

1 4 9 16 25 36 49 64 81 100 121 144 169 196

Name Key

Date _____ Pd _____

9.3 WS from the WB

In Exercises 1-18, solve the equation using square roots.

1. $x^2 + 49 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} -49 \quad -49 \\ \hline x^2 = -49 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = \text{no real solutions}$

2. $x^2 - 25 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} +25 \quad +25 \\ \hline x^2 = 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = \pm 5$

3. $x^2 + 6 = 6$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline x^2 = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = 0$

4. $2x^2 + 84 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} -84 \quad -84 \\ \hline 2x^2 = -84 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2x^2}{2} = \frac{-84}{2} \\ \hline x^2 = -42 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = \text{no real solutions}$

5. $2x^2 - 72 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} +72 \quad +72 \\ \hline 2x^2 = 72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2x^2}{2} = \frac{72}{2} \\ \hline x^2 = 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = \pm 6$

6. $-x^2 - 12 = -12$

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ \hline -x^2 - 12 = -12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 12 = 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -12 \quad -12 \\ \hline x^2 = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = 0$

7. $8x^2 - 49 = 151$

$$\begin{array}{r} +49 \quad +49 \\ \hline 8x^2 = 200 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{8x^2}{8} = \frac{200}{8} \\ \hline x^2 = 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = \pm 5$

8. $-3x^2 + 16 = -11$

$$\begin{array}{r} -16 \quad -16 \\ \hline -3x^2 = -27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{-3x^2}{-3} = \frac{-27}{-3} \\ \hline x^2 = 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = \pm 3$

9. $81x^2 - 49 = -24$

$$\begin{array}{r} +49 \quad +49 \\ \hline 81x^2 = 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{81x^2}{81} = \frac{25}{81} \\ \hline x^2 = \frac{25}{81} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = \pm \frac{5}{9}$

10. $16x^2 - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} +1 \quad +1 \\ \hline 16x^2 = 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{16x^2}{16} = \frac{1}{16} \\ \hline x^2 = \frac{1}{16} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = \pm \frac{1}{4}$

11. $25x^2 + 9 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} -9 \quad -9 \\ \hline 25x^2 = -9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{25x^2}{25} = \frac{-9}{25} \\ \hline x^2 = -\frac{9}{25} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = \text{no real solution}$

12. $16 - 2x^2 = 16$

$$\begin{array}{r} -16 \quad -16 \\ \hline -2x^2 = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{-2x^2}{-2} = \frac{0}{-2} \\ \hline x^2 = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = 0$

13. $\sqrt{(x-4)^2} = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-4 = 0 \\ +4 \quad +4 \\ \hline x = 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14. $\sqrt{(x+2)^2} = \sqrt{196}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+2 = \pm 14 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = -2 \pm 14$

$$\begin{array}{r} = -2 + 14 = 12 \\ = -2 - 14 = -16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = -16, 12$

15. $\sqrt{(2x+7)^2} = \sqrt{49}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x+7 = \pm 7 \\ -7 \quad -7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = 0, -7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x = -7 \pm 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x = \frac{-7+7}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0 \\ = \frac{-7-7}{2} = \frac{-14}{2} = -7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$16. \frac{16(x-3)^2}{16} = \frac{25}{16}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-3)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}}$$

$$x-3 = \pm \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{5}{4} + 3 = \frac{12 \pm 5}{4} \rightarrow \frac{7}{4}$$

$$17. \frac{81(3x+1)^2}{81} = \frac{49}{81}$$

$$\sqrt{(3x+1)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{49}{81}}$$

$$3x+1 = \pm \frac{7}{9}$$

$$3x = -1 \pm \frac{7}{9}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 + \frac{7}{9}}{3} = \frac{-\frac{2}{9}}{3} = -\frac{2}{27}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 - \frac{7}{9}}{3} = \frac{-\frac{16}{9}}{3} = -\frac{16}{27}$$

$$18. \sqrt{(4x-3)^2} = \sqrt{64}$$

$$4x-3 = \pm 8$$

$$4x = 3 \pm 8$$

$$x = \frac{3+8}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3-8}{4} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{4}, \frac{11}{4}$$

In Exercises 19–24, solve the equation using square roots. Round your solutions to the nearest hundredth.

$$19. x^2 + 6 = 8$$

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

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

$$\approx \pm 1.41$$

$$20. x^2 - 12 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{15}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{15}$$

$$\approx \pm 3.87$$

$$21. x^2 + 25 = 49$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{24} < 4$$

$$x = \pm 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\approx \pm 4.90$$

$$22. 3x^2 - 4 = 14$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{3} = \frac{18}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{6} \approx \pm 2.45$$

$$23. 6x^2 + 5 = 20$$

$$\frac{6x^2}{6} = \frac{15}{6}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{6}}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{15}{6}} \approx \pm 1.58$$

$$24. 20 - 4x^2 = 18$$

$$\frac{-4x^2}{-4} = \frac{-2}{-4}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \approx \pm 0.71$$

25. A ball is dropped from a window at a height of 81 feet. The function $h = -16x^2 + 81$ represents the height (in feet) of the ball after x seconds. How long does it take for the ball to hit the ground?

$$0 = -16x^2 + 81$$

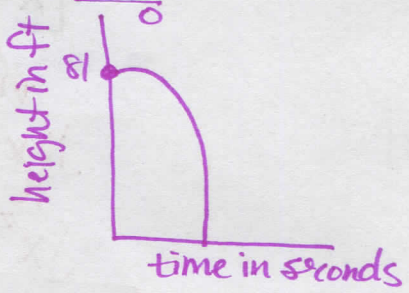
$$-81 = -16x^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{81}{16}} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\pm \frac{9}{4} = x$$

$$x = \frac{9}{4} \approx 2.25$$

It takes the ball 2.25 seconds to hit the ground.



26. The volume of a cone with height h and radius r is given by the formula $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$. Solve the formula for r . Then find the radius of a cone with volume 27π cubic inches and height 4 inches.

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$r^2 = \frac{3V}{\pi h}$$

$$r = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3(27\pi)}{\pi(4)}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{81}{4}} = \pm \frac{9}{2}$$

$$r = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3V}{\pi h}}$$

The radius of the cone is $\frac{9}{2}$ or 4.5 in.

$$3. \frac{V}{\pi h} = \frac{1}{3}r^2 \cdot 3$$