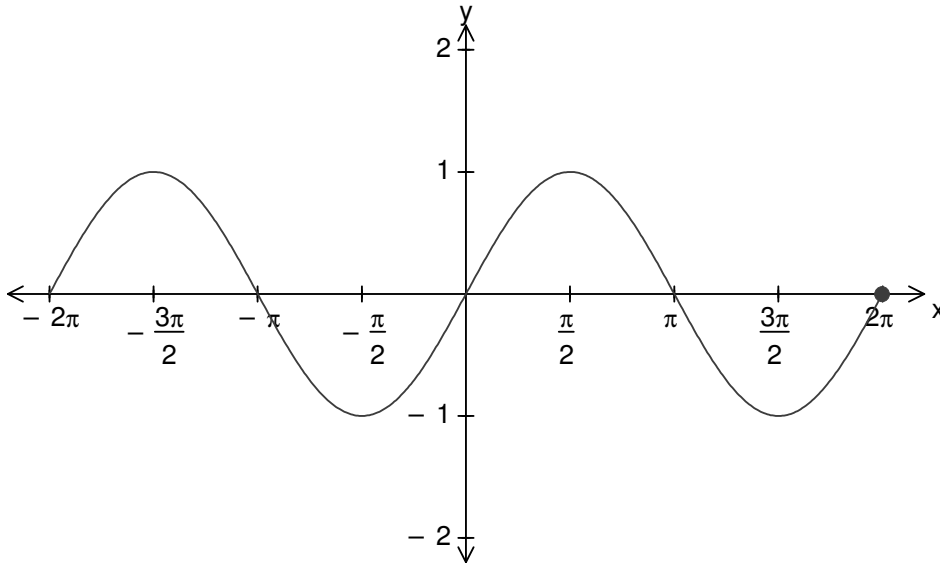
```

F1- F2- F3- F4- F5- F6- F7-
Tools Zoom Edit ✓ All Style ...
+PLOTS
√y1= e^|x|
y2=
y3=
y4=
y5=
y6=
y1(x)=e^(abs(x))
MAIN      DEG AUTO      FUNC
  
```

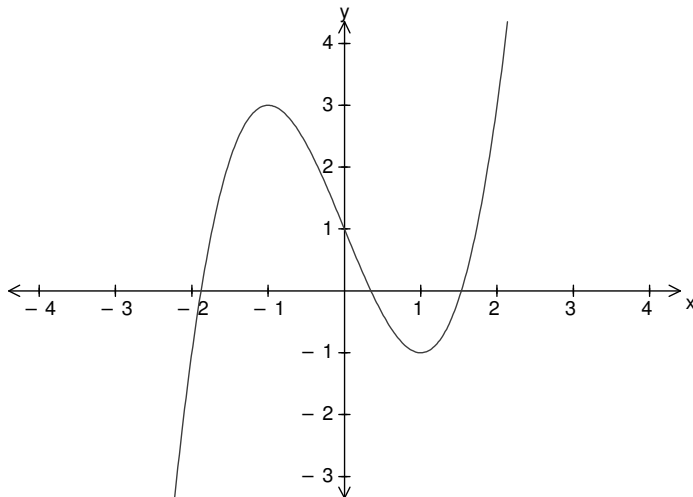


Comment on the two graphs.

7. Given the graph of  $f(x) = \sin x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  as shown below, sketch the graphs of  $|f(x)|$  and  $f(|x|)$  without a calculator. Then check if your graphs are correct by sketching  $|\sin x|$  and  $\sin(|x|)$  on your calculator.



8. The graph of  $f(x)$  is drawn.



Sketch the following:

a.  $|f(x)|$

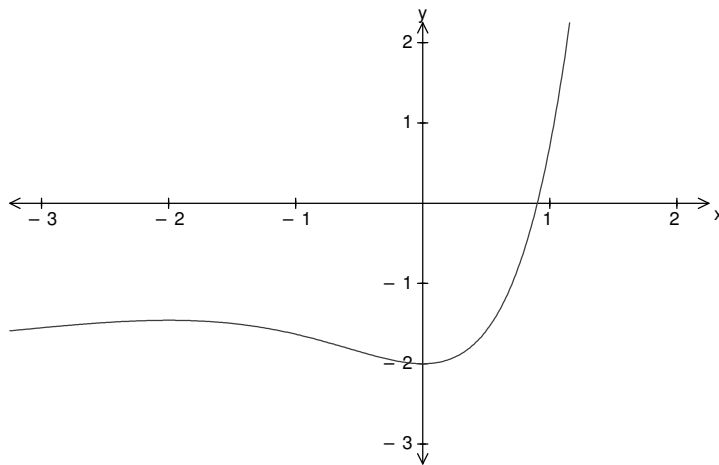
b.  $f(|x|)$

9. The graph of  $g(x)$  is shown below:

Sketch:

a.  $|g(x)|$

b.  $g(|x|)$



10.

a. For the graph of  $h(x) = 2x - 1$ , sketch without a calculator  $|h(|x|)$ .

b. Now check on your calculator by sketching the following:

```

F1+ F2+ F3 F4 F5+ F6+ 1/2
Tools Zoom Edit ✓ RTN St/1e : : % ..
^FLBT$
✓y1=2·x - 1
✓y2=|y1(|x)|
y3=
y4=
y5=
y6=
-----
y2(x)=abs(y1(abs(x)))
MAIN DEG AUTO FUNC
    
```