Solving Radical Equations

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Solving Radical Equations

To solve a radical equation:

- 1. Isolate the radical on one side of the equation.
- 2. Use the index to determine the power to use to eliminate the radical.
- 3. Raise both sides of the equation to that power.
 - 3. Solve the resulting equation.
 - 4. Check to see if solution is extraneous.

$$4\sqrt[3]{3x-1}-8=-4$$

Solving Radical Equations

Example:

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

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Example:

$$(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 9$$

Solving Radical Equations

Example:

$$(2x+3)^{\frac{1}{3}}-4=0$$

133 Find the solution to: $\sqrt[4]{5-x} = -2$

134 Find the solution to: $\sqrt[3]{2y+3} = 5$

135 Find the solution to: $9\sqrt[5]{2m+1} = 45$

136 Find the solution to: $4\sqrt[3]{3n-2} + 2 = 7$

137 Find the solution to: $6\sqrt{4n+2}-2=22$

Solving Radical Equations

If an equation has multiple roots, move them to opposite sides of the equal sign and then solve.

$$\sqrt{2x+1} - (3x-5)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

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

138 Solve the following:
$$\sqrt[3]{3x-2} = (3x-4)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

139 Solve the following: $4\sqrt{x} = 3 - 5\sqrt{x}$

140 Solve: $4\sqrt{3p} - 8 = \sqrt{3p} + 10$

141 Solve:
$$\sqrt[3]{4x-3} - \sqrt[3]{3x+5} = 0$$