

# Algebra 1

Lesson 11.3B  
Solve Radical Equations

**Warm-Up**  
Solve.

(a)  $2x + 3 = 13$

$$2x = 10$$

$$x = 5$$

(b)  $x^2 - x = 12$

$$x^2 - x - 12 = 0$$

$$(x - 4)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$x = -3, 4$$

(c)  $2\sqrt{x} + 5 = 15$

$$2\sqrt{x} = 10$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 5$$

$$x = 25$$

**Example 1. Solve an Equation with Radicals on Both Sides**  
Solve and check for extraneous solutions.

(a)  $\sqrt{3x - 3} = \sqrt{2x + 8}$

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

$$x = 11$$

$$\sqrt{3(11) - 3} = \sqrt{2(11) + 8}$$

$$\sqrt{30} = \sqrt{30} \quad \checkmark$$

(b)  $\sqrt{5x - 4} = \sqrt{3x + 20}$

$$5x - 4 = 3x + 20$$

$$2x = 24$$

$$x = 12$$

$$\sqrt{5(12) - 4} = \sqrt{3(12) + 20}$$

$$\sqrt{56} = \sqrt{56} \quad \checkmark$$

**Example 2. Solving Equations with an Extraneous Solution**  
Solve and check for extraneous solutions.

(a)  $\sqrt{20 - x} = x$

$$\sqrt{20 - x} = x^2$$

$$0 = x^2 + x - 20$$

$$0 = (x - 4)(x + 5)$$

$$x = 4, -5$$

$$\sqrt{20 - 4} = 4 \quad \sqrt{20 + 5} = -5$$

$$\sqrt{16} = 4 \quad \sqrt{25} \neq -5$$

$$4 = 4 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{extraneous solution}$$

$x = 4$  is the only solution

(b)  $x = \sqrt{2x + 15}$

$$x^2 = 2x + 15$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$$

$$(x - 5)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$x = 5, -3$$

$$5 = \sqrt{10 + 15} \quad -3 = \sqrt{-6 + 15}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{25} \quad -3 \neq \sqrt{9} \quad -3 \neq 3$$

$$5 = 5 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{extraneous solution}$$

$x = 5$  is the only solution

**Try It!**

Solve and check for extraneous solutions.

(a)  $\sqrt{7+6x} = x$

$$7+6x = x^2$$

$$0 = x^2 - 6x - 7$$

$$0 = (x-7)(x+1)$$

$$x = -1, 7$$

$$\sqrt{7-6} = -1$$

$-1 \neq -1$   
extraneous

$$\sqrt{7+42} = 7$$

$$7 = 7 \checkmark$$

(b)  $\sqrt{x+4} = \sqrt{2x-1}$

$$x+4 = 2x-1$$

$$5 = x$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\sqrt{4+5} = \sqrt{10-1}$$

$$3 = 3 \checkmark$$

(c)  $\sqrt{3x+4} = x$

$$3x+4 = x^2$$

$$0 = x^2 - 3x - 4$$

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

$$x = 4, -1$$

$$\sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$4 = 4 \checkmark$$

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

$-1 \neq -1$   
extraneous

(d)  $\sqrt{4x-19} - 2 = 5$

$$\sqrt{4x-19} = 7$$

$$4x-19 = 49$$

$$4x = 68$$

$$x = 17$$

$$\sqrt{4(17)-19} - 2 = 5$$

$$\sqrt{49} = 7$$

$$7 = 7 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{17}{4} = 4.25$$

**Example 3. Some Examples to Look Out For**

Solve and check for extraneous solutions.

(a)  $\sqrt{x-15} - \sqrt{x-7} = 0$

$$\sqrt{x-15} = \sqrt{x-7}$$

$$x-15 = x-7$$

$$0 \neq 8$$

No solution

(b)  $x+3 = \sqrt{2x+21}$

$$(x+3)^2 = 2x+21$$

$$x^2+6x+9 = 2x+21$$

$$x^2+4x-12 = 0$$

$$(x+6)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x = 2, -6$$

$$2+3 = \sqrt{2(2)+21}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{25}$$

$$5 = 5 \checkmark$$

$$-3 = \sqrt{-12+21}$$

$$-3 \neq 3$$

extraneous

**Homework:**

New: Pg. 732 #14-27

**Review:**

Solve.

1.  $2\sqrt{x} - 8 = 0$

$$2\sqrt{x} = 8$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 4$$

$$x = 16$$

2.  $\sqrt{x+5} + 7 = 12$

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

$$x+5 = 25$$

$$x = 20$$

3.  $4\sqrt{x-7} + 12 = 28$

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

$$x-7 = 16$$

$$x = 23$$