HM Review P. 112

#40 
$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{x}}$$
,  $x = 4$ 
 $\sqrt{\frac{4}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ 
 $\sqrt{\frac{x}{5}} - 17$ ,  $x = 25$ 
 $\sqrt{\frac{25}{5}} - 17$ 
 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{7}} = -16$ 

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$
 $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ 
 $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ 
 $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ 

$$\sqrt{x}$$
,  $x = 16$   
 $2x\sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{x+1}$ 

## Solving equations with radicals

-> KEY CONCEPT:

if 
$$a = b$$
, then  $a^2 = b^2$   
 $x = 5$ , then  $x^2 = 5^2$   
 $2x = 7 + x$ , then  $(2x)^2 = (7 + x)^4$   
 $3\sqrt{x} = (4x)\sqrt{x-2}$ ,  $(3\sqrt{x})^2 = (4x)\sqrt{x-4}$ 

$$2\sqrt{x} - 8 = 0 + 8 = 0 + 8 = 0 (2\sqrt{x})^{2} = (8)^{3} 2^{3} \cdot (\sqrt{x})^{3} = 64 4 4 4 4 16 X = 16$$

$$(ab)^{a}=a^{a}\cdot b^{a}$$

$$(\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x})=x$$

$$4\sqrt{x-7} + 12 = 28$$

$$-12 - 12$$

$$4\sqrt{x-7} = 16$$

$$(\sqrt{x-7})(\sqrt{x-7}) = x-7$$

$$(\sqrt{x-7})^{2}(4)^{2}$$

$$x-7 = 16+7 \neq 23+2 \text{ (leapth parth)}$$

$$+7$$

$$+25$$

$$(\sqrt{3}x-17)^{2} = (\sqrt{x+21})^{2}$$

$$3x-17 = x+21$$

$$-x - x$$

$$2x-17 = 21+17$$

$$+17$$

$$2x = 38$$

$$2 = 38$$

$$2 = 19$$

$$(\sqrt{6-x}) = (x) \qquad \sqrt{6-(-3)} = (-3)$$

$$6-x = x^{3}$$

$$+x + x$$

$$6 = x^{3} + x - 6$$

$$-6 \qquad \sqrt{6-\lambda} = \lambda$$

$$x^{3} + x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x+3)(x-\lambda) = 0$$

## Determine whether the given value is a solution of the equation.

$$4\sqrt{2x-3} = 12;$$
  $2$   
 $4\sqrt{2(2)}-3=12$   
 $4\sqrt{1}=12$ 

**3.** 
$$\sqrt{4x+8} = \sqrt{6+2x}$$
; -1

$$\sqrt{4(-1)+8} = \sqrt{6+2(-1)}$$
 $\sqrt{4} = \sqrt{4}$ 

$$2\sqrt{9x-1} = 20$$
; 7  
 $2\sqrt{9(x)-1} = 20$   
 $2\sqrt{6x} = 20$ 

$$\sqrt{7x-2} = \sqrt{8-3x}; -1$$
 $\sqrt{7(-1)}-\lambda = \sqrt{8-3(-1)}$ 
 $\sqrt{-9} =$ 

## Solve the equation. Check for extraneous solutions.

13. 
$$8\sqrt{x} - 32 = 0 + 3\lambda$$
 $+3\lambda$ 
 $8\sqrt{x} = 3\lambda$ 
 $8\sqrt{x} = 3\lambda$ 
 $(-\sqrt{x})^2 + 3\lambda$ 
 $(-\sqrt{x})^2 + 4\lambda$ 
 $(-\sqrt{x})^2 + 4\lambda$ 
 $(-\sqrt{x})^2 + 4\lambda$ 
 $(-\sqrt{x})^2 + 4\lambda$ 
 $(-\sqrt{x})^2 + 3\lambda = 0$ 
 $(-\sqrt{x})^2 + 3\lambda = 0$ 

14. 
$$\sqrt{5x} - 4 = 16$$
 $14 + 4$ 
 $(\sqrt{5x})^2 = 20^3$ 
 $5x = 400$ 
 $5 = 80$ 
 $\sqrt{5.80} - 4 = 16$ 
 $20 - 4 = 16$ 
 $16 = 16$ 
 $16 = 16$ 

15. 
$$(\sqrt{x} + 3) + 8 = 15$$
  
 $-8 - 8$   
 $(\sqrt{x} + 3)^{2} = 7^{2}$   
 $(\sqrt{x} + 3)^{2} = 49 - 3$   
 $(\sqrt{x} + 3)$ 

25. 
$$(\sqrt{7x-5})^{2}(\sqrt{3x+19})^{3}$$
  
 $7x-5=3x+19$   
 $-3x+5=-3x+5$   
 $4x=24$   
 $x=6$   
 $\sqrt{7(6)}-5=\sqrt{2(6)}+19$   
 $\sqrt{42-5}=\sqrt{18+19}$   
 $\sqrt{37}=\sqrt{37}$   
28.  $\sqrt{5x-6}=x$ 

26. 
$$\sqrt{x-15} - \sqrt{x-7} = 0$$
 $(\sqrt{x-15})^{\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{x-7})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 
 $x-15=x-7$ 
 $-x+7-x+7$ 
 $x-8=0$ 
No solution

**29.** 
$$x = \sqrt{2x + 24}$$

25. 
$$(\sqrt{7x-5})^{2}(\sqrt{3x+19})^{2}$$
26.  $\sqrt{x-15} - \sqrt{x-7} = 0$ 
 $\sqrt{x-7} = 0$ 
 $\sqrt{x-7}$ 

Homework:

7. 732 3-19 (odd)

22-24 (all)

31-33 (all)

\*\*Test over 2.7 \$ 11.3 on \*\*

\*\*TRIDAY, 1/9/09 \*\*