

**Squaring Property of Equality:**

If both sides of an equation are squared, the solutions to the original equation are solutions to the resulting equation.

**Note:** Review examples 1 to 8 in the text for guidance (pay extra attention to examples 6 to 8).

Additional examples

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad \sqrt{3x+1} &= 4 \\ \sqrt{3x+1} &= 4 \\ (\sqrt{3x+1})^2 &= (4)^2 \\ 3x+1 &= 16 \\ 3x &= 15 \\ x &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad \sqrt{6x+1} &= -5 \\ \sqrt{6x+1} &= -5 \\ (\sqrt{6x+1})^2 &= (-5)^2 \\ 6x+1 &= 25 \\ 6x &= 24 \\ x &= 4 \\ &\text{discard} \end{aligned}$$

The value of  $x = 4$  does not satisfy the original equation; therefore, there is no solution.

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \quad \sqrt{3y-1} &= 2 \\ \sqrt{3y-1} &= 2 \\ (\sqrt{3y-1})^2 &= (2)^2 \\ 3y-1 &= 4 \\ 3y &= 5 \\ y &= \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8) \quad \sqrt{8x+3} &= -6 \\ \sqrt{8x+3} &= -6 \\ (\sqrt{8x+3})^2 &= (-6)^2 \\ 8x+3 &= 36 \\ 8x &= 33 \\ x &= \frac{33}{8} \\ &\text{discard} \end{aligned}$$

The value of  $x = \frac{33}{8}$  does not satisfy the original equation; therefore, there is no solution.

$$\begin{aligned} 10) \quad \sqrt{3x+1}-4 &= 1 \\ \sqrt{3x+1}-4 &= 1 \\ \sqrt{3x+1} &= 5 \\ (\sqrt{3x+1})^2 &= (5)^2 \\ 3x+1 &= 25 \\ 3x &= 24 \\ x &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12) \quad & \sqrt{5a-3} + 6 = 2 \\
 & \sqrt{5a-3} + 6 = 2 \\
 & \sqrt{5a-3} = -4 \\
 & (\sqrt{5a-3})^2 = (-4)^2 \\
 & 5a-3 = 16 \\
 & 5a = 19 \\
 & a = \frac{19}{5} \\
 & \text{discard}
 \end{aligned}$$

The value of  $a = \frac{19}{5}$  does not satisfy the original equation; therefore, there is no solution.

$$\begin{aligned}
 14) \quad & \sqrt[4]{4x+1} = 3 \\
 & \sqrt[4]{4x+1} = 3 \\
 & (\sqrt[4]{4x+1})^4 = (3)^4 \\
 & 4x+1 = 81 \\
 & 4x = 80 \\
 & x = 20
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 16) \quad & \sqrt[3]{5x+7} = 2 \\
 & \sqrt[3]{5x+7} = 2 \\
 & (\sqrt[3]{5x+7})^3 = (2)^3 \\
 & 5x+7 = 8 \\
 & 5x = 1 \\
 & x = \frac{1}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18) \quad & \sqrt[3]{2a+7} = -2 \\
 & \sqrt[3]{2a+7} = -2 \\
 & (\sqrt[3]{2a+7})^3 = (-2)^3 \\
 & 2a+7 = -8 \\
 & 2a = -15 \\
 & a = \frac{-15}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 20) \quad & \sqrt{y+3} = y-3 \\
 & \sqrt{y+3} = y-3 \\
 & \sqrt{y+3} = (y-3) \\
 & (\sqrt{y+3})^2 = (y-3)^2 \\
 & y+3 = y^2 - 6y + 9 \\
 & 0 = y^2 - 7y + 6 \\
 & 0 = (y-1)(y-6) \\
 & y-1 = 0 \quad y-6 = 0 \\
 & y = 1 \quad y = 6 \\
 & \text{discard}
 \end{aligned}$$

The value of  $y = 1$  does not satisfy the original equation; therefore, the solution is  $y = 6$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 22) \quad & \sqrt{a+10} = a-2 \\
 & \sqrt{a+10} = a-2 \\
 & \sqrt{a+10} = (a-2) \\
 & (\sqrt{a+10})^2 = (a-2)^2 \\
 & a+10 = a^2 - 4a + 4 \\
 & 0 = a^2 - 5a - 6 \\
 & 0 = (a+1)(a-6) \\
 & a+1 = 0 \quad a-6 = 0 \\
 & a = -1 \quad a = 6 \\
 & \text{discard}
 \end{aligned}$$

The value of  $a = -1$  does not satisfy the original equation; therefore, the solution is  $a = 6$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 24) \quad & \sqrt{3x+4} = -\sqrt{2x+3} \\
 & \sqrt{3x+4} = -\sqrt{2x+3} \\
 & (\sqrt{3x+4})^2 = (-\sqrt{2x+3})^2 \\
 & 3x+4 = 2x+3 \\
 & x = -1 \\
 & \text{discard}
 \end{aligned}$$

The value of  $x = -1$  does not satisfy the original equation; therefore, there is no solution.

$$\begin{aligned}
 26) \quad & \sqrt{7a-1} = \sqrt{2a+4} \\
 & \sqrt{7a-1} = \sqrt{2a+4} \\
 & (\sqrt{7a-1})^2 = (\sqrt{2a+4})^2 \\
 & 7a-1 = 2a+4 \\
 & 5a = 5 \\
 & a = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 28) \quad & \sqrt[4]{6x+7} = \sqrt[4]{x+2} \\
 & \sqrt[4]{6x+7} = \sqrt[4]{x+2} \\
 & (\sqrt[4]{6x+7})^4 = (\sqrt[4]{x+2})^4 \\
 & 6x+7 = x+2 \\
 & 5x = -5 \\
 & x = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 30) \quad & x-1 = \sqrt{6x+1} \\
 & x-1 = \sqrt{6x+1} \\
 & (x-1) = \sqrt{6x+1} \\
 & (x-1)^2 = (\sqrt{6x+1})^2 \\
 & x^2 - 2x + 1 = 6x + 1 \\
 & x^2 - 8x = 0 \\
 & x(x-8) = 0 \\
 & x = 0 \quad x-8 = 0 \\
 & \text{discard} \quad x = 8
 \end{aligned}$$

The value of  $x=0$  does not satisfy the original equation; therefore, the solution is  $x=8$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 34) \quad & \sqrt{2y+5} = \sqrt{5y+2} \\
 & \sqrt{2y+5} = \sqrt{5y+2} \\
 & (\sqrt{2y+5})^2 = (\sqrt{5y+2})^2 \\
 & 2y+5 = 5y+2 \\
 & 3 = 3y \\
 & 1 = y
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 32) \quad & t+7 = \sqrt{2t+13} \\
 & t+7 = \sqrt{2t+13} \\
 & (t+7) = \sqrt{2t+13} \\
 & (t+7)^2 = (\sqrt{2t+13})^2 \\
 & t^2 + 14t + 49 = 2t + 13 \\
 & t^2 + 12t + 36 = 0 \\
 & (t+6)(t+6) = 0 \\
 & (t+6)^2 = 0 \\
 & t+6 = 0 \\
 & t = -6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 36) \quad & \sqrt[3]{4x+9} = \sqrt[3]{3-2x} \\
 & \sqrt[3]{4x+9} = \sqrt[3]{3-2x} \\
 & (\sqrt[3]{4x+9})^3 = (\sqrt[3]{3-2x})^3 \\
 & 4x+9 = 3-2x \\
 & 6x = -6 \\
 & x = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38) \quad & \sqrt{x+3} = \sqrt{x-3} \\
 & \sqrt{x+3} = \sqrt{x-3} \\
 & \sqrt{x+3} = (\sqrt{x}-3) \\
 & (\sqrt{x+3})^2 = (\sqrt{x}-3)^2 \\
 & x+3 = x-6\sqrt{x}+9 \\
 & 6\sqrt{x} = 6 \\
 & \sqrt{x} = 1 \\
 & (\sqrt{x})^2 = (1)^2 \\
 & x = 1 \\
 & \text{discard}
 \end{aligned}$$

The value of  $x=1$  does not satisfy the original equation; therefore, there is no solution.

40)  $\sqrt{x-1} = \sqrt{x}-1$   
 $\sqrt{x-1} = \sqrt{x}-1$   
 $\sqrt{x-1} = (\sqrt{x}-1)$   
 $(\sqrt{x-1})^2 = (\sqrt{x}-1)^2$   
 $x-1 = x-2\sqrt{x}+1$   
 $2\sqrt{x} = 2$   
 $\sqrt{x} = 1$   
 $(\sqrt{x})^2 = (1)^2$   
 $x = 1$

42)  $\sqrt{x+5} = \sqrt{x-3} + 2$   
 $\sqrt{x+5} = \sqrt{x-3} + 2$   
 $\sqrt{x+5} = (\sqrt{x-3} + 2)$   
 $(\sqrt{x+5})^2 = (\sqrt{x-3} + 2)^2$   
 $x+5 = (x-3) + 4\sqrt{x-3} + 4$   
 $x+5 = x+1+4\sqrt{x-3}$   
 $4 = 4\sqrt{x-3}$   
 $1 = \sqrt{x-3}$   
 $(1)^2 = (\sqrt{x-3})^2$   
 $1 = x-3$   
 $4 = x$

46)  $\sqrt{5x+1} = 1 + \sqrt{5x}$   
 $\sqrt{5x+1} = 1 + \sqrt{5x}$   
 $\sqrt{5x+1} = (1 + \sqrt{5x})$   
 $(\sqrt{5x+1})^2 = (1 + \sqrt{5x})^2$   
 $5x+1 = 1 + 2\sqrt{5x} + 5x$   
 $0 = 2\sqrt{5x}$   
 $0 = \sqrt{5x}$   
 $(0)^2 = (\sqrt{5x})^2$   
 $0 = 5x$   
 $0 = x$

44)  $\sqrt{x-3} - 4 = \sqrt{x-3}$   
 $\sqrt{x-3} - 4 = \sqrt{x-3}$   
 $(\sqrt{x-3} - 4) = \sqrt{x-3}$   
 $(\sqrt{x-3} - 4)^2 = (\sqrt{x-3})^2$   
 $(x-3) - 8\sqrt{x-3} + 16 = x-3$   
 $x+13 - 8\sqrt{x-3} = x-3$   
 $16 = 8\sqrt{x-3}$   
 $2 = \sqrt{x-3}$   
 $(2)^2 = (\sqrt{x-3})^2$   
 $4 = x-3$   
 $7 = x$

48)  $\sqrt{2x-1} = \sqrt{x-4} + 2$   
 $\sqrt{2x-1} = \sqrt{x-4} + 2$   
 $\sqrt{2x-1} = (\sqrt{x-4} + 2)$   
 $(\sqrt{2x-1})^2 = (\sqrt{x-4} + 2)^2$   
 $2x-1 = (x-4) + 4\sqrt{x-4} + 4$   
 $2x-1 = x+4\sqrt{x-4}$   
 $x-1 = 4\sqrt{x-4}$   
 $(x-1)^2 = (4\sqrt{x-4})^2$   
 $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 16(x-4)$   
 $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 16x - 64$   
 $x^2 - 18x + 65 = 0$   
 $(x-5)(x-13) = 0$   
 $x-5 = 0 \quad x-13 = 0$   
 $x = 5 \quad x = 13$