

5.4 Notes: Solving Radical Functions

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

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

$$x+5 = 16$$

$$x = 11$$

Isolate the $\sqrt{}$

check your answer

$$\sqrt{11+5} - 1 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{16} - 1 = 3$$

$$4 - 1 = 3$$

$$3 = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sqrt{3x-2}^2 = (x-4)^2 \quad \sqrt{3x-2} = x-4$$

$$3x-2 = (x-4)(x-4)$$

$$3x-2 = x^2-8x+16$$

$$0 = x^2-11x+18$$

Factor

$$0 = (x-9)(x-2)$$

$$x=9, \quad x=2$$

check: $\sqrt{3(9)-2} = 9-4$

$$\sqrt{27-2} = 5$$

$$\sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$5 = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

Extraneous Solution

$$\sqrt{(3)(2)-2} = 2-4$$

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

$$\sqrt{4} = -2$$

$$2 \neq -2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x = \sqrt{7x+8}$$

$$x^2 = (\sqrt{7x+8})^2$$

Sq both sides

$$x^2 = 7x + 8$$

$$x^2 - 7x - 8 = 0$$

$$(x-8)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = 8, \quad x = -1$$

check

$$8 = \sqrt{7(8)+8}$$

$$8 = \sqrt{56+8}$$

$$8 = \sqrt{64}$$

$$8 = 8 \quad \checkmark$$

$$-1 = \sqrt{7(-1)+8}$$

$$-1 = \sqrt{-7+8}$$

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

$$-1 \neq 1 \quad \times$$

↑
Extraneous

only $x=8$ is a solution

$$\textcircled{4} \quad x+2^2 = \sqrt{x+2}^2$$

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

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

$$x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = -2, \quad x = -1}$$

Both
solutions
work

Solving rational equations

$$\textcircled{1} (x^2 + 5x + 5)^{5/2} = 1$$

$$(x^2 + 5x + 5)^{5/2} = 1$$

Undo the exponent
by taking to
reciprocal power

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

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

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

$$x = -4, x = -1$$

check $((-4)^2 + 5(-4) + 5)^{5/2} = 1$

$$(16 - 20 + 5)^{5/2} = 1$$

$$(1)^{5/2} = 1$$

$$1 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$((-1)^2 + 5(-1) + 5)^{5/2} = 1$$

$$(1 - 5 + 5)^{5/2} = 1$$

$$(1)^{5/2} = 1$$

$$1 = 1 \checkmark$$

Both $x = -4$ & $x = -1$
are sol.

$$(2) \quad (x+18)^{3/2} = (x-2)^3$$

$$\left((x+18)^{3/2}\right)^{2/3} = \left((x-2)^3\right)^{2/3}$$

Take to
reciprocal
power

$$x+18 = (x-2)^2$$

$$x+18 = (x-2)(x-2)$$

$$x+18 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$0 = x^2 - 5x - 14$$

$$0 = (x-7)(x+2)$$

$$x = 7, -2$$

Check

$$(7+18)^{3/2} = (7-2)^3$$

$$(25)^{3/2} = 5^3$$

$$125 = 125 \checkmark$$

$$(-2+18)^{3/2} = (-2-2)^3$$

$$(16)^{3/2} = (-4)^3$$

$$64 \neq -64$$

only $x = 7$ is a sol.

$$(3) \quad 0.5(x^2 + 5x + 136)^{2/3} = 50$$

$$\left((x^2 + 5x + 136)^{2/3}\right)^{3/2} = (100)^{3/2}$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 136 = 1000$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 864 = 0$$

$$(x+32)(x-27) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = -32, 27}$$