

# Ecuaciones irracionales

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

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

$$3x+1 = x^2 + 3^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 3 ;$$

$$3x+1 = x^2 + 9 - 6x ;$$

1- DEJAMOS LA RAÍZ SOLA A UN LADO DE LA ECUACIÓN.

2- ELEVAMOS AL CUADRADO  Toda  LA ECUACIÓN

$$-x^2 + 9x - 8 = 0 ; \quad x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 32}}{-2} =$$

$$= \frac{-9 \pm 7}{-2} = \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=8 \end{cases}$$

3- COMPROBAMOS LAS SOLUCIONES.

$$3 + \sqrt{3x+1} = x \quad \leadsto \quad \text{si } x=1: \quad 3 + \sqrt{3 \cdot 1 + 1} = 1 ;$$

$$5 \neq 1$$

$$\leadsto \text{si } x=8: \quad 3 + \sqrt{3 \cdot 8 + 1} = 8$$

$$8 = 8 ;$$

$$\text{Sol: } \boxed{x=8}$$

$$2x - \sqrt{2x-1} = 1 ;$$

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

$$(2x)^2 + 1^2 - 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 1 = 2x-1 ;$$

$$4x^2 + 1 - 4x = 2x-1 ;$$

$$4x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0 ;$$

$$2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$(\dots) = \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x=1 \end{cases} : \quad 2 \cdot 1 - \sqrt{2 \cdot 1 - 1} = 1$$

$$2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 ;$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{2x-1} + \sqrt{x+4} = 6 \quad ;$$

$$(\sqrt{2x-1})^2 = (6 - \sqrt{x+4})^2 ; \quad 2x-1 = 6^2 + (\sqrt{x+4})^2 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot \sqrt{x+4} ;$$

$$2x-1 = 36 + x+4 - 12\sqrt{x+4} ; \quad 12\sqrt{x+4} = 36 + x+4 - 2x+1 ;$$

$$(12\sqrt{x+4})^2 = (41-x)^2 ; \quad 144 \cdot (x+4) = 41^2 + x^2 - 2 \cdot 41 \cdot x ;$$

$$144x + 576 = 1681 + x^2 - 82x ; \quad -x^2 + 226x - 1105 = 0 ;$$

$$x = \frac{-226 \pm \sqrt{226^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1105)}}{-2} = \frac{-226 \pm 216}{-2} = \begin{cases} x=5 \\ x=221 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{2x-1} + \sqrt{x+4} = 6 \quad \begin{cases} \text{si } x=5 : (6=6) \checkmark \\ \text{si } x=221 : (36 \neq 6) ; \times \end{cases}$$

sol:  $x=5$

Resuelve la siguiente ecuación irracional.

$$\sqrt{2x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-3} = 2$$

$$; \quad (\sqrt{2x^2+1})^2 = (2 + \sqrt{x^2-3})^2 ;$$

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

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{x}\right)^2 = \left(4\sqrt{x^2-3}\right)^2; \quad x^4 = 16(x^2-3); \quad x^4 = 16x^2 - 48;$$

$$x^4 - 16x^2 + 48 = 0;$$

$$\boxed{x^2 = t}$$

$$t^2 - 16t + 48 = 0; \quad t = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{256 - 192}}{2} = \frac{16 \pm 8}{2} = \begin{cases} t=12 \\ t=4 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 = 12; \quad x = \pm\sqrt{12}; \quad \boxed{x = \pm 2\sqrt{3}} \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 = 4; \quad \boxed{x = \pm 2} \checkmark$$