

# Problems

Mert Samet Kayacıoğlu

November 21, 2025

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Algebra</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Equations . . . . .	3
1.1.1	Irrational Equations . . . . .	3
	Problem 1 - Nested Radicals . . . . .	3
	Problem 2 - Infinite Nested Radicals . . . . .	4
1.1.2	Absolute Value Equations . . . . .	5
	Problem 3 - Quadratic Absolute Value Equation . . . . .	5

# Problems

## 1 Algebra

### 1.1 Equations

#### 1.1.1 Irrational Equations

##### Problem 1 - Nested Radicals

Solve the equation.

Source: [Fun Algebra Problem!](#)

$$\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + x}} = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

**Solution**

$$(1 + \sqrt{1 + x})^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$1 + \sqrt{1 + x} = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$1 + x = \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1\right)^2$$

$$1 + x = x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 1$$

$$x = x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$x \left(1 - x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) = -2x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$1 - x^{\frac{1}{3}} = -2x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$2x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + 1 - x^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$$

$$t = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (t \in \mathbb{R}), \quad 2t^{-1} + 1 - t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + t - t^2 = 0 \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$(t - 2)(t + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2 \text{ or } t = -1$$

$$\text{Since } \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + x}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{3}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow t \geq 0$$

$$\therefore t = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = t^3 = 8}$$

**Verification:**

$$\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + 8}} = \sqrt{1 + 3} = 2 = \sqrt[3]{8}$$

$$x = 8$$

## Problem 2 - Infinite Nested Radicals

Solve the equation.

Source: [Solving for Infinite x's!](#)

$$5 = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x + \dots}}}}}}$$

**Solution**

$$s = \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x + \dots}}}$$

$$s = \sqrt{2x + \underbrace{\sqrt{x + s}}_{=5}} = \sqrt{2x + 5}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{x + s} \implies s = 25 - x$$

$$25 - x = \sqrt{2x + 5}$$

$$(25 - x)^2 = 2x + 5 \implies x^2 - 52x + 620 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-52)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 620 = 2704 - 2480 = 224$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-52) \pm \sqrt{224}}{2} = \frac{52 \pm 4\sqrt{14}}{2} = 26 \pm 2\sqrt{14}.$$

$$s = 25 - x \geq 0 \implies x \leq 25$$

$$\boxed{x = 26 - 2\sqrt{14}}$$

**Verification:**

$$\sqrt{x} \approx 4.30310 \dots$$

$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x}} \approx 4.96005 \dots$$

$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x}}} \approx 4.99460 \dots$$

$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x}}}} \approx 4.99969 \dots$$

$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x}}}}} \approx 4.99995$$

$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{2x}}}}}} \approx 4.99999 \dots$$

### 1.1.2 Absolute Value Equations

#### Problem 3 - Quadratic Absolute Value Equation

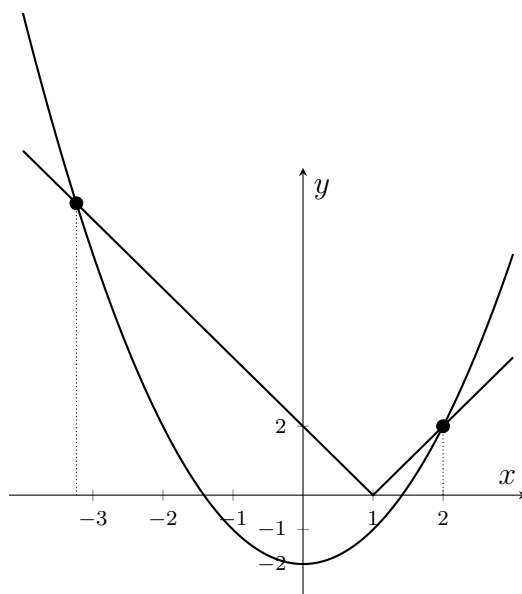
Solve the equation graphically and algebraically.

**Source:** Galatasaray University, Math I Midterm Exam 2022-2023, Damien Berthet

$$2|x - 1| = x^2 - 2$$

**Solution**

**Graphic method :**



$$S = \{2, x_1\} \quad \text{avec} \quad x_1 < -3.$$

**Calculation :**

$$2|x - 1| = x^2 - 2 \iff \begin{cases} 2x - 2 = x^2 - 2 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} -2x + 2 = x^2 - 2 \\ x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\iff x = 2 \text{ or } \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0 \\ x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\iff x = 2 \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = -1 \pm \sqrt{5} \\ x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{S = \{2, -1 - \sqrt{5}\}}$$