Bell Work
Rationalize the denominator:

1) \( \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2x^2}} \)

2) \( \frac{4 + \sqrt{12}}{4 - \sqrt{12}} \)

6.5 Solving Square Root and Other Radical Equations

5 + \( \sqrt{3x - 12} \) = 8

6 + \( \sqrt[3]{8x + 4} \) = 16

\( \frac{x}{3} \)

3(\( x+5 \)) = 16

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Solving a square root equation

Solve for \( x \):

1) \( \sqrt{4x + 1} - 5 = 0 \)

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Solving Other Radical Equations

What is the solution of:

1) \( 3(x + 5)^2 = 12 \)

If either the \( m \) or \( n \) is even, then \( (x^{\frac{m}{n}})^{\frac{n}{m}} = |x| \)

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Solving Other Radical Equations

What is the solution of:

1) \( \sqrt[3]{(x + 1)^3} + 1 = 25 \)

powers are odd

no \( | \) bars

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Solving Other Radical Equations

What is the solution of:
1) \( \sqrt{5x - 4} + 3 = x \)

Isolate the more complicated radical

When you raise each side of an equation to a power it is possible to introduce extraneous solutions.

Check your answers for extraneous solutions!!

Isolate the more complicated radical again!!

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Solving an Equation with Two Radicals

What is the solution of:
1) \( \sqrt{5x + 4} - \sqrt{x} = 4 \)

Isolate the more complicated radical

Check your answers for extraneous solutions!!

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Class work:

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Homework

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Practice Homework Quiz

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