

Answers

PC 11

RADICAL EQUATIONS

	Solve	Check	Verify
1	$(\sqrt{x+4})^2 = (\sqrt{-x+1})^2$ $x+4 = -x+1$ $\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$ $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ <p>OR $x = -1.5$</p>	$\sqrt{-1.5+4} = \sqrt{-(-1.5)+1}$ $\sqrt{2.5} = \sqrt{2.5}$ $LS = RS \checkmark$	<p>Restrictions:</p> $x+4 \geq 0 \quad -x+1 \geq 0$ $x \geq -4 \quad \frac{-x \geq -1}{-1 \quad -1}$ $! \quad x \leq 1$ $-1.5 \geq -4 \quad \checkmark \quad -1.5 \leq 1 \quad \checkmark$ <p>$\therefore x = -1.5$ is a valid solution.</p>
2	$-4 + \sqrt{x+1} = 12$ $(\sqrt{x+1})^2 = 16^2$ $x+1 = 256$ $x = 255$	$-4 + \sqrt{255+1} = 12$ $-4 + \sqrt{256} = 12$ $-4 + 16 = 12$ $12 = 12$ $LS = RS \checkmark$	<p>Restriction:</p> $x+1 \geq 0$ $x \geq -1$ $255 \geq -1 \quad \checkmark$ <p>$\therefore 255$ is a valid solution.</p>
3	$\sqrt{x+5} - 1 = \sqrt{5+x}$ $\sqrt{x+5} - 1 = \sqrt{x+5}$ $-\sqrt{x+5} \quad -\sqrt{x+5}$ $0 - 1 = 0$ $\boxed{-1 = 0} \leftarrow \text{False statement} \Rightarrow \therefore \text{There are no R solutions.}$		
4	$\sqrt{-x+4} = 10$ $\frac{-x}{-1} = \frac{36}{-1}$ $(\sqrt{-x})^2 = (6)^2$ $-x = 36$ $x = -36$	$\sqrt{-(-36)+4} = 10$ $\sqrt{36+4} = 10$ $6+4 = 10$ $10 = 10$ $LS = RS \checkmark$	<p>Restriction:</p> $\frac{-x \geq 0}{-1 \quad -1}$ $! \quad x \leq 0$ $-36 \leq 0 \quad \checkmark$ <p>$\therefore x = -36$ is a valid solution.</p>

L4!

5 $(\sqrt{x-5})^2 = (\sqrt{x+2})^2$

$(\sqrt{x-5})(\sqrt{x-5}) = x+2$

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

$x - 10\sqrt{x} + 25 = x+2$

$-10\sqrt{x} = -23$

$\frac{-10}{-10} \sqrt{x} = \frac{-23}{-10} \quad 2.3$

$(\sqrt{x})^2 = (2.3)^2$

$x = 5.29$

$\sqrt{5.29 - 5} = \sqrt{5.29 + 2}$

$2.3 - 5 = 2.7$

$-2.7 \neq 2.7$

LS \neq RS

$\therefore x = 5.29$

is an extraneous sol.

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

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

$0 = x^2 + 9x + 14$

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

$x+7=0 \rightarrow x=-7$

$x+2=0 \rightarrow x=-2$

Check $x=-7$

$\sqrt{2-(-7)} = -7+4$

$\sqrt{9} = -3$

$3 \neq -3$

LS \neq RS

Check $x=-2$

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

$\sqrt{4} = 2$

$2 = 2 \rightarrow$ LS=RS

Restrictions

$2-x \geq 0$

$-x \geq -2$

$\frac{-1}{-1} \frac{-2}{-1}$

$x \leq 2$

$-2 \leq 2$

$\therefore x=-2$

is a valid solution.

7 $x = \sqrt{4x+8} - 3$

$(x+3)^2 = (\sqrt{4x+8})^2$

$x^2 + 6x + 9 = 4x + 8$

$-4x - 8 \quad -4x - 8$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$

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

$x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1$

Check

$-1 = \sqrt{4(-1)+8} - 3$

$-1 = \sqrt{-4+8} - 3$

$-1 = \sqrt{4} - 3$

$-1 = 2 - 3$

$-1 = -1$

LS = RS

Restriction

$4x+8 \geq 0$

$4x \geq -8$

$\frac{4}{4} \frac{-8}{4}$

$x \geq -2$

$-1 \geq -2$

$\therefore x=-1$ is a valid solution.

Answers: -1.5, 255, no R solutions, -36, 5.29 a proposed solution but not a valid solution as LS \neq RS, -2 is valid and -7 is extraneous, -1