

Solving Radical Equations

variable inside radical

1. Isolate the radical! ****
2. Square (or cube, etc) both sides.
3. Solve.
4. Check for extraneous solutions!!!!

1. $\sqrt{4x+8} + 9 = 11$

$$(\sqrt{4x+8})^2 = (2)^2$$

← isolate radical

$$4x+8 = 4$$

← square both sides

$$4x = -4$$

} ← solve

$$x = -1$$

Check:

$$\sqrt{4(-1)+8} + 9 = 11$$

$$\sqrt{4} + 9 = 11$$

$$2 + 9 = 11$$

✓

$$2. \quad \sqrt{5x-7} - \sqrt{6x+2} = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{5x-7})^2 = (\sqrt{6x+2})^2 \leftarrow \text{isolate both } \sqrt{}$$

$$5x-7 = 6x+2 \leftarrow \text{square both sides}$$

$$-9 = x \leftarrow \text{solve}$$

$$\boxed{\emptyset}$$

Check:

$$\sqrt{5(-9)-7} = \sqrt{-52}$$

$$3. \quad x - x\sqrt{7} = 3$$

$$1x - \sqrt{7} \cdot x = 3$$

$$\frac{(1-\sqrt{7}) \cdot x}{(1-\sqrt{7})} = \frac{3}{(1-\sqrt{7})}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{(1-\sqrt{7})} \cdot \frac{(1+\sqrt{7})}{(1+\sqrt{7})} = \frac{3(1+\sqrt{7})}{-6}$$

$$= \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{-2} = -\frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

\leftarrow This is a linear equation!
 $\sqrt{7}$ is an irrational coefficient

$$4. \quad -2\sqrt{9x+5} - 9 = -21$$

$+9$ $+9$

$$\frac{-2\sqrt{9x+5}}{-2} = \frac{-12}{-2}$$

isolate $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$(\sqrt{9x+5})^2 = (6)^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{Sqr. both sides}$$

$$9x+5 = 36$$

$$9x = 31$$

$$x = \frac{31}{9}$$

Solve

Check:

$$-2\sqrt{9 \cdot \frac{31}{9} + 5} - 9 = -21$$

$$-2(6) - 9 = -21$$

✓

$$5. \quad \sqrt[3]{x-1} + 4 = 3$$

-4 -1

$$(\sqrt[3]{x-1})^3 = (-1)^3$$

$$x-1 = -1$$

$$x = 0$$

Check:

$$\sqrt[3]{-1} + 4 = 3$$

$$-1 + 4 = 3$$

✓

$$6. (\sqrt{4x+5})^2 = (x)^2$$

$$4x+5 = x^2$$

$$0 = x^2 - 4x - 5$$

$$0 = (x-5)(x+1)$$

$$\boxed{x=5} \quad \cancel{x=-1}$$

$$7. (x+3)^2 = (\sqrt{x+5})^2$$

$$(x+3)^2 = (x+3)(x+3)$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 = x + 5$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0$$

$$(x+4)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\cancel{x=-4} \quad \boxed{x=-1}$$