

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \frac{7}{11} & \\ \hline |3| = 3 & |x| = \theta, \quad \theta > 0 \\ |-10| = 10 & x = \theta \\ |4| = 4 & x = -\theta \\ |-8| = 8 & |a|^2 = a^2 \\ |0| = 0 & |a \cdot b| = |a| \cdot |b| \\ & \left| \frac{a}{b} \right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|} \end{array}$$

ΠΣ
Αν $x > 2$ να βγάλουμε τα απόλυτα.

$$\begin{aligned} |x-2| &= \\ x &> 2 \\ x-2 &> 2-2 \\ x-2 &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

τότε $|x-2| = x-2$

$$|2-x| = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &> 2 \\ x-x &> 2-x \\ 0 &> 2-x \\ 2-x &< 0 \end{aligned}$$

άρα $|2-x| = -2+x$

Αν $2 > x > 3$ να βγάλουμε τα απόλυτα

$$|x-2| + |3-x| = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2 > x & x > 3 \\ 2-2 > x-2 & x-x > 3-x \\ 0 > x-2 & 0 > 3-x \\ x-2 < 0 & 3-x < 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x-2| + |3-x| &= -x+2 + (-3+x) = \\ &= -x+2-3+x \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Ημ

Αν $5 < x < 7$ να βγάλουμε τα απόλυτα

$$|x-5| + |7-x| = ?$$