Chapter 12 Section 3

Solving Radical Equations

## Question

• How do we solve equations that have a radical in them?

• Ex. 
$$\sqrt[3]{16} - 5 = 10$$

## Answer: Follow these steps

- Isolate the radical on one side of the equation
- Raise both sides to the appropriate exponent to "undo" the radical
- Solve for the variable
- Check for extraneous solutions
  - · Plug answers into original problem to check

## Examples:

• 1. 
$$\sqrt{x-7} = -4$$
 $+7$ 
 $+7$ 
 $-4$ 
 $-4$ 
 $-4$ 
 $-4$ 
 $-4$ 
 $-4$ 
 $-4$ 
 $-4$ 
 $-4$ 
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• 2. 
$$\sqrt{x} + \theta = 14$$

•  $\sqrt{x} = 8$ 

•  $\sqrt{x} = 64$ 

•  $\sqrt{64} + 6 = 14$ 

•  $\sqrt{4} = 14$ 

•  $\sqrt{4} = 14$ 

•  $\sqrt{4} = 14$ 

•  $\sqrt{4} = 14$ 

# Examples 3. $\sqrt{x-2} = 5$ $\sqrt{x+3} = -2$ $\sqrt{x+3} = -2$ $\sqrt{x+3} = -2$ $\sqrt{x+3} = -3$ $\sqrt{x+3}$

# Examples: 5. $\sqrt{x-5} = 5$ 6. $\sqrt{2x-3} + 3 = 4$ $\sqrt{x-5} = 1$ $\sqrt{x-5}$

## Examples:

8. 
$$\sqrt{4x-3} = x$$
 $-\sqrt{3}$ 
 $-13$ 
 $4x-3 = x^2$ 
 $0 = x^2 - 4x + 3$ 
 $(x-3)(x-1) = 0$ 
 $(x-3)(x-1) = 0$ 

## Examples

9. 
$$\sqrt{x+2} = x^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
X+3 = x^2 \\
0 = x^2 - x - 3 \\
0 = (x-3)(x+1)
\end{array}$$

## CLASSWORK

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## Homework

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