

Example:

Find the x-intercepts of $(x-4)^2 = 2$, using the square root method. Verify with a graph.

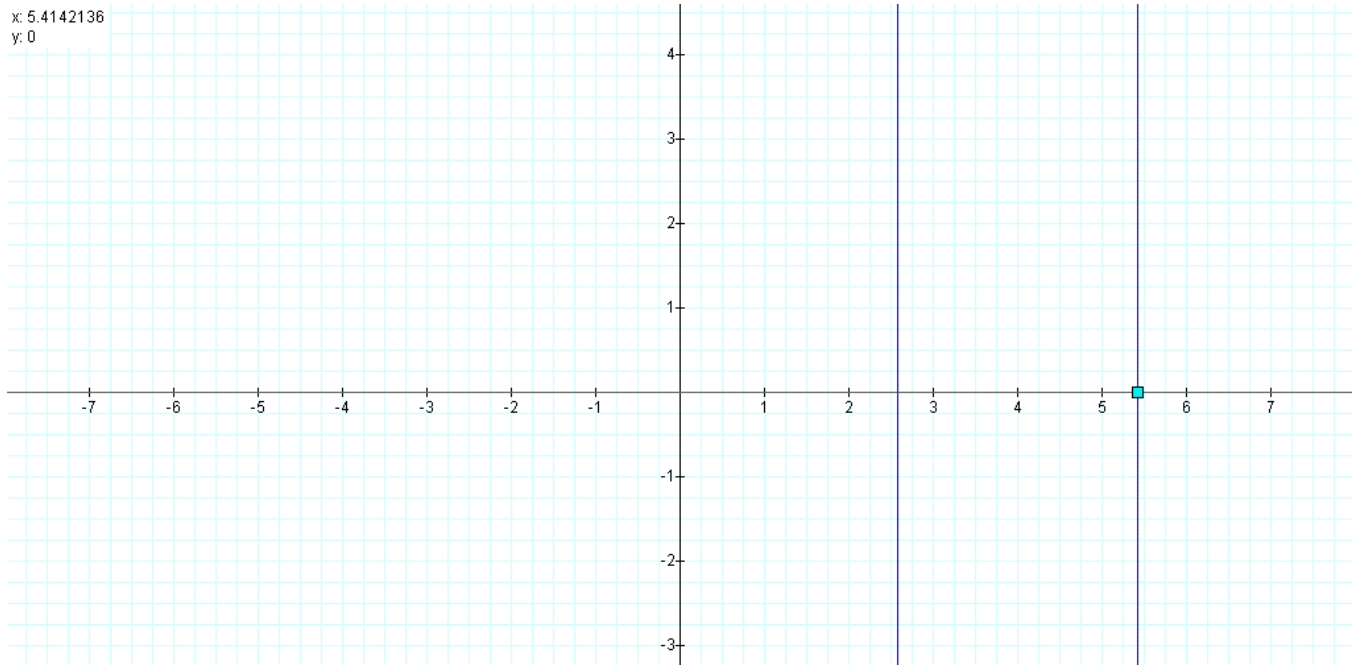
Solution:

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

$$\text{Sqrt} [(x-4)^2 = 2]$$

$$(x-4) = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 4 \pm\sqrt{2}$$



1. $(x - 2)^2 = 4$
2. $(2x + 3)^2 = 25$
3. $(x - 2)^2 = 3$
4. $5x^2 - 20x = 0$
5. $(x + 5)^2 = 6$
6. $3x^2 = 27$
7. $(3x + 2)^2 = 9$
8. $(x - 3)^2 = 36$
9. $(4x - 1)^2 = 16$
10. $(5x - 1)^2 = 7$