

For full credit, you must show all work and circle your final answer.

1 Solve:  

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

The easiest way to solve this is isolate the most complicated radical term on one side of the equation:

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x-3} &= 3 - \sqrt{x} \\ (\sqrt{x-3})^2 &= (3 - \sqrt{x})^2 \\ x - 3 &= 9 - 6\sqrt{x} + x \\ -12 &= -6\sqrt{x} \\ 2 &= \sqrt{x} \\ x &= 4\end{aligned}$$

2 Solve for x:  

$$3 - |x + 1| = -1$$

The easiest way to solve this is to isolate the absolute value term on one side of the equation, and solve for both positive and negative cases:

$$\begin{aligned}3 - |x + 1| &= -1 \\ |x + 1| &= 4\end{aligned}$$

Here we have two cases: that  $(x + 1)$  is positive and that  $(x + 1)$  is negative :

Case 1:  $(x + 1)$  is positive

$$\begin{aligned}x + 1 &= 4 \\ x &= 3\end{aligned}$$

Case 2:  $(x + 1)$  is negative

$$\begin{aligned}-(x + 1) &= 4 \text{ or you can write } x + 1 = (-4) \\ x &= -5\end{aligned}$$

3 Solve the inequality:  

$$-3 \leq \frac{1}{3}(3 - x) < 2$$

You have to remember that any operation you do on one part of the inequality, must be done on the others:

$$\begin{aligned}3 * -3 &\leq 3 * \frac{1}{3}(3 - x) < 3 * 2 \\ -9 &\leq (3 - x) < 6 \\ (-3) + (-9) &\leq -3 + (3 - x) < -3 + 6 \\ -12 &\leq -x < 3 \\ 12 &\geq x > 3\end{aligned}$$

Remember to switch the signs when you multiply/divide by a negative.