

8-4 Solving Radical Equations

Objectives:

1. I can solve radical equations and check for extraneous solutions.

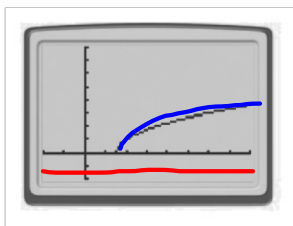
Mar 12-4:34 PM

Remember that you can graph the two sides of an equation as separate functions to find solutions of the equation: a solution is any x -value where the two graphs intersect.

The graph of $y = \sqrt{x-3}$ is shown on a calculator window of $-4 \leq x \leq 16$ and $-2 \leq y \leq 8$. Reproduce the graph on your calculator. Then add the graph of $y = 2$.

$$y = \sqrt{x-3}$$

$$y = 2$$



$$x\text{-min: } -4$$

$$x\text{-max: } 16$$

$$y\text{-min: } -2$$

$$y\text{-max: } 8$$

How many solutions does the equation $\sqrt{x-3} = 2$ have? 1 How do you know?

On your calculator, replace the graph of $y = 2$ with the graph of $y = -1$.

How many solutions does the equation $\sqrt{x-3} = -1$ have? 0 How do you know?

$$y = -1 \text{ no}$$

Mar 12-4:50 PM

Graph both sides of $\sqrt{4x-4} = x+1$ as separate functions on your calculator.

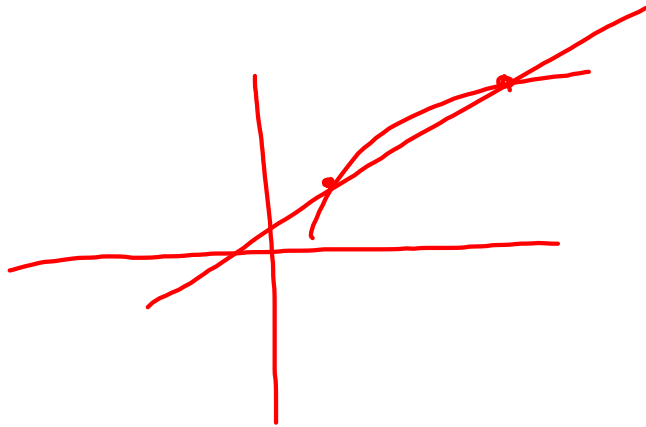
How many solutions does $\sqrt{4x-4} = x+1$ have? 0

Replace the graph of $y = x+1$ with the graph of $y = \frac{1}{2}x$.

How many solutions does $\sqrt{4x-4} = \frac{1}{2}x$ have? 2

Replace the graph of $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ with the graph of $y = 2x - 5$.

How many solutions does $\sqrt{4x-4} = 2x - 5$ have? _____



Mar 12-4:53 PM

Solving Analytically

Solve.

$$4\sqrt{x} - 6 = 6$$

$$4\sqrt{x} - 6 + 6 = 6 + 6$$

$$4\sqrt{x} = 12 \quad \text{Simplify.}$$

Now divide each side by 4 to isolate the radical.

$$4\sqrt{x} = 12$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 3 \quad \text{Divide and simplify.}$$

Next, square each side of the equation to eliminate the radical.

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 3^2$$

$$x = 9 \quad \text{Simplify.}$$

Finally, check $x = 9$ in the original equation to verify that it is a solution and not an extraneous solution.

$$\boxed{x=9}$$

$$4\sqrt{9} - 6 = 6$$

$$4(3) - 6 = 6$$

$$12 - 6 = 6 \quad \checkmark$$

Mar 19-10:09 PM

Example 1 Solve the equation. Check for extraneous solutions.

(A) $2 + \sqrt{x+10} = x$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(\sqrt{x+10})^2 = (x-2)^2 \quad (x-2)(x-2)$$

$$x+10 = x^2 - 2x - 2x + 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+10 = x^2 - 4x + 4 \\ -x - 10 \quad -x - 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$0 = x^2 - 5x - 6$$

$$0 = (x+1)(x-6)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \cancel{x = -1} \quad x = 6 \quad (x+1)(x-6) \\ 2 + \sqrt{x+10} = x \end{array}$$

check

$$2 + \sqrt{-1+10} = -1$$

$$2 + \sqrt{9} = -1$$

$$2 + 3 = -1$$

$$2\sqrt{6+10} = 6$$

$$2\sqrt{16} = 6$$

$$2+4 = 6 \checkmark$$

Mar 12-4:54 PM

(B) $(x+6)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (2x-4)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$

$$\sqrt{x+6} - \sqrt{2x-4} = 0 \quad \text{check}$$

$$\sqrt{x+6}^2 = \sqrt{2x-4}^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+6 = 2x-4 \\ -x+4 \quad -x+4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$10 = x$$

$$\sqrt{10+6} = \sqrt{2(10)-4}$$

$$\sqrt{16} = \sqrt{20-4}$$

$$\sqrt{16} = \sqrt{16} \checkmark$$

6. Solve $(x+5)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 = 1$.

$$\sqrt{x+5} - 2 = 1$$

$$+2 = +2$$

$$\sqrt{x+5}^2 = 3^2$$

$$x+5 = 9$$

$$x = 4$$

check

$$\sqrt{4+5} - 2 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{9} - 2 = 1$$

$$3 - 2 = 1 \checkmark$$

Mar 12-5:00 PM

Solve the following, check for extraneous solutions

$$(2\sqrt{x})^2 = (3\sqrt{x-2})^2$$

$$4x = 9(x-2)$$

$$4x = 9x - 18$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -9x \quad -9x \\ \hline -5x = -18 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{5x-11} = (x-1)^2$$

$$5x-11 = x^2-2x+1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -5x+11 \quad -5x+11 \\ \hline 0 = x^2-7x+12 \end{array}$$

$$0 = (x-3)(x-4) \quad \text{factor}$$

$$x = 3, 4$$

Check

$$2\sqrt{\frac{18}{5}} = 3\sqrt{\frac{18}{5}-2}$$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{18}{5}} = 3\sqrt{\frac{18-10}{5}}$$

$$6\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} = 3\sqrt{\frac{8}{5}}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 4}{5}}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\sqrt{15-11} = 3-1$$

$$\sqrt{4} = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

Check 4

$$\sqrt{20-11} = 4-1$$

$$\sqrt{9} = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{2x+5} + 4 = 3$$

Mar 16-7:35 AM

Example 2 Solve the equation.

(A) $\sqrt[3]{x+2} + 7 = 5$

$$\sqrt[3]{x+2} = (-2)$$

$$x+2 = -8$$

$$x = -10$$

Check

$$\sqrt[3]{-10+2} + 7 = 5$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-8} + 7 = 5$$

$$-2 + 7 = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

Mar 12-5:03 PM

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \sqrt[3]{x-5} = x+1$$

Your Turn

8. Solve $2(x-50)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -10$.

$$2\sqrt[3]{x-50} = -2$$

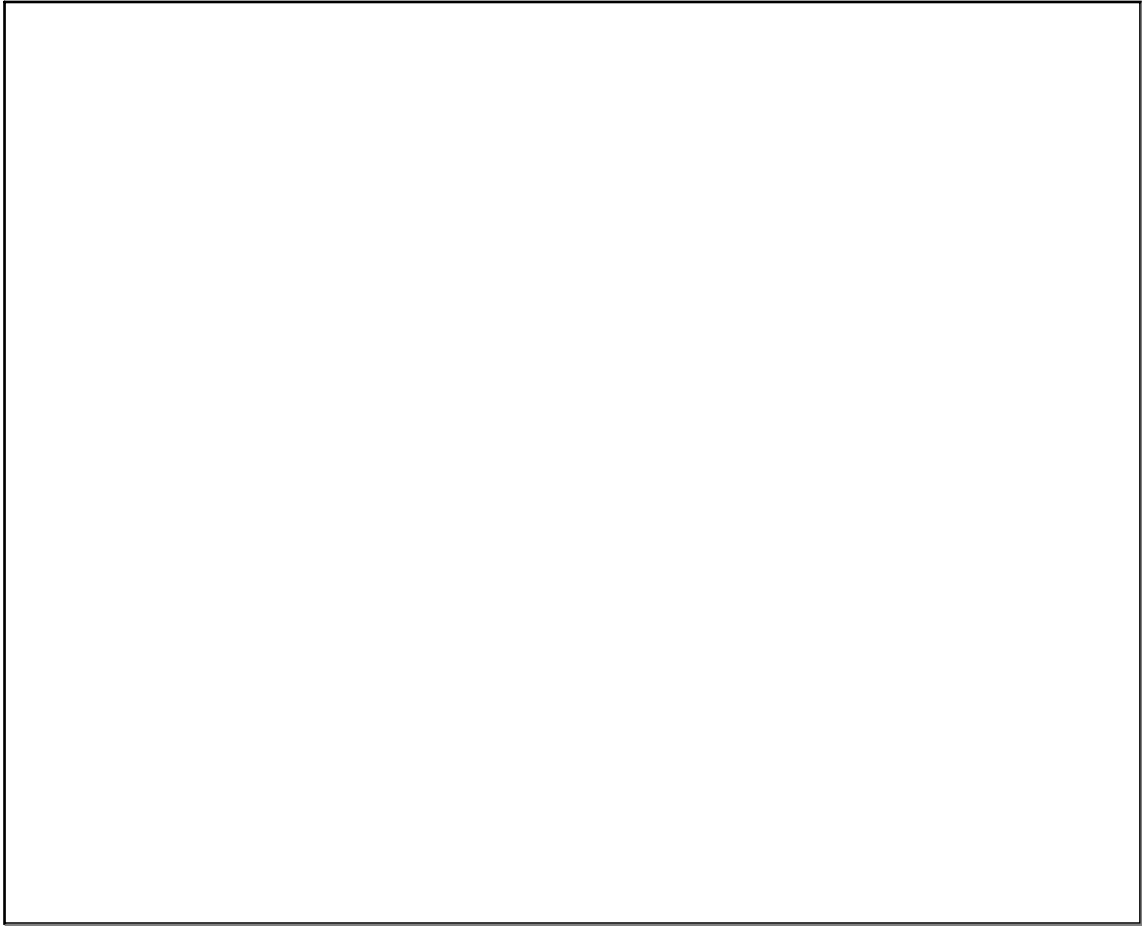
Mar 12-5:05 PM

Solve the following:

$$\sqrt[3]{x-5} = \sqrt[3]{7-x}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x+2} = \sqrt[3]{x+3}$$

Mar 16-7:52 AM



Mar 19-10:16 PM