**Absolute Value**

- The **absolute value** is the distance a number is from 0 on a number line. It's symbol is two vertical bars "| |".

**Solving an Absolute Value Inequality**

If u is an algebraic expression and c is a positive number,

1. The solutions of $|u| < c$ are numbers that satisfy $-c < u < c$.
2. The solutions of $|u| > c$ are the numbers that satisfy $u < -c$ or $u > c$.

These rules are valid if $< c$ is replaced by $\leq$ and $>$ is replaced by $\geq$.

"c" must be a positive number

Example 1: Solve each absolute value inequality.