

Solve each equation for x:

1) $\sqrt{x+3} - 5 = 4$

$\sqrt{x+3} = 9$

$(\sqrt{x+3})^2 = (9)^2$

$x+3 = 81$

$x = 78$

check

$\sqrt{78+3} - 5 \quad ? \quad 4$

$\sqrt{81} - 5 \quad ? \quad 4$

$9 - 5 \quad ? \quad 4$

$4 = 4 \quad \checkmark$

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

$(x-3)^{1/2} = -1$ ← principle square root is never negative so no solution

but... $((x-3)^{1/2})^2 = (-1)^2$

$x-3 = 1$

$x = 4$

check:

$(4-3)^{1/2} + 2 \quad ? \quad 1$

$(1)^{1/2} + 2 \quad ? \quad 1$

$1 + 2 \quad ? \quad 1$

so no solution

← $3 \neq 1$

Let $z=3-i$ and $w=2+i$ perform the following operations.

A) $z+w$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{5} \quad &= (3-i) + (2+i) = (3+2) + i(-1+1) \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

B) $z-w$ = $(3-i) - (2+i)$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{5} \quad &= (3-2) + i(-1-1) \\ &= 1 - 2i \end{aligned}$$

C) $z \cdot w$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{5} \quad &(3-i)(2+i) = 6 + 3i - 2i - i^2 \\ &= 6 + i - (-1) \\ &= 7 + i \end{aligned}$$

D) w/z

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{5} \quad \frac{w}{z} &= \frac{2+i}{3-i} \cdot \frac{(3+i)}{(3+i)} = \frac{6+2i+3i+i^2}{9-i^2} = \frac{5+5i}{10} \\ &= \frac{5(1+i)}{10} \\ &= \frac{(1+i)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \end{aligned}$$