

### 3.3 – Solving Absolute Value Equations

The absolute value of a number is the distance the number is from “0” on the number line. If  $|x| = 4$ , then  $x$  can be both 4 and  $-4$  because they are both 4 units away from 0.

Examples:

1.  $|3x + 4| = 10$

2.  $|13x - 5x| = 2$