

END

$$f(x) = |x| - 3$$

$$f(x) = 2|x|$$

Match this box

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}|x|$$

$$f(x) = 2|x - 3|$$

$$f(x) = |x + 2|$$

$$f(x) = -|x - 2|$$

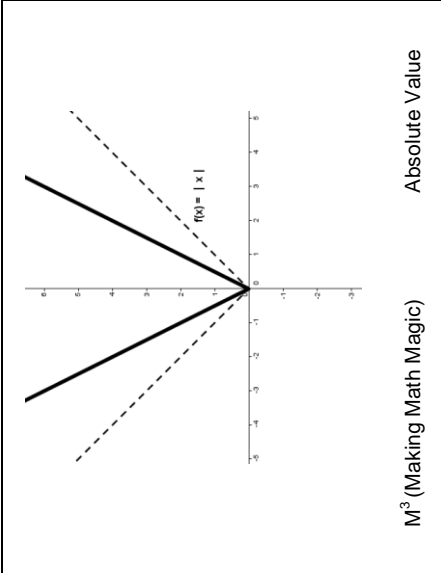
$$f(x) = |x - 2| + 3$$

$$f(x) = -|x| + 3$$

<div data-bbox="157 233 295 774" data-label="Figure"> </div>	<div data-bbox="295 233 438 774" data-label="Figure"> </div>	<div data-bbox="438 233 586 774" data-label="Text"> <p>START</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="157 774 295 1350" data-label="Figure"> </div>	<div data-bbox="295 774 438 1350" data-label="Figure"> </div>	<div data-bbox="438 774 586 1350" data-label="Text"> <p>M³ (Making Math Magic)</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="157 1350 295 1917" data-label="Figure"> </div>	<div data-bbox="295 1350 438 1917" data-label="Figure"> </div>	<div data-bbox="438 1350 586 1917" data-label="Text"> <p>M³ (Making Math Magic)</p> </div>
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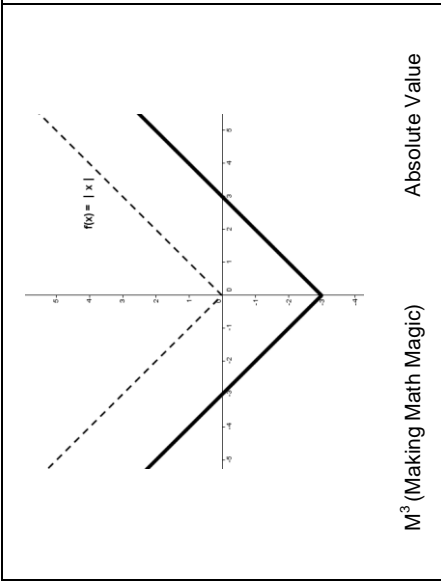
A graph of the absolute value function $f(x) = |x|$. The x-axis ranges from -10 to 10 with major grid lines every 1 unit and labels every 2 units. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 10 with major grid lines every 1 unit and labels every 2 units. The function is represented by a solid black V-shaped line with its vertex at the origin (0,0). Dashed lines represent the component functions $y = x$ and $y = -x$, which intersect at the origin. The label $f(x) = |x|$ is placed in the upper left quadrant of the graph.

A graph of the absolute value function $f(x) = |x|$. The x-axis ranges from -10 to 10, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 6. The function is represented by a solid black V-shaped line with its vertex at the origin (0,0). A dashed line also passes through the origin, representing the function $f(x) = x$. The label $f(x) = |x|$ is placed near the vertex of the solid line.



A graph of the absolute value function $f(x) = |x|$. The x-axis ranges from -9 to 9, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 9. The function is represented by a solid black V-shape opening upwards with its vertex at (0, 0). Dashed lines extend from the vertex along the paths $y = x$ and $y = -x$.

A graph of the absolute value function $f(x) = |x|$. The x-axis ranges from -10 to 10 with major ticks every 2 units. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 10 with major ticks every 2 units. The function is represented by a solid black V-shaped line with its vertex at (0, 0). Dashed lines extend from the origin along the paths of the V, representing the lines $y = x$ and $y = -x$. A label box containing the equation $f(x) = |x|$ is placed near the left branch of the V.



A graph of the absolute value function $f(x) = |x|$ on a Cartesian coordinate system. The x-axis ranges from -10 to 10 with major tick marks every 1 unit. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 10 with major tick marks every 1 unit. The function is represented by a solid black V-shaped line with its vertex at the origin (0, 0). Dashed lines represent the lines $y = x$ and $y = -x$, which form the boundaries of the V-shape.

A graph of the function $f(x) = |x|$ on a Cartesian coordinate system. The x-axis ranges from -10 to 10 with major ticks every 1 unit. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 7 with major ticks every 1 unit. The function is represented by a solid black V-shaped line with its vertex at the origin (0,0). A dashed line also passes through the origin, representing the function $f(x) = -x$ for $x < 0$ and $f(x) = x$ for $x > 0$. The label $f(x) = |x|$ is placed near the dashed line in the second quadrant.