

Solve each equation. Check for extraneous solutions (aka check your solutions back into the original problem to make sure they work!!)

1.  $3\sqrt{x} + 3 = 15$

$3\sqrt{x} = 12$

$\sqrt{x} = 4$

$x = 16$

2.  $4\sqrt{x} - 1 = 3$

$\sqrt{x} = 1$

$x = 1$

3.  $\sqrt[3]{2x+3} - 2 = 5$

$\sqrt[3]{2x+3} = 7$

$2x + 3 = 343$

$2x = 340$

$x = 170$

4.  $\sqrt{3x+4} = 4$

$3x + 4 = 16$

$3x = 12$

$x = 4$

5.  $\sqrt{2x+3} - 7 = 0$

$2x + 3 = 49$

$2x = 46$

$x = 23$

6.  $\sqrt{x+3} - x = 0$

$x^2 - x - 3 = 0$

$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(1)(-3)}}{2(1)}$

$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$

7.  $(x+5)^{2/3} = 4$

$(\sqrt[3]{(x+5)^2}) = (4)^3$

$\sqrt[3]{(x+5)^2} = \sqrt[3]{64}$

$x + 5 = 8$

$x = 3$

8.  $3(x-2)^{3/4} = 24$

$(x-2)^{3/4} = 8$

$\sqrt[4]{(x-2)^3} = 8$

$(x-2)^3 = 8^4$

$(2x)^{1/2} = (x+5)^{1/4}$

$\sqrt[3]{(x-2)^3} = \sqrt[3]{7096}$

$3x + 7 = (x+1)^2$

$3x + 7 = x^2 + 2x + 1$

$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

$(x-3)(x+2) = 0$

$x = 3, -2$

$(2x)^2 = (x+5)$

$x - 2 = 16$   
 $x = 18$

$4x^2 - x - 5 = 0$

$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(4)(-5)}}{2(4)} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{81}}{8}$

$\frac{1 \pm 9}{8}$

$\frac{10}{8} = 1.25$   
 $\frac{-8}{8} = -1$

11. Find the inverse of each function.

7.  $y = x^2 + 2$

$x - 2 = y^2$

$\sqrt{x - 2} = y$

8.  $y = x + 2$

$x - 2 = y$

9.  $y = 3(x + 1)$

$x = 3(y + 1)$

$\frac{x}{3} - 1 = y$

16.  $y = 3x^2 - 2$

$x + 2 = 3y^2$

$\sqrt{\frac{x+2}{3}} = \sqrt{y^2}$

17.  $y = (x + 4)^2 - 4$

$x = (y + 4)^2 - 4$

$\sqrt{x + 4} = y + 4$   
 $\sqrt{x + 4} - 4 = y$

18.  $y = -x^2 + 4$

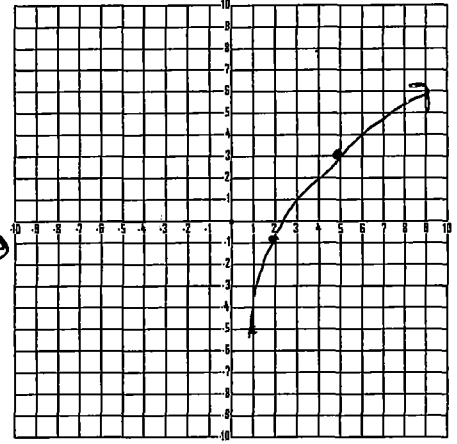
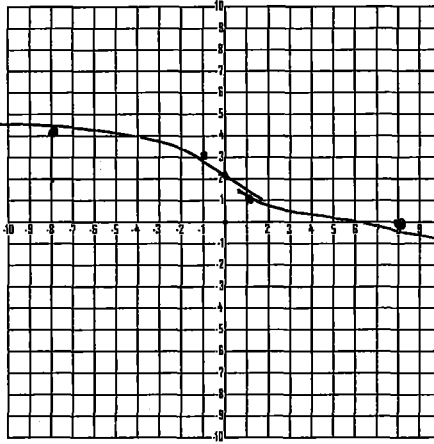
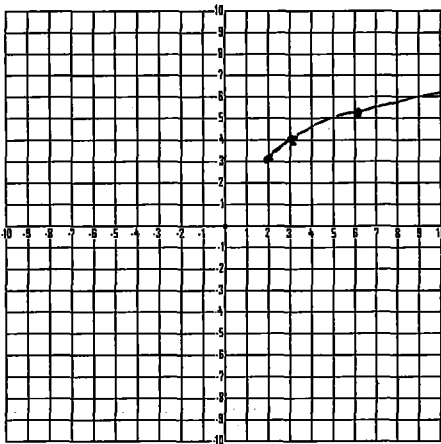
$\sqrt{-x + 4} = y$

12. Graph each parent function and the new function.

$y = \sqrt{x - 2} + 3$

$y = -\sqrt[3]{x} + 2$

$y = 4\sqrt{x - 1} - 5$



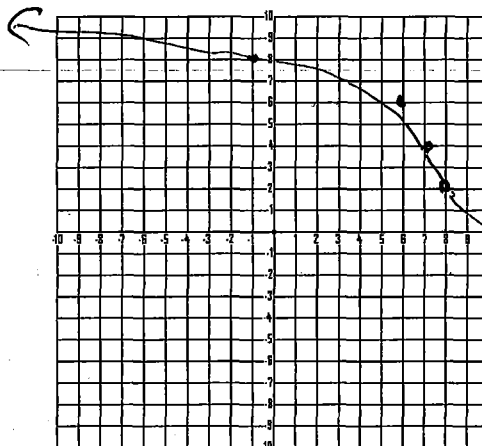
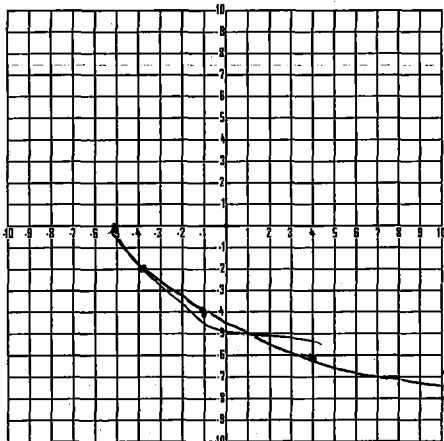
$y = -\sqrt{4x + 20}$

Hint: simplify it

$-2\sqrt{x+5}$

$y = -\sqrt[3]{8x - 56} + 4$

Hint: Simplify it



Write the domain and range for the first graph

D:  $[2, \infty)$

R:  $[-5, \infty)$