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# Minden, ami gyök

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Gyűjtötték és javasolták

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Megoldotta és leírta

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## 1. Előszó

Amikor Pintér Ferenc feladataival először találkoztam, akkor egyből láttam, ez egy hasznos gyűjtemény. Valamiképpen ki kellene dolgozni, jött az ötlet. No persze nem az első lépéstől az utolsóig, hanem csak útmutatóként, főbb lépések megjelölésével, végeredmények megadásával. És ez lett belőle. Aztán dagadt az anyag, újabb feladatok is kerültek bele, további kollégák csatlakoztak, adtak újabb feladatokat, újabb témaköröket is. Majd valamilyen formában csoportosítani kellett, elkezdtem tehát „rendet vágni” a feladatok között. A mostani állás ez, ami itt van. Lehet, hogy másképpen kellett volna csoportosítani...

Idővel aztán másoktól is kapni kezdtem anyagokat.

Aki hibát, elírást talál, kérem, jelezze felém, hogy ki tudjam javítani. Valamint szívesen fogadok újabb feladatokat továbbra is.

Budapest, 2017. március 22.

Szoldatics József

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Az itt található feladatok magját a tanári pályám során gyűjtöttem, és folyamatosan gépeltem be MSWord dokumentumban.

Ezért az egyes feladatok rendezetlenül követik egymást, nincs semmilyen pedagógiai, didaktikai elv szerint rendezve. Ez szerintem előnye is és hátrányai is az anyagnak. Előnye a diák számára van, mert nem nagyon követhet sablonokat, hátránya a kollégának van, mert adott módszerhez válogatnia kell a viszonylag bő anyagból.

A feladatok döntő többsége orosz nyelvű feladatgyűjteményekből és folyóiratokból származik. A feladatok megoldásának leírásához soha nem volt időm, az anyagot barátaim számára elérhetővé tettem.

Ennek köszönhető, hogy egykori szakkörös diákom, ma már kollégám, barátom, Szoldatics József tanár úr gondozásba vette az összegyűjtött anyagot, elkészítette a megoldásokat és kifogástalan nyomdai formába (T<sub>E</sub>X) öntötte és szélesebb körben elérhetővé tette. Fáradozását ez úton is köszönöm.

Nagykanizsa, 2017. március 1.

Pintér Ferenc

## 2. Akiktől a feladatok származnak

- **Lackó László**  
*Budapesti Fazekas Mihály Gyakorló Általános Iskola és Gimnázium*
- **Róka Sándor**  
*Nyíregyházi Egyetem*
- **Pintér Ferenc**  
*Zalai Matematikai Tehetségekért (ZALAMAT) Alapítvány*
- **Schultz János**  
*Szegedi Radnóti Miklós Kísérleti Gimnázium*
- **Szoldatics József**  
*Budapesti Fazekas Mihály Gyakorló Általános Iskola és Gimnázium*

### 3. Feladatok

Oldjuk meg a következő feladatokat a valós számok halmazán! A feladatokban szereplő  $a, b, \dots$  betűk paramétereiket jelölnék.

#### 3.1. Gyökös átalakítások, egyenlőség

- I.1.  $\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} =$   $2\sqrt{2}$
- I.2.  $\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} =$   $2$
- I.3.  $\sqrt{19+6\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{19-6\sqrt{2}} =$   $6\sqrt{2}$
- I.4.  $\sqrt{19+6\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{19-6\sqrt{2}} =$   $2$
- I.5. a)  $\sqrt{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} =$  ( $a \geq 0; b \geq 0; a^2 \geq b$ )  $\sqrt{a+\sqrt{b}}$   
 b)  $\sqrt{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} =$  ( $a \geq 0; b \geq 0; a^2 \geq b$ )  $\sqrt{a-\sqrt{b}}$
- I.6.  $\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}}\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}} =$   $1$
- I.7.  $\sqrt{2+8\sqrt{2+4\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}}}} + \sqrt{2+8\sqrt{2-4\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}}}} =$   $8$
- I.8.  $\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} =$   $\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)$
- I.9.  $\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}} =$   $\sqrt{2}$
- I.10.  $\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{2}(3\sqrt{3}-5)}{2}} =$   $1$
- I.11.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}+\sqrt{n}} =$   $\sqrt{n}-1$
- I.12.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1}\cdot\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}\cdot\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}\cdot\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{n-1}\cdot\sqrt{n}} =$   $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

**3.2. Gyökös átalakítások, egyenlőtlenség**

II.1. a)  $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} > \sqrt{5}$   
b)  $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} > \sqrt{a+b}$

II.2.  $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\dots + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}} < 2$

II.3.  $\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{\dots + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6}}}}} < 3$

II.4.  $\sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{\dots + \sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{a^2 - a}}}}} < a; \quad a > 1$

II.5.  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}} < 2$

**3.3. Négyzetgyökös egyenletek**

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

III.2.  $\sqrt{x+8} - \sqrt{5x+20} + 2 = 0$   $x = 1$

III.3.  $\sqrt{3x^2 + 5x + 8} - \sqrt{3x^2 + 5x + 1} = 1$   $x_1 = 1; x_2 = -\frac{8}{3}$

III.4.  $\sqrt{x+3-4\sqrt{x-1}} + \sqrt{x+8-6\sqrt{x-1}} = 1$   $5 \leq x \leq 10$

III.5.  $x^5 - 33x^2\sqrt{x} + 32 = 0$   $x_1 = 1; x_2 = 4$

III.6.  $x^3 - 3x\sqrt{x} + 2 = 0$   $x_1 = 1; x_2 = \sqrt[3]{4}$

III.7.  $x^2 + 11 + \sqrt{x^2 + 11} = 42$   $x_{1;2} = \pm 5$

III.8.  $x^2 - \sqrt{x^2 - 9} = 21$   $x_{1;2} = \pm 5$

III.9.  $\frac{x^3 + (a^2 - x^2)\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = a^2$   $x_1 = 0; x_{2;3} = \pm a$

III.10.  $\sqrt{(x-2)^2} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2} = \sqrt{(x+2)^2}$   $x_1 = 1; x_2 = 3$

III.11.  $\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} - \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 9} = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}$   $\emptyset$

III.12.  $\frac{\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{x-3} - \sqrt{4-x}} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{x-3}{4-x}}$   $x_1 = \frac{7}{2}; x_2 = \frac{48}{13}$

III.13.  $\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} = 1$   $\emptyset$

III.14.  $\sqrt{23 + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{5x^2 - 21x - 68}}} = 5$   $x = -7$

III.15.  $x(x + \sqrt{x}) = 1 - x(1 + \sqrt{x})$   $x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$

III.16.  $x = a + \sqrt{a^2 + x\sqrt{x+a^2}}$   $x_{1;2} = \frac{4a+1 \pm \sqrt{4a^2+8a+1}}{2}$

III.17.  $\sqrt{1 + x\sqrt{x^2 - 24}} = x - 1$   $x = 7$

III.18.  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4}}}$   $x = -\frac{4}{3}a$

III.19.  $x^2 + 5x + 4 = 5\sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 28}$   $x_1 = -9; x_2 = 4$

$$\text{III.20. } (x+5)(x-2) + 3\sqrt{x(x+3)} = 0 \quad \boxed{x_1 = -4; x_2 = 1}$$

$$\text{III.21. } x^2 + 4x - 8\sqrt{8x} + 20 = 0 \quad \boxed{x = 2}$$

$$\text{III.22. } x^2 - 3x - 6\sqrt{3x} + 18 = 0 \quad \boxed{x = 3}$$

$$\text{III.23. } x^2 - 3x - 2\sqrt{2x} + 6 = 0 \quad \boxed{x = 2}$$

$$\text{III.24. } x^{10} - x^5 - 2\sqrt{x^5} + 2 = 0 \quad \boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\text{III.25. } x^2 - 3x - 5\sqrt{9x^2 + x - 2} = 2,75 - \frac{28}{9}x \quad \boxed{x_{1;2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{298408}}{9}}$$

$$\text{III.26. } \sqrt{x+5} - 4\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2} - 2\sqrt{x+1} = 1 \quad \boxed{0 \leq x \leq 3}$$

$$\text{III.27. } \sqrt{4x+2} + \sqrt{4x-2} = 3 \quad \boxed{x = \frac{97}{144}}$$

$$\text{III.28. } \sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{5+x} = 3 \quad \boxed{x_1 = -5; x_2 = 4}$$

$$\text{III.29. } \sqrt{25-x} + \sqrt{9+x} = 2 \quad \boxed{\emptyset}$$

$$\text{III.30. } \sqrt{1+x+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x+x^2} = 4 \quad \boxed{x_{1;2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{16}{5}}}$$

$$\text{III.31. } \sqrt{x^2+x+1} = \sqrt{x^2-x+1} + 1 \quad \boxed{\emptyset}$$

$$\text{III.32. } x\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} - 2 = 4(\sqrt{x} - 1) \quad \boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\text{III.33. } x^2 + 2(x+1)\sqrt{x} + 3x = 8 \quad \boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\text{III.34. } x^3 + 4x\sqrt{(x-1)^3} + 3x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0; \quad x \geq 1 \quad \boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\text{III.35. } x^6 - x^3 - 2x^2 - 1 = 2(x - x^3 + 1)\sqrt{x} \quad \boxed{x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}}}$$

$$\text{III.36. } (x+2)^2 + 2(x+2)\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{x} - 2x = 46 \quad \boxed{x = 4}$$

$$\text{III.37. } 2(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) = (x-1 + \sqrt{x+1})^2 \quad \boxed{x_1 = 1; x_2 = 2}$$

$$\text{III.38. } x(x - 2\sqrt{x-1}) = 2\sqrt{x-1} - 3x \quad \boxed{\emptyset}$$

$$\text{III.39. } (x-1)[1 - x(1 + 2\sqrt{x})] = x^3 - (x-1)^2; \quad x \geq 1 \quad \boxed{x = \emptyset}$$

$$\text{III.40. } 2x + 1 + x\sqrt{x^2+2} + (x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+3} = 0 \quad \boxed{x = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

III.41.  $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a + x}} = x$

$$x_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4a}}{2}; x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{4a - 3}}{2}, \text{ ha } a \geq 1$$

III.42.  $x = a + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{x}}$

$$x = \frac{2a + 1 + \sqrt{4a + 1}}{2}$$

III.43.  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{1 - x}} = 1$

$$x = \frac{16}{25}$$

III.44.  $\sqrt{5 + x + 4\sqrt{x + 1}} = 2 + \sqrt{x + 1}$

$$x \geq -1$$

III.45.  $\sqrt{x + 2 + 2\sqrt{x + 1}} + \sqrt{x + 2 - 2\sqrt{x + 1}} = 2$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 0$$

III.46.  $\sqrt{x - \sqrt{x - 2}} + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x - 2}} = 2$

$$\emptyset$$

III.47.  $\sqrt{4x - 3} + \sqrt{5x + 1} = \sqrt{15x + 4}$

$$x = 3$$

III.48.  $\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + \sqrt{x^2 - 9} = \sqrt{7} + 5$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 4$$

III.49.  $\sqrt{(x - 1)(x - 2)} + \sqrt{(x - 3)(x - 4)} = \sqrt{2}$

$$x_1 = 2; x_2 = 3$$

III.50.  $\sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 5} + \sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 5} = 3x$

$$x = 4$$

III.51.  $\sqrt{x + 5} + \sqrt{x + 3} = \sqrt{2x + 7}$

$$\emptyset$$

III.52.  $\sqrt{x(1 + \sqrt{x})} - \sqrt{x(1 + x)} = \sqrt{1 + x} - \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}}$

$$x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1$$

III.53.  $(1 - \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + 1})\sqrt{\sqrt{x} + 1} = \sqrt{x}$

$$x = 0$$

III.54.  $(1 + x)\sqrt{1 + x} - (1 - x)\sqrt{1 - x} = x$

$$x = 0$$

III.55.  $2(x - 1) = (\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{2 - x} + 1)$

$$x_1 = 1; x_2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

III.56.  $\frac{1}{4}x = (\sqrt{1 + x} - 1)(\sqrt{1 - x} + 1)$

$$x = 0$$

III.57.  $x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x + 2} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} = 3$

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

III.58.  $bx\sqrt{a + x} + ab\sqrt{a + x} = a\sqrt{x^3}$

$$a = b = 0; \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$ab = 0; a \neq b; x = 0$$

$$a \neq b; ab \neq 0; x = \frac{a\sqrt[3]{b^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 - \sqrt[3]{b^2}}}$$

III.59.  $\frac{\sqrt{3 - x} + \sqrt{x - 2}}{\sqrt{3 - x} - \sqrt{x - 2}} = \frac{1}{5 - 2x}$

$$x_1 = 2; x_2 = 3$$

$$\text{III.60. } \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = 4 + \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{2} \quad \boxed{x = 81}$$

$$\text{III.61. } 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{a}{x}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x}{a}} \quad \boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

$$\text{III.62. } \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{x}}{2-x} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2-x}} \quad \boxed{x = 0}$$

$$\text{III.63. } \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x+10}} + \frac{16}{(x+2)(3x+10)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}} \quad \boxed{x = 2}$$

$$\text{III.64. a) } \sqrt{x-a} - \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a+x}} = \sqrt{2a+x} \quad \boxed{a = 0; \forall x \geq 0}$$

$$\text{b) } \sqrt{x-a} - \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a+x}} = \sqrt{a+x} \quad \boxed{a = 0; \forall x \geq 0; a \neq 0; x = -\frac{5}{4}a}$$

$$\text{III.65. } \frac{\sqrt{x+2a} - \sqrt{x-2a}}{\sqrt{x-2a} + \sqrt{x+2a}} = \frac{x}{a} \quad \boxed{\emptyset}$$

$$\text{III.66. } \frac{1-ax}{1+ax} \sqrt{\frac{1+bx}{1-bx}} + 1 = 0 \quad \boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4a-2b}{2a^2b}}}$$

$$\text{III.67. a) } \frac{x(\sqrt{x-1})^3 \sqrt{x-1}}{x - (\sqrt{x}+1)} - \frac{x^2 - 2x\sqrt{x} + x - 1}{x - (\sqrt{x}-1)} = 2 \quad \boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{x(\sqrt{x-1})^3 \sqrt{x-1}}{x - (\sqrt{x}+1)} - \frac{x^2 - 2x\sqrt{x} + x - 1}{x - (\sqrt{x}-1)} = 2 \quad \boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1}$$

$$\text{III.68. } \frac{a(x+a) + a\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2-a^2} + a} = \sqrt{x^2-a^2} + x\sqrt{x} \quad \boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1}$$

$$\text{III.69. } \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x}} = 2 \quad \boxed{x = 0}$$

$$\text{III.70. } \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+6} + \sqrt{x^2-x-4}}{\sqrt{x^2+x+6} - \sqrt{x^2-x-4}} = 5 \quad \boxed{x_{1,2} = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{1369}}{10}}$$

$$\text{III.71. } \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}+1} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}-1} = 1 \quad \boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\text{III.72. } \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x-\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+\sqrt{x}}} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{25}{16}}$$

$$\text{III.73. } \frac{\sqrt{a+x}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a+x}} = \frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a-x}} \quad \boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\text{III.74. } \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = 4\sqrt{x^2-1} \quad \boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{III.75. } \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x-1}{x}$$

$$x_1 = 1; x_{2,3} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\text{III.76. } \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a-x}} + \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a+x}} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\text{III.77. } \frac{1+x - \sqrt{2x+x^2}}{1+x + \sqrt{2x+x^2}} = a^3 \frac{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{x}}$$

$$a = 0; x_1 = 0; x_2 = \frac{2}{\left(\frac{a+1}{1-a}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{III.78. } \sqrt{12 - \frac{12}{x^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}} = x^2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{III.79. } x - 10 + 6\sqrt{\frac{x-10}{x+5}} - \frac{40}{x+5} = 0$$

$$x_1 = -10; x_2 = 11$$

$$\text{III.80. } x + 25 - 52\sqrt{\frac{x+25}{x-17}} - \frac{1440}{x-17} = 0$$

$$x_1 = -33; x_2 = 71$$

$$\text{III.81. } \sqrt{x+27} - \sqrt{x-13} = \sqrt{x-6}$$

$$x = 22$$

$$\text{III.82. } x^2 - 4 = \sqrt{x+4}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{13}}{2}; x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$\text{III.83. } \sqrt{3x^2 + 2x + m} = x + 2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9 - 2m}}{2}$$

$$\text{III.84. } \sqrt{2x-1} - \sqrt{3x+1} = 1$$

$$\emptyset$$

## 3.4. Köb- és magasabb gyökös egyenletek

IV.1.  $\sqrt[3]{x+1} = \sqrt{x-3}$   $x = 7$

IV.2.  $\sqrt[3]{(a+x)^2} + 4\sqrt[3]{(a-x)^2} = 5\sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2}$   $x_1 = 0; x_2 = \frac{63}{65}a$

IV.3.  $\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[6]{x} - 2 = 0$   $x = 1$

IV.4.  $5\sqrt[4]{x} + 2 = 3\sqrt{x}$   $x = 16$

IV.5.  $2\sqrt[3]{x} + 5 = 63\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x}}$   $x_1 = -343; x_2 = \frac{729}{8}$

IV.6.  $2x\sqrt[3]{x} - 3x\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x}} = 20$   $x_{1;2} = \pm 8$

IV.7.  $a^3 + 2(x-a) = 3a\sqrt[3]{(x-a)^2}$   $x_1 = a^3 + a; x_2 = -\frac{a^3}{8} + a$

IV.8.  $\sqrt[3]{x+45} - \sqrt[3]{x-16} = 1$   $x_1 = 80; x_2 = -109$

IV.9.  $\sqrt[3]{54+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{54-\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[3]{18}$   $x = 4416$

IV.10.  $\sqrt[3]{(8-x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(27+x)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(8-x)(27+x)} + 7$   $y_1 = 0; x_2 = -19$

IV.11.  $\sqrt{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x\sqrt{a}}} + \sqrt{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt[3]{a\sqrt{x}}} = \sqrt[4]{b}$   $x = \left(\sqrt[6]{b} - \sqrt[6]{b}\right)^6$

IV.12.  $\sqrt[3]{(a+x)^2} - \sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2} + \sqrt[3]{(a-x)^2} = b$   $_{1,2} = \frac{a}{b} \pm \frac{b^3-a^2}{3b^2}$

IV.13.  $\sqrt[3]{a+x} - \sqrt[3]{a+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{a-x} - \sqrt[3]{a-\sqrt{x}} = 0$   $x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1$

IV.14.  $\sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt{x}} = 2 - \sqrt[3]{1-\sqrt{x}}$   $x = 0$

IV.15.  $\sqrt{x + \sqrt[3]{x^2 - x^3}} + \sqrt{1-x + \sqrt[3]{x(1-x)^2}} = 1$   $x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1$

IV.16.  $\sqrt[3]{(a+x)^2} + 4\sqrt[3]{(a-x)^2} = 5\sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2}$   $x_1 = 0; x_2 = \frac{63}{65}a$

IV.17.  $\sqrt[3]{a+x} + \sqrt[3]{a-x} = \sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2}$   $\emptyset$

IV.18.  $\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt[3]{x^4 a^2}} + \sqrt{a^2 + \sqrt[3]{a^4 x^2}} = b$   $x = \left(\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{b^2} - \sqrt[3]{a^2}}\right)^3$

IV.19.  $\sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2} - (\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1)\sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt[3]{1+x}} = 1$   $x_1 = 0; x_2 = -1; x_3 = -2; x_4 = -9$

$$\text{IV.20. } \sqrt[4]{a+x} + \sqrt[4]{a-x} = 2\sqrt[8]{a^2-x^2} \quad \boxed{x=0}$$

$$\text{IV.21. } \sqrt[n]{(x+1)^2} + \sqrt[n]{(x-1)^2} = 4\sqrt[n]{x^2-1} \quad \boxed{x_{1,2} = \frac{(2 \pm \sqrt{3})^{n+1}}{(2 \pm \sqrt{3})^n - 1}}$$

$$\text{IV.22. } \sqrt[n]{(x+a)^3} + 2\sqrt[n]{x^3} = 3\sqrt[n]{x^2(x+a)} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{a}{(-2)^{n-1}}}$$

$$\text{IV.23. } (1 + \sqrt[3]{x})\sqrt[3]{x^2} + (1 + \sqrt[3]{a})\sqrt[3]{a^2} = 2\sqrt[3]{ax}(1 + \sqrt[6]{ax}) \quad \boxed{x=a}$$

$$\text{IV.24. } \sqrt[5]{(3x-5)^3} - \sqrt[5]{(5-3x)^{-3}} = -\frac{52}{10} \quad \boxed{x_1 = \frac{5-\sqrt[3]{5^5}}{3}; x_2 = \frac{5-\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{5^5}}}{3}}$$

$$\text{IV.25. } (\sqrt[7]{x-1} + \sqrt[7]{x+1})^2 + 5 \left[ \sqrt[7]{(x-1)^2} - \sqrt[7]{(x+1)^2} \right] + 6(\sqrt[7]{x-1} - \sqrt[7]{x+1})^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{3^7+1}{3^7-1}, \frac{2^7+1}{2^7-1}}$$

$$\text{IV.26. } (\sqrt[4]{x+a} + \sqrt[4]{x-a})^3 (\sqrt[4]{x+a} - \sqrt[4]{x-a}) = 2b$$

$$\boxed{x_{1,2} = a + \frac{2a}{1 - \left( \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{b(2a-b)}}{a-b} \right)^4}}$$

$$\text{IV.27. } \frac{\sqrt[7]{12+x}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt[7]{12+x}}{12} = 21\frac{1}{3}\sqrt[7]{x} \quad \boxed{x_1 = \frac{2}{21}; x_2 = -\frac{3}{32}}$$

$$\text{IV.28. } \frac{\sqrt[n]{a+x}}{a} + \frac{\sqrt[n]{a+x}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{x}}{b} \quad \boxed{x_{1,2} = \frac{\mp a}{n+1\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n \pm 1}}}$$

$$\text{IV.29. } \frac{\sqrt[4]{5-x} + \sqrt[4]{x-2}}{\sqrt[4]{5-x} - \sqrt[4]{x-2}} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt[4]{\frac{5-x}{x-2}} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{167}{82}}$$

$$\text{IV.30. } \sqrt[n]{\frac{a-x}{b+x}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{b+x}{a-x}} = 2 \quad \boxed{x = \frac{a-b}{2}}$$

$$\text{IV.31. } \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+x^2} + \sqrt[n]{1-x^2}}{\sqrt[n]{1+x^2} - \sqrt[n]{1-x^2}} = \frac{p}{q} \quad \boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(p+q)^m - (p-q)^m}{(p+q)^m + (p-q)^m}}}$$

**3.5. Négyzetgyökös egyenlőtlenségek**

V.1.  $\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{x+1} > \frac{1}{2}$

$$-1 \leq x < \frac{8 - \sqrt{31}}{8}$$

V.2.  $\frac{4x^2}{(1 - \sqrt{1+2x})^2} < 2x + 9$

$$-\frac{9}{2} \leq x < \frac{45}{8}; x \neq 0$$

V.3.  $\sqrt{3-2x-x^2} > x+2$

$$-2 \leq x < \frac{-3 + \sqrt{7}}{2}$$

V.4.  $\sqrt{9x+7} < \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2} < 3\sqrt{x+1}; \quad x \geq \frac{1}{2}$

Igaz az állítás

## 3.6. Gyökös egyenletrendszerek, 2 ismeretlen

$$\text{VI.1. } \begin{cases} \frac{7}{\sqrt{x-7}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{y+6}} = \frac{5}{3}; \\ \frac{5}{\sqrt{x-7}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{y+6}} = 2\frac{1}{6}. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M(16; 30)}$$

$$\text{VI.2. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 3; \\ xy = 4. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(1; 4); M_2(4; 1)}$$

$$\text{VI.3. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} = 3, \\ xy = 8. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(1; 8); M_2(8; 1)}$$

$$\text{VI.4. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{y} = 2, \\ xy = 27. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(-1; -27); M_2(27; 1)}$$

$$\text{VI.5. } \begin{cases} x = 6\sqrt{x+y}, \\ y = 2\sqrt{x+y}. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(0; 0); M_2(48; 16)}$$

$$\text{VI.6. } \begin{cases} (x^2 + xy + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 185, \\ (x^2 - xy + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 65. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_{1;2}(\pm 3; \pm 4); M_{3;4}(\pm 4; \pm 3)}$$

$$\text{VI.7. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[4]{x^3} + \sqrt[4]{y^3} = 35, \\ \sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt[4]{y} = 5. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(16; 81); M_2(81; 16)}$$

$$\text{VI.8. } \begin{cases} x + y = 10, \\ \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = \frac{5}{2}. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(8; 2); M_2(2; 8)}$$

$$\text{VI.9. } \begin{cases} x + y - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} - 2\sqrt{xy} = 2, \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 8. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(25; 9); M_2\left(\frac{49}{4}; \frac{81}{4}\right)}$$

$$\text{VI.10. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{x+y}{5x}} + \sqrt{\frac{5x}{x+y}} = \frac{34}{15}, \\ x + y = 12. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1\left(\frac{20}{3}; \frac{16}{3}\right); M_2\left(\frac{108}{125}; \frac{1392}{125}\right)}$$

$$\text{VI.11. } \begin{cases} x + y - \sqrt{\frac{x+y}{x-y}} = \frac{12}{x-y}, \\ xy = 15. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_{1;2}(\pm 5; \pm 3)}$$

$$\text{VI.12. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{3y-2x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{4y}{3y-2x}} = 2\sqrt{2}, \\ 3(x^2 + 1) = (y+1)(y-x+1). \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(1; 2); M_2(2; 4)}$$

$$\text{VI.13. } \begin{cases} x + y + \sqrt{xy} = 14, \\ x^2 + y^2 + xy = 84. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(2; 8); M_2(8; 2)}$$

$$\text{VI.14. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 1 + \frac{7}{\sqrt{xy}}, \\ \sqrt{x^3y} + \sqrt{xy^3} = 78. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(4; 9); M_2(9; 4)}$$

$$\text{VI.15. a) } \begin{cases} x^2 + y\sqrt{xy} = 420, \\ y^2 + x\sqrt{xy} = 280. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M(18; 8)}$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{cases} x^2 + y\sqrt{xy} = 105, \\ y^2 + x\sqrt{xy} = 70. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M(9; 4)}$$

$$\text{VI.16. } \begin{cases} x\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{y} = 341, \\ x\sqrt{y} + y\sqrt{x} = 330. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(25; 36); M_2(36; 25)}$$

$$\text{VI.17. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+y}{x-y}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} = \frac{3}{2}, \\ x^2 - y^2 = 32. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(9; 7); M_2(-9; -7)}$$

$$\boxed{M_3(9; -7); M_4(-9; 7)}$$

$$\text{VI.18. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{6x+5} - \sqrt[3]{4x-3y} = 1, \\ 6x+3y = 4. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{M_2 = \left(\frac{-317 + 45\sqrt{33}}{32}; \frac{1015 - 135\sqrt{33}}{48}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{M_3 = \left(\frac{-317 - 45\sqrt{33}}{32}; \frac{1015 + 135\sqrt{33}}{48}\right)}$$

$$\text{VI.19. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{y}} + \sqrt{y + \frac{1}{x}} = 2\sqrt{2}, \\ (x^2 + 1)y + (y^2 + 1)x = 4xy. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M(1; 1)}$$

$$\text{VI.20. } \begin{cases} x + \sqrt{y} - 56 = 0, \\ \sqrt{x} + y - 56 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M(49; 49)}$$

$$\text{VI.21. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x+2y} + \sqrt[3]{x-y+2} = 3, \\ 2x+y = 7. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1\left(\frac{13}{5}; \frac{-5}{3}\right); M_2(2; 3)}$$

$$\text{VI.22. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{20y}{x}} = \sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{x-y}, \\ \sqrt{\frac{16x}{5y}} = \sqrt{x+y} - \sqrt{x-y}. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M(5; 4)}$$

$$\text{VI.23. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{\frac{y+1}{x}} - 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+1}} = 1, \\ \sqrt{x+y+1} + \sqrt{x-y+10} = 5. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(1; 7); M_2\left(\frac{49}{64}; \frac{41}{8}\right); M_3(7; -8)}$$

$$\text{VI.24. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + \sqrt{x^2-y^2} = 6, \\ xy^2 = 6\sqrt{10}. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_{1,2} = (10; \pm\sqrt{6})}$$

$$\text{VI.25. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 3, \\ \sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{y+3} = 5. \end{cases}$$

$$M_1(4; 1); M_2\left(\frac{121}{64}; \frac{169}{64}\right)$$

$$\text{VI.26. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + 3xp + p^2} - \sqrt{y^2 + 3yp + p^2} = x - y \\ xy = p^2 \end{cases}$$

$$M_1 = (0; y); y \in \mathbb{R}; y \geq 0$$

$$M_2 = (x; 0); x \in \mathbb{R}; x \geq 0 \quad \text{d}$$

$$M_3 = (r; r); r \in \mathbb{R}$$

### 3.7. Gyökös egyenletrendszerek, 3 vagy több ismeretlen

Oldjuk meg a következő egyenletrendszereket a valós számok halmazán!

$$\text{VII.1. } \begin{cases} x^3 + xyz = \sqrt{xyz}, \\ y^3 + xyz = \sqrt{xyz}, \\ z^3 + xyz = \sqrt{xyz}. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(0; 0; 0); M_2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}\right)}$$

$$\text{VII.2. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = 4, \\ x + y + z = 6, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 18. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(4; 1; 1); M_2(1; 4; 1); M_3(1; 1; 4)}$$

$$\text{VII.3. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = z, \\ 2x + 2y + a = 0, \\ z^4 + az^2 + b = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{M_1\left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{-1 - \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{\sqrt{-2a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}}{2}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{M_2\left(\frac{-1 - \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{-1 + \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{\sqrt{-2a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}}{2}\right)}$$

$$\text{VII.4. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{y+z} = 3, \\ \sqrt{y+z} + \sqrt{z+x} = 5, \\ \sqrt{z+x} + \sqrt{x+y} = 4. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M(3; -2; 6)}$$

$$\text{VII.5. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2} + \dots + \sqrt{x_{2017}} = \sqrt{2017}, \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{2017} = 2017 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{x_1 = 2017; x_i = 0 \text{ és permutációi}}$$

## 4. Megoldások

### 4.1. Gyökös átalakítások, egyenlőség

I.1.  $\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} =$

$2\sqrt{2}$

Megoldás

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+1)^2} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}-1)^2} = \\ &= |\sqrt{2}+1| + |\sqrt{2}-1| = (\sqrt{2}+1) + (\sqrt{2}-1) = 2\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

I.2.  $\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} =$

2

Megoldás

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}-1)^2} = \\ &= |\sqrt{2}+1| - |\sqrt{2}-1| = (\sqrt{2}+1) - (\sqrt{2}-1) = 2\end{aligned}$$

I.3.  $\sqrt{19+6\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{19-6\sqrt{2}} =$

$6\sqrt{2}$

Megoldás

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{19+6\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{19-6\sqrt{2}} &= \sqrt{\frac{38+12\sqrt{2}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{38-12\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(6+\sqrt{2})^2}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{(6-\sqrt{2})^2}{2}} = \left| \frac{6+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| + \left| \frac{6-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| \\ &= \frac{6+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{6-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{2}} = 6\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

I.4.  $\sqrt{19+6\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{19-6\sqrt{2}} =$

2

Megoldás

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{19+6\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{19-6\sqrt{2}} &= \sqrt{\frac{38+12\sqrt{2}}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{38-12\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(6+\sqrt{2})^2}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{(6-\sqrt{2})^2}{2}} = \left| \frac{6+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| - \left| \frac{6-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| = \\ &= \frac{6+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{6-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2\end{aligned}$$

I.5. a)  $\sqrt{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} = \quad (a \geq 0; b \geq 0; a^2 \geq b)$

$\sqrt{a+\sqrt{b}}$

b)  $\sqrt{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} = \quad (a \geq 0; b \geq 0; a^2 \geq b)$

$\sqrt{a-\sqrt{b}}$

**Megoldás**

a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \sqrt{\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2}}; & x \geq 0 \\
 x^2 &= \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2} + 2\sqrt{\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2}} + \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2} = \\
 &= a + 2\sqrt{\frac{a^2 - (a^2 - b)}{4}} = a + \sqrt{b} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \sqrt{a + \sqrt{b}}
 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \sqrt{\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2}}; & x \geq 0 \\
 x^2 &= \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2} - 2\sqrt{\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2}} + \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2} = \\
 &= a - 2\sqrt{\frac{a^2 - (a^2 - b)}{4}} = a - \sqrt{b} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \sqrt{a - \sqrt{b}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{I.6. } \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}} =$$

1

**Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}} = \\
 &= \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{I.7. } \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{2 + 4\sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}}} + \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{2 - 4\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}}} =$$

8

**Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{2 + 4\sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}}} + \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{2 - 4\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}}} = \\
 &= \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{2 + 4\sqrt{(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2}}} + \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{2 - 4\sqrt{(\sqrt{2} - 1)^2}}} = \\
 &= \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{2 + 4(\sqrt{2} + 1)}} + \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{2 - 4(\sqrt{2} - 1)}} = \\
 &= \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{6 + 4\sqrt{2}}} + \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{6 - 4\sqrt{2}}} = \\
 &= \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{(2 + \sqrt{2})^2}} + \sqrt{2 + 8\sqrt{(2 - \sqrt{2})^2}} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{2+8(2+\sqrt{2})} + \sqrt{2+8(2-\sqrt{2})} = \\
&= \sqrt{18+8\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{18-8\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{(4+\sqrt{2})^2} + \sqrt{(4-\sqrt{2})^2} = \\
&= 4+\sqrt{2}+4-\sqrt{2} = 8
\end{aligned}$$

I.8.  $\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} =$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)}$$

**Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= \sqrt{8+2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} \quad x > 0 \\
x^2 &= \left( \sqrt{8+2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} \right)^2 = \\
&= 8+2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}} + 2\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} + 8-2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}} = \\
&= 16+2\sqrt{64-4(10+2\sqrt{5})} = 16+2\sqrt{24-8\sqrt{5}} = 16+4\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}} = \\
&= 16+4\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}} = 16+4\sqrt{(\sqrt{5}-1)^2} = 16+4(\sqrt{5}-1) = 12+4\sqrt{5} = 2(6+2\sqrt{5}) = \\
&= 2(\sqrt{5}+1)^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \sqrt{2(\sqrt{5}+1)^2} = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)
\end{aligned}$$

**2. Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} &= \sqrt{\frac{16+4\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{16-4\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{2}} = \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{16+\sqrt{160+32\sqrt{5}}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{16-\sqrt{160+32\sqrt{5}}}{2}} =
\end{aligned}$$

Az I.5. azonosságot használva:  $a = 16$  és  $b = 96 - 32\sqrt{5}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{16+\sqrt{96-32\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt{16+\sqrt{(4\sqrt{5}-4)^2}} = \sqrt{16+4\sqrt{5}-4} = \sqrt{12+4\sqrt{5}} = \\
&= \sqrt{2}\sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{(\sqrt{5}+1)^2} = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)
\end{aligned}$$

I.9.  $\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}} =$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{2}}$$

**Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}} &= \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}} = \\
&= \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}(2+\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}})} + \frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}(2-\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{3}})} =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{\sqrt{2}\left(2+\sqrt{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}\right)} + \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{\sqrt{2}\left(2-\sqrt{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}\right)} = \\ & = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{\sqrt{2}(2+\sqrt{3}+1)} + \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{\sqrt{2}(2-\sqrt{3}+1)} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{\sqrt{2}(3+\sqrt{3})} + \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{\sqrt{2}(3-\sqrt{3})} = \\ & = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)} + \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}-1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

I.10.  $\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{2}(3\sqrt{3}-5)}{2}} =$

1

**Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{2}(3\sqrt{3}-5)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{2(3\sqrt{3}-5)}{2\sqrt{2}}} = \\ & = \sqrt{\frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{6\sqrt{3}-10}{2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^3}{2\sqrt{2}}} = \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

I.11.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}+\sqrt{n}} =$

 $\sqrt{n}-1$ **Megoldás**

Használjuk a következő átalakítást:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}+\sqrt{k+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{k+1}-\sqrt{k}}{(\sqrt{k+1}+\sqrt{k})(\sqrt{k+1}-\sqrt{k})} = \frac{\sqrt{k+1}-\sqrt{k}}{k+1-k} = \sqrt{k+1}-\sqrt{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}+\sqrt{n}} = \\ & = \sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3} + \dots + \sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n-1} = \sqrt{n}-1 \end{aligned}$$

I.12.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1}\cdot\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}\cdot\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}\cdot\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{n-1}\cdot\sqrt{n}} =$

 $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ **Megoldás**

Használjuk a következő átalakítást:

$$\frac{\sqrt{k+1}-\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k}\sqrt{k+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1}\cdot\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}\cdot\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}\cdot\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{n-1}\cdot\sqrt{n}} = \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \end{aligned}$$

## 4.2. Gyökös átalakítások, egyenlőtlenség

- II.1. a)  $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} > \sqrt{5}$   
 b)  $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} > \sqrt{a+b}$

**Megoldás**

a)

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} &> \sqrt{5} && / (\dots)^2 \\ 2 + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} + 3 &> 5 \\ 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} &> 0\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} &> \sqrt{a+b} && / (\dots)^2 \\ a + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} + b &> a + b \\ 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} &> 0\end{aligned}$$

II.2.  $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\dots + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}} < 2$

**Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2} &< 2 \\ 2 + \sqrt{2} &< 4 \\ \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} &< 2 \\ 2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} &< 4 \\ &\dots \\ \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\dots + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}} &< 2\end{aligned}$$

II.3.  $\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{\dots + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6}}}}} < 3$

**Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{6} &< 3 \\ 6 + \sqrt{6} &< 9 \\ \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6}} &< 3 \\ 6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6}} &< 9 \\ &\dots \\ \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{\dots + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6}}}}} &< 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{II.4. } \sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{\dots + \sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{a^2 - a}}}} < a; \quad a > 1$$

**Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{a^2 - a} &< a \\ (a^2 - a) + \sqrt{a^2 - a} &< a^2 \\ \sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{a^2 - a}} &< a \\ (a^2 - a) + \sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{a^2 - a}} &< a^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots$$

$$\sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{\dots + \sqrt{(a^2 - a) + \sqrt{a^2 - a}}}} < a$$

$$\text{II.5. } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}} < 2$$

**Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(k+1)\sqrt{k}} &= \frac{\sqrt{k}}{(k+1)k} = \sqrt{k} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) = \sqrt{k} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \right) = \\ &= \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{k+1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \right) < 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}} &< 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \dots + 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) = \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1}} = 2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1}} < 2 \end{aligned}$$

## 4.3. Négyzetgyökös egyenletek

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

$x = 1$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $1 \leq x$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3x^2 - x - 2} &= x - 1 && / (\dots)^2 \\ 2x^2 + x - 3 &= 0 && \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1} \end{aligned}$$

III.2.  $\sqrt{x+8} - \sqrt{5x+20} + 2 = 0$

$x = 1$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq -4$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x+8} + 2 &= \sqrt{5x+20} && / (\dots)^2 \\ \sqrt{x+8} &= x+2; && / (\dots)^2; \quad (x \geq -2) \\ x^2 + 3x - 4 &= 0 && \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1} \end{aligned}$$

III.3.  $\sqrt{3x^2 + 5x + 8} - \sqrt{3x^2 + 5x + 1} = 1$

$x_1 = 1; x_2 = -\frac{8}{3}$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \leq \frac{-5 - \sqrt{13}}{6}$  vagy  $\frac{-5 + \sqrt{13}}{6} \leq x$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3x^2 + 5x + 8} &= \sqrt{3x^2 + 5x + 1} + 1 && / (\dots)^2 \\ 3 &= \sqrt{3x^2 + 5x + 1} && / (\dots)^2 \\ 3x^2 + 5x - 8 &= 0 && \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 1} \text{ és } \boxed{x_2 = -\frac{8}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

III.4.  $\sqrt{x+3-4\sqrt{x-1}} + \sqrt{x+8-6\sqrt{x-1}} = 1$

$5 \leq x \leq 10$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 1$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(\sqrt{x-1}-2)^2} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{x-1}-3)^2} &= 1 \\ |\sqrt{x-1}-2| + |\sqrt{x-1}-3| &= 1 \\ \sqrt{x-1} &= y \quad (y \geq 0) \\ |y-2| + |y-3| &= 1 \\ 2 \leq y &\leq 3 \\ 2 \leq \sqrt{x-1} &\leq 3 && \Rightarrow \boxed{5 \leq x \leq 10} \end{aligned}$$

III.5.  $x^5 - 33x^2\sqrt{x} + 32 = 0$

$x_1 = 1; x_2 = 4$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ 

$$y = x^2\sqrt{x} \quad (y \geq 0)$$

$$y^2 - 33y + 32 = 0$$

$$y_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 1}$$

$$y_2 = 32 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 4}$$

III.6.  $x^3 - 3x\sqrt{x} + 2 = 0$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 1; x_2 = \sqrt[3]{4}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$y = x\sqrt{x} \quad (y \geq 0)$$

$$y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0$$

$$y_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 1}$$

$$y_2 = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \sqrt[3]{4}}$$

III.7.  $x^2 + 11 + \sqrt{x^2 + 11} = 42$

$$\boxed{x_{1;2} = \pm 5}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 11} \quad (y > 0)$$

$$y^2 + y - 42 = 0$$

$$y = 6 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_{1;2} = \pm 5}$$

## 2. Megoldás

Az egyenlet bal oldala szigorúan monoton növekvő  $x^2$ -re nézve, jobb oldala állandó. Ha van megoldás, akkor csak egy megoldás lehet ( $x^2$ -ben), ez pedig  $x^2 = 25$ . Ekkor  $\boxed{x_{1;2} = \pm 5}$ .

III.8.  $x^2 - \sqrt{x^2 - 9} = 21$

$$\boxed{x_{1;2} = \pm 5}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $|x| \geq 3$

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 9} \quad (y \geq 0)$$

$$y^2 - y - 12 = 0$$

$$y = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_{1;2} = \pm 5}$$

III.9.  $\frac{x^3 + (a^2 - x^2)\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = a^2$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 0; x_{2;3} = \pm a}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $|x| \leq |a|$ ;  $a \neq 0$ ;  $x \neq -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}|a|$

$$\frac{x^3 + \left(\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\right)^3}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = a^2$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + (a^2 - x^2))(x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = a^2$$

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

$$x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0; x_{2,3} = \pm a}$$

III.10.  $\sqrt{(x-2)^2} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2} = \sqrt{(x+2)^2}$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 1; x_2 = 3}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|x-2| + |x+1| = |x+2| \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 1; x_2 = 3}$$

III.11.  $\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} - \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 9} = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}$

$$\boxed{\emptyset}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|x-2| - |x-3| = |x-1| \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \emptyset}$$

III.12.  $\frac{\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{x-3} - \sqrt{4-x}} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{x-3}{4-x}}$

$$\boxed{x_1 = \frac{7}{2}; x_2 = \frac{48}{13}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $3 \leq x < 4$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{x-3}{4-x}} + 1}{\sqrt{\frac{x-3}{4-x}} - 1} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{x-3}{4-x}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x-3}{4-x}} \quad (y \geq 0)$$

$$\frac{y+1}{y-1} = \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$2y^2 - 5y + 3 = 0$$

$$y_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = \frac{7}{2}}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \frac{48}{13}}$$

III.13.  $\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} = 1$

$$\boxed{\emptyset}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} = 1 \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$2\sqrt{1-x^2} = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \emptyset}$$

**2. Megoldás**

A két gyök alatti kifejezés egyszerre nem kisebb, mint 1, ezért az összegük 1-nél biztosan több.

$$\text{III.14. } \sqrt{23 + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{5x^2 - 21x - 68}}} = 5$$

$$\boxed{x = -7}$$

**Megoldás**

$$\text{Értelmezési tartomány: } x \leq \frac{21 - \sqrt{1801}}{10} \text{ vagy } \frac{21 - \sqrt{1801}}{10} \leq x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{23 + \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{5x^2 - 21x - 68}}} &= 5 & / (\dots)^2 \\ \sqrt{2x + \sqrt{5x^2 - 21x - 68}} &= 2 & / (\dots)^2 \\ \sqrt{5x^2 - 21x - 68} &= 4 - 2x & / (\dots)^2 \quad (x \leq 2) \\ x^2 - 5x - 84 &= 0 & \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.15. } x(x + \sqrt{x}) = 1 - x(1 + \sqrt{x})$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

**Megoldás**

$$\text{Értelmezési tartomány: } xx \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 2x\sqrt{x} + x - 1 &= 0 \\ (x + \sqrt{x})^2 - 1 &= 0 \\ (x + \sqrt{x} + 1)(x + \sqrt{x} - 1) &= 0 \\ x + \sqrt{x} + 1 &\geq 1 > 0 \\ x + \sqrt{x} - 1 &= 0 \\ y = \sqrt{x} \quad (y \geq 0) & \\ y^2 + y - 1 &= 0 \\ y = \sqrt{x} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} &\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.16. } x = a + \sqrt{a^2 + x\sqrt{x + a^2}}$$

$$\boxed{x_{1;2} = \frac{4a + 1 \pm \sqrt{4a^2 + 8a + 1}}{2}}$$

**Megoldás**

$$\text{Értelmezési tartomány: } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - a &= \sqrt{a^2 + x\sqrt{x + a^2}} & / (\dots)^2 \\ x^2 - 2ax &= x\sqrt{x + a^2} & / (\dots)^2 \\ \text{Ha } x = 0 &\Rightarrow a \leq 0 \\ x - 2a &= \sqrt{x + a^2} & / (\dots)^2 \\ x^2 - x(4a + 1) + 3a^2 &= 0 & \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = \frac{4a + 1 + \sqrt{4a^2 + 8a + 1}}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \frac{4a + 1 - \sqrt{4a^2 + 8a + 1}}{2}}$$

III.17.  $\sqrt{1 + x\sqrt{x^2 - 24}} = x - 1$

$$\boxed{x = 7}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq \sqrt{24}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1 + x\sqrt{x^2 - 24}} &= x - 1 & / (\dots)^2 \\ \sqrt{x^2 - 24} &= x - 2 & / (\dots)^2 \\ x^2 - 24 &= x^2 - 4x + 4 & \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 7} \end{aligned}$$

III.18.  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4}}}$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{4}{3}a}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \neq 0; a \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{xa} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4}} & / (\dots)^2 \\ \frac{4}{x^3a} + \frac{4}{x^2a^2} &= \frac{1}{a^2x^2} \\ \frac{4}{x^3a} &= -\frac{3}{x^2a^2} \\ 4a &= -3x & \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{4}{3}a} \end{aligned}$$

III.19.  $x^2 + 5x + 4 = 5\sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 28}$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -9; x_2 = 4}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 28} & (y \geq 0) \\ y^2 - 5y - 24 &= 0 \\ y &= 8 & \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -9; x_2 = 4} \end{aligned}$$

III.20.  $(x + 5)(x - 2) + 3\sqrt{x(x + 3)} = 0$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -4; x_2 = 1}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \leq -3$  vagy  $0 \leq x$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 3x - 10 + 3\sqrt{x(x + 3)} &= 0 \\ y &= \sqrt{x^2 + 3x} & (y \geq 0) \\ y^2 + 3y - 10 &= 0 \\ y &= 2 & \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -4; x_2 = 1} \end{aligned}$$

III.21.  $x^2 + 4x - 8\sqrt{8x} + 20 = 0$

$x = 2$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ 

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + 8x - 8\sqrt{8x} + 16 = 0$$

$$(x - 2)^2 + (\sqrt{8x} - 4)^2 = 0$$

$$x - 2 = 0 \text{ és } \sqrt{8x} - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 2}$$

III.22.  $x^2 - 3x - 6\sqrt{3x} + 18 = 0$

$x = 3$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ 

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + 3x - 6\sqrt{3x} + 9 = 0$$

$$(x - 3)^2 + (\sqrt{3x} - 3)^2 = 0$$

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ és } \sqrt{3x} - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 3}$$

III.23.  $x^2 - 3x - 2\sqrt{2x} + 6 = 0$

$x = 2$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ 

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + x - 2\sqrt{2x} + 2 = 0$$

$$(x - 2)^2 + (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2})^2 = 0$$

$$x - 2 = 0 \text{ és } \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 2}$$

III.24.  $x^{10} - x^5 - 2\sqrt{x^5} + 2 = 0$

$x = 1$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ 

$$x^{10} - 2x^5 + 1 + x^5 - 2\sqrt{x^5} + 1 = 0$$

$$(x^{10} - 1)^2 + (\sqrt{x^5} - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$x^{10} - 1 = 0 \text{ és } \sqrt{x^5} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1}$$

III.25.  $x^2 - 3x - 5\sqrt{9x^2 + x - 2} = 2,75 - \frac{28}{9}x$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{298408}}{9}$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \leq \frac{-1 - \sqrt{73}}{18}$  vagy  $\frac{-1 + \sqrt{73}}{18} \leq x$ 

$$y = \sqrt{9x^2 + x - 2} \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 45y - \frac{91}{4} = 0$$

$$y = \frac{91}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{298408}}{9}}$$

$$\text{III.26. } \sqrt{x+5} - 4\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2} - 2\sqrt{x+1} = 1$$

$$\boxed{0 \leq x \leq 3}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq -1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(\sqrt{x+1}-2)^2} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{x+1}-1)^2} &= 1 \\ |\sqrt{x+1}-2| + |\sqrt{x+1}-1| &= 1 \\ y &= \sqrt{x+1} \\ |y-2| + |y-1| &= 1 \\ 1 \leq y \leq 2 &\Rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq x \leq 3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.27. } \sqrt{4x+2} + \sqrt{4x-2} = 3$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{97}{144}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{4x+2} + \sqrt{4x-2} &= 3 && / (\dots)^2 \\ 2\sqrt{16x^2-4} &= 9-8x && / (\dots)^2 \quad (x \leq \frac{9}{8}) \\ 64x^2 - 16 &= 64x^2 - 144x + 81 && \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{97}{144}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.28. } \sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{5+x} = 3$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -5; x_2 = 4}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $-5 \leq x \leq 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{5+x} &= 3 && / (\dots)^2 \\ 2\sqrt{4-x}\sqrt{5+x} &= 0 && \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -5; x_2 = 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.29. } \sqrt{25-x} + \sqrt{9+x} = 2$$

$$\boxed{\emptyset}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $-9 \leq x \leq 25$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{25-x} + \sqrt{9+x} &= 2 && / (\dots)^2 \\ 2\sqrt{25-x}\sqrt{9+x} &= -30 && \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \emptyset} \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Megoldás

A két gyök alatti kifejezés közül (legalább) az egyik nagyobb, mint 4.

$$\text{III.30. } \sqrt{1+x+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x+x^2} = 4$$

$$\boxed{x_1; = \pm \sqrt{\frac{16}{5}}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{1+x+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x+x^2} &= 4 && / (\dots)^2 \\ \sqrt{x^2+x+1}\sqrt{x^2-x+1} &= 7-x^2 && / (\dots)^2 \quad (|x| \leq \sqrt{7}) \\ (x^2+1)^2 - x^2 &= (7-x^2)^2 \\ 5x^2 &= 16 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{16}{5}}}\end{aligned}$$

III.31.  $\sqrt{x^2+x+1} = \sqrt{x^2-x+1} + 1$

$\emptyset$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x^2+x+1} &= \sqrt{x^2-x+1} + 1 && / (\dots)^2 \\ 2x-1 &= 2\sqrt{x^2-x+1} && / (\dots)^2 \quad (x \geq \frac{1}{2}) \\ 1 &= 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \emptyset}\end{aligned}$$

III.32.  $x\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} - 2 = 4(\sqrt{x} - 1)$

$x = 1$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}x\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{x} + 2 &= 0 \\ (\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+2) &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1}\end{aligned}$$

III.33.  $x^2 + 2(x+1)\sqrt{x} + 3x = 8$

$x = 1$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 2(x+1)\sqrt{x} + 3x + 1 &= 9 \\ (x + \sqrt{x} + 1)^2 &= 9 \\ x + \sqrt{x} + 1 &= -3 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \emptyset} \\ x + \sqrt{x} + 1 &= 3 \\ \sqrt{x} &= 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1}\end{aligned}$$

III.34.  $x^3 + 4x\sqrt{(x-1)^3} + 3x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0; \quad x \geq 1$

$x = 1$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned}(x-1)(x^2 + 4x\sqrt{x-1} + 4(x-1)) &= 0 \\ (x-1)(x + 2\sqrt{x-1})^2 &= 0 \\ x-1 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1}\end{aligned}$$

III.35.  $x^6 - x^3 - 2x^2 - 1 = 2(x - x^3 + 1)\sqrt{x}$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x^6 + 2x^3\sqrt{x} + x &= x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + x + 1 \\ (x^3 + \sqrt{x})^2 &= (x\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + 1)^2 \\ (x^3 + x\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + 1)(x^3 - x\sqrt{x} - 1) &= 0 \\ x^3 + x\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + 1 &\geq 1 > 0 \\ y = x\sqrt{x} \quad (y \geq 0) \\ y^2 - y - 1 &= 0 \\ y = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} &\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

III.36.  $(x + 2)^2 + 2(x + 2)\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{x} - 2x = 46$

$$x = 4$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ (x + 2) + \sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right]^2 &= \frac{169}{4} \\ (x + 2) + \sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2} &= -\frac{13}{2} \Rightarrow x = \emptyset \\ (x + 2) + \sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2} &= \frac{13}{2} \\ x + \sqrt{x} - 6 &= 0 \\ \sqrt{x} = 2 &\Rightarrow x = 4 \end{aligned}$$

III.37.  $2(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) = (x - 1 + \sqrt{x + 1})^2$

$$x_1 = 1; x_2 = 2$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x = -1; x \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1} &= (x - 1)^2 + 2(x - 1)\sqrt{x + 1} + (x + 1) \\ (x - 1)^2 + 2(x - 1)\sqrt{x + 1} - 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1} - (x - 1) &= 0 \\ \sqrt{x - 1} [(x - 1)\sqrt{x - 1} + 2\sqrt{x - 1}\sqrt{x + 1} - 2\sqrt{x + 1} - \sqrt{x - 1}] &= 0 \\ \sqrt{x - 1} (\sqrt{x - 1} - 1) [\sqrt{x - 1} (\sqrt{x + 1} + 1) + 2\sqrt{x + 1}] &= 0 \\ \sqrt{x - 1} = 0 &\Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \\ \sqrt{x - 1} - 1 = 0 &\Rightarrow x_2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

III.38.  $x(x - 2\sqrt{x - 1}) = 2\sqrt{x - 1} - 3x$

$$\emptyset$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 2x\sqrt{x-1} - 2\sqrt{x-1} + 3x &= 0 \\(x - \sqrt{x-1} + 1)^2 &= 0 \\x - \sqrt{x-1} + 1 &= 0 \\x + 1 &= \sqrt{x-1} \quad / (\dots)^2 \\x^2 + x &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \emptyset}\end{aligned}$$

III.39.  $(x-1)[1-x(1+2\sqrt{x})] = x^3 - (x-1)^2; x \geq 1$

$$\boxed{x = \emptyset}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}-(x-1)^2 &= x^3 + 2x\sqrt{x}(x-1) - (x-1)^2 \\0 &= x^3 + 2x\sqrt{x}(x-1) \\0 &= x\sqrt{x}[x\sqrt{x} + 2(x-1)] \\0 &= x\sqrt{x} + 2(x-1) \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \emptyset}\end{aligned}$$

III.40.  $2x + 1 + x\sqrt{x^2+2} + (x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+3} = 0$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= x + x\sqrt{x^2+2} \\f(x) + f(x+1) &= 0 \\f(x) &= \text{Páratlan és szig. mon. növ.} \\f(x) + f(-x) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$x + 1 = -x \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

III.41.  $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a+x}} = x$

$$\boxed{x_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4a}}{2}; x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{4a-3}}{2}, \text{ ha } a \geq 1}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0; a \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a+x}} &= x \quad / (\dots)^2 \\a - x^2 &= \sqrt{a+x} \quad / (\dots)^2 \quad (\sqrt{a} \geq x) \\x^4 - 2ax^2 - x + a^2 - a &= 0 \\[x^4 + x^2(1-2a) + \frac{1}{4} - a + a^2] - [x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}] &= 0 \\(x^2 + \frac{1-2a}{2})^2 - (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 &= 0 \\(x^2 - x - a)(x^2 + x + 1 - a) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - x - a = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4a}}{2}$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 - a = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{4a - 3}}{2}, \text{ ha } a \geq 1$$

III.42.  $x = a + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{x}}$

$$x = \frac{2a + 1 + \sqrt{4a + 1}}{2}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x - a &= \sqrt{a + \sqrt{x}} && / (\dots)^2 && x \geq 0 \\ (x - a)^2 &= a + \sqrt{x} \\ f(x) &= (x - a)^2 \\ f^{-1}(x) &= a + \sqrt{x} \\ a + \sqrt{x} &= x \\ x - \sqrt{x} - 1 &= 0 \\ \sqrt{x} &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{4a + 1}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2a + 1 + \sqrt{4a + 1}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

III.43.  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{1 - x}} = 1$

$$x = \frac{16}{25}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \leq x \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x - \sqrt{1 - x}} &= 1 - \sqrt{x} && / (\dots)^2 \\ x - \sqrt{1 - x} &= 1 - 2\sqrt{x} + x \\ 2\sqrt{x} - 1 &= \sqrt{1 - x} && / (\dots)^2 && x \geq \frac{1}{4} \\ 4\sqrt{x} &= 5x \Rightarrow x = \frac{16}{25} \end{aligned}$$

III.44.  $\sqrt{5 + x + 4\sqrt{x + 1}} = 2 + \sqrt{x + 1}$

$$x \geq -1$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq -1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(2 + \sqrt{x + 1})^2} &= 2 + \sqrt{x + 1} \\ |2 + \sqrt{x + 1}| &= 2 + \sqrt{x + 1} \\ 2 + \sqrt{x + 1} &\geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -1 \end{aligned}$$

III.45.  $\sqrt{x + 2 + 2\sqrt{x + 1}} + \sqrt{x + 2 - 2\sqrt{x + 1}} = 2$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 0$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq -1$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(1 + \sqrt{x+1})^2} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{x+1} - 1)^2} &= 2 \\ |1 + \sqrt{x+1}| + |\sqrt{x+1} - 1| &= 2 \\ -1 \leq \sqrt{x+1} \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x+1 \leq 1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{-1 \leq x \leq 0} \end{aligned}$$

III.46.  $\sqrt{x - \sqrt{x-2}} + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x-2}} = 2$

 $\emptyset$ **Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 2$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x-2}} + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x-2}} &= 2 & / (\dots)^2 \\ \sqrt{x^2 - (x-2)} &= 2 - x & x \leq 2 \\ x = 2 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \emptyset} \end{aligned}$$

III.47.  $\sqrt{4x-3} + \sqrt{5x+1} = \sqrt{15x+4}$

 $x = 3$ **Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq \frac{3}{4}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{4x-3} + \sqrt{5x+1} &= \sqrt{15x+4} & / (\dots)^2 \\ \sqrt{4x-3}\sqrt{5x+1} &= 3x+3 & / (\dots)^2 \\ 11x^2 - 29x - 12 &= 0 & \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 3} \end{aligned}$$

III.48.  $\sqrt{x^2+9} + \sqrt{x^2-9} = \sqrt{7} + 5$

 $x_{1,2} = \pm 4$ **Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $|x| \geq 3$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2+9} + \sqrt{x^2-9} &= \sqrt{7} + 5 & / (\dots)^2 \\ \sqrt{x^4 - 81} &= 16 + 5\sqrt{7} - x^2 & / (\dots)^2 & |x| \leq \sqrt{16 + 5\sqrt{7}} \\ (32 + 10\sqrt{7})x^2 &= 512 + 160\sqrt{7} \\ x^2 &= 16 & \Rightarrow \boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm 4} \end{aligned}$$

III.49.  $\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)} + \sqrt{(x-3)(x-4)} = \sqrt{2}$

 $x_1 = 2; x_2 = 3$ **Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \leq 1$  vagy  $2 \leq x \leq 3$  vagy  $4 \leq x$ 

Ha  $x \leq 1$   $\sqrt{(x-3)(x-4)} \geq \sqrt{6} > \sqrt{2}$

Ha  $x \geq 4$   $\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)} \geq \sqrt{6} > \sqrt{2}$

Tehát  $2 \leq x \leq 3$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)} + \sqrt{(x-3)(x-4)} &= \sqrt{2} & / (\dots)^2 \\
\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)} &= -x^2 + 5x - 6 \\
\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)} &= -(x-2)(x-3) & / (\dots)^2 \\
(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4) &= (x-2)^2(x-3)^2 \\
(x-2)(x-3)[(x-1)(x-4) - (x-2)(x-3)] &= 0 \\
-2(x-2)(x-3) &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 2} \quad \boxed{x_2 = 3}
\end{aligned}$$

III.50.  $\sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 5} + \sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 5} = 3x$

$\boxed{x = 4}$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 5} + \sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 5} &= 3x & / (\dots)^2 \\
2\sqrt{(2x^2 + 3x + 5)(2x^2 - 3x + 5)} &= 5x^2 - 10 & / (\dots)^2 \quad x \geq \sqrt{2} \\
4[(2x^2 + 5)^2 - 9x^2] &= (5x^2 - 10)^2 \\
0 &= x^4 - 16x^2 \\
0 &= x^2(x^2 - 16) \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 4}
\end{aligned}$$

III.51.  $\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{x+3} = \sqrt{2x+7}$

$\boxed{\emptyset}$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq -3$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{x+3} &= \sqrt{2x+7} & / (\dots)^2 \\
2\sqrt{x+5}\sqrt{x+3} &= -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=\emptyset}
\end{aligned}$$

**2. Megoldás**

$$\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{x+3} \geq \sqrt{2x+8} > \sqrt{2x+7} \Rightarrow \boxed{x=\emptyset}$$

III.52.  $\sqrt{x(1+\sqrt{x})} - \sqrt{x(1+x)} = \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}$

$\boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1}$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
(1+\sqrt{x})\left(\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{1+x}\right) &= 0 \\
\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} &= \sqrt{1+x} & / (\dots)^2 \\
\sqrt{x} &= x \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0} \quad \boxed{x_2 = 1}
\end{aligned}$$

III.53.  $(1 - \sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1})\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1} = \sqrt{x}$

$\boxed{x = 0}$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + 1} & y &\geq 0 \\
 (1 - y)y &= y^2 - 1 \\
 2y^2 - y - 1 &= 0 \\
 y = 1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x=0}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Megoldás

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + 1} &\geq 1 \\
 1 - \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + 1} &\leq 0 \\
 \sqrt{x} &\geq 0 \\
 \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + 1} = 1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x=0}
 \end{aligned}$$

III.54.  $(1+x)\sqrt{1+x} - (1-x)\sqrt{1-x} = x$

$\boxed{x=0}$

### Megoldás

Értelmezési tartomány:  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sqrt{1+x})^3 - (\sqrt{1-x})^3 &= x \\
 a &= \sqrt{1+x} \\
 b &= \sqrt{1-x} \\
 a^2 + b^2 &= 2 \\
 a^3 - b^3 &= X = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2} \\
 \text{Ha } a &= b \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ha  $a \neq$

$b$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + ab + b^2 &= \frac{a+b}{2} \\
 4 + 2ab &= a + b & / (\dots)^2 \\
 4a^2b^2 + 14ab + 14 &= 0 \\
 \left(2ab + \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4} &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\emptyset}
 \end{aligned}$$

III.55.  $2(x-1) = (\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{2-x}+1)$

$\boxed{x_1 = 1; x_2 = \frac{1}{25}}$

### Megoldás

Értelmezési tartomány:  $0 \leq x \leq 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ha } \sqrt{x} &= 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 1} \\
 \text{Ha } x &\neq 1 \\
 2(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1) &= (\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{2-x}+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2(\sqrt{x} + 1) &= (\sqrt{2-x} + 1) \\
2\sqrt{x} + 1 &= \sqrt{2-x} & / (\dots)^2 \\
5x + 4\sqrt{x} - 1 &= 0 \\
\sqrt{x} &= \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \frac{1}{25}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.56. } \frac{1}{4}x = (\sqrt{1+x} - 1)(\sqrt{1-x} + 1)$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\frac{1}{4}x = (\sqrt{1+x} - 1)(\sqrt{1-x} + 1) = \frac{(1+x) - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}(\sqrt{1-x} + 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x = x \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}$$

$$\text{Ha } x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0}$$

Ha  $x \neq 0$

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

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

$$\sqrt{2} \geq \sqrt{1+x} = 4\sqrt{1-x} + 3 \geq 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{\emptyset}$$

$$\text{III.57. } x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x^2+2x} = 3$$

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

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{x+2} = 2 - \sqrt{x} \quad / (\dots)^2 \quad x \leq 4$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{III.58. } bx\sqrt{a+x} + ab\sqrt{a+x} = a\sqrt{x^3}$$

$$\boxed{a = b = 0; \forall x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\boxed{ab = 0; a \neq b; x = 0}$$

$$\boxed{a \neq b; ab \neq 0; x = \frac{a\sqrt[3]{b^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 - \sqrt[3]{b^2}}}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\text{Ha } a = b = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\forall x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\text{Ha } a = 0; b \neq 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0}$$

$$\text{Ha } b = 0; a \neq 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0}$$

$$\text{Ha } a = b \neq 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\emptyset}$$

Ha  $a \neq b$ ;  $ab \neq 0$ 

$$b\sqrt{a+x}(a+x) = a\sqrt{x^3}$$

$$b(\sqrt{a+x})^3 = a(\sqrt{x})^3 \quad / (\dots)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{x}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}}$$

$$\frac{a+x}{x} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{b^2}} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$\frac{a}{x} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{b^2}} - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = a \frac{\sqrt[3]{b^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2} - \sqrt[3]{b^2}}}$$

$$\text{III.59. } \frac{\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{x-2}} = \frac{1}{5-2x}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 2; x_2 = 3}$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $2 \leq x \leq 3$ ;  $x \neq \frac{5}{2}$ 

$$\frac{\sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{x-2}} = \frac{1}{5-2x} = \frac{1}{(3-x) - (x-2)}$$

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

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

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

$$2\sqrt{3-x}\sqrt{x-2} = 0$$

$$3-x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 3}$$

$$x-2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 2}$$

$$\text{III.60. } \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = 4 + \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = 81}$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ ;  $x \geq 0$ 

$$\frac{(\sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x-1})}{\sqrt{x+1}} = 4 + \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x-1} = 4 + \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 9 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 81}$$

$$\text{III.61. } 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{a}{x}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x}{a}}$$

$$\boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $-1 \leq \frac{a}{x} \leq 1$ 

$$1 = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x}{a}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{a}{x}} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$1 = 2 - 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{4}{3}a^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}a}$$

III.62.  $\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{x}}{2 - x} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2 - x}}$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $0 \leq x < 2$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 - x}}$$

$$\sqrt{2 - x} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{x} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$0 = 2x + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x}$$

$$0 = 2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{x = 0}$$

III.63.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3x+10}} + \frac{16}{(x+2)(3x+10)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}}$

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x > -2$

$$\frac{16}{(x+2)(3x+10)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x+10}}$$

$$\frac{16}{(x+2)(3x+10)} = \frac{\sqrt{3x+10} - \sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x+2}\sqrt{3x+10}}?$$

$$\frac{16}{\sqrt{x+2}\sqrt{3x+10}} = \sqrt{3x+10} - \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$+ \frac{16}{\sqrt{x+2}\sqrt{3x+10}} = \frac{2x+8}{\sqrt{3x+10} + \sqrt{x+2}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3x+10} + \sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x+2}\sqrt{3x+10}} = \frac{x+4}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3x+10}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}} = \frac{x+4}{8}$$

A bal oldal csökkenő, a jobb oldal növekvő  $\Rightarrow$  1 megoldás  $\Rightarrow$   $\boxed{x = 2}$

III.64. a)  $\sqrt{x-a} - \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a+x}} = \sqrt{2a+x}$

$$\boxed{a = 0; \forall x \geq 0x}$$

b)  $\sqrt{x-a} - \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a+x}} = \sqrt{a+x}$

$$\boxed{a = 0; \forall x \geq 0; a \neq 0; x = -\frac{5}{4}a}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq a; x > -a$

Ha  $a = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\forall x \geq 0}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} &= a + \sqrt{2a + x}\sqrt{x + a} && / (\dots)^2 \\ x^2 - a^2 &= a^2 + 2\sqrt{(x + 2a)(x + a)} + (x + 2a)(x + a) \\ 5x^2 + 12ax + 8a^2 &= 0 && \Rightarrow \boxed{\emptyset}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \sqrt{x - a} - \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a + x}} = \sqrt{a + x}; \quad x \geq a; \quad x > -a$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ha } a = 0 &\Rightarrow \boxed{\forall x \geq 0} \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} &= a + \sqrt{a + x}\sqrt{x + a} = x + 2a \\ x^2 - a^2 &= x^2 + 4ax + 4a^2 \\ 5a^2 + 4ax &= 0 && \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{5}{4}a}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.65. } \frac{\sqrt{x + 2a} - \sqrt{x - 2a}}{\sqrt{x - 2a} + \sqrt{x + 2a}} = \frac{x}{a}$$

$\emptyset$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \neq 0$ ;  $x \geq 2a$ ;  $x \geq -2a$ 

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\sqrt{\frac{x}{a} + 2} - \sqrt{\frac{x}{a} - 2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{a} - 2} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{a} + 2}} &= \frac{x}{a} \\ t &= \frac{x}{a} \\ \frac{\sqrt{t + 2} - \sqrt{t - 2}}{\sqrt{t - 2} + \sqrt{t + 2}} &= t \\ \sqrt{t + 2} - \sqrt{t - 2} &= t(\sqrt{t - 2} + \sqrt{t + 2}) \\ (1 - t)\sqrt{t + 2} &= (t + 1)\sqrt{t - 2} \\ (t^2 - 2t + 1)(t + 2) &= (t^2 + 2t + 1)(t - 2) \\ 2 &= -2 && \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.66. } \frac{1 - ax}{1 + ax} \sqrt{\frac{1 + bx}{1 - bx}} + 1 = 0$$

$x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4a - 2b}{2a^2b}}$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \neq 0$ ;  $x \neq \frac{1}{b}$ ;  $x \neq -\frac{1}{a}$ ;  $ab \neq 0$ 

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{\frac{1 + bx}{1 - bx}} &= -\frac{1 + ax}{1 - ax} \\ (1 - ax)\sqrt{1 + bx} &= (1 + ax)\sqrt{1 - bx} \\ (a^2x^2 - 2ax + 1)(1 + bx) &= (a^2x^2 + 2ax + 1)(1 - bx) \\ 2a^2bx^3 - 4ax + 2bx &= 0 \\ x(2a^2bx^2 - 4a + 2b) &= 0 \\ 2a^2bx^2 &= 4a - 2b\end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{4a - 2b}{2a^2b} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4a - 2b}{2a^2b}}}$$

$$\text{III.67. a) } \frac{x(\sqrt{x-1})^3 \sqrt{x-1}}{x - (\sqrt{x} + 1)} - \frac{x^2 - 2x\sqrt{x} + x - 1}{x - (\sqrt{x} - 1)} = 2$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1}$$

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

$$\boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 1$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0}$$

$$x(x-1)^3 = (\sqrt{x}-1)^4$$

$$\sqrt{x} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 1}$$

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

Bal oldal nagyobb, mint a jobb! Ugyanis, ha  $x \geq 1$

$$x(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 \geq (\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 \geq \sqrt{x} + 1 > \sqrt{x} - 1$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{x(\sqrt{x-1})^3 \sqrt{x-1}}{x - (\sqrt{x} + 1)} - \frac{x^2 - 2x\sqrt{x} + x - 1}{x - (\sqrt{x} - 1)} = 2; \quad x \geq 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$x - \sqrt{x} = ?$$

$$\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1}$$

$$\text{III.68. } \frac{a(x+a) + a\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + a} = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x\sqrt{x}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1}$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ ;  $|x| \geq |a|$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a\sqrt{x+a}(\sqrt{x+a}+\sqrt{x-a})}{\sqrt{x+a}(\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x-a})} &= \sqrt{x^2-a^2} + x\sqrt{x} \\ \frac{a(\sqrt{x+a}+\sqrt{x-a})}{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x-a}} &= \sqrt{x^2-a^2} + x\sqrt{x} \\ \frac{a(\sqrt{x+a}+\sqrt{x-a})^2}{2a} &= \sqrt{x^2-a^2} + x\sqrt{x} \\ (\sqrt{x+a}+\sqrt{x-a})^2 &= 2\sqrt{x^2-a^2} + 2x\sqrt{x} \\ 2x + 2\sqrt{x^2-a^2} &= 2\sqrt{x^2-a^2} + 2x\sqrt{x} \\ x &= x\sqrt{x} \\ x(1-\sqrt{x}) &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.69. } \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}+\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}+\sqrt{x}} = 2$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}+\sqrt{x}} &= 1 \\ \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}+\sqrt{x} &= \sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}+\sqrt{x} \\ \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} &= \sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}} \quad / (\dots)^2 \\ 1+\sqrt{x} &= 1-\sqrt{x} \\ \sqrt{x} &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.70. } \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+6}+\sqrt{x^2-x-4}}{\sqrt{x^2+x+6}-\sqrt{x^2-x-4}} = 5$$

$$\boxed{x_{1,2} = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{1369}}{10}}$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{x^2-x-4}{x^2+x+6}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{x^2-x-4}{x^2+x+6}}} &= 5 \\ t &= \sqrt{\frac{x^2-x-4}{x^2+x+6}} \\ \frac{1+t}{1-t} &= 5 \\ t &= \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} &= \sqrt{\frac{x^2-x-4}{x^2+x+6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$5x^2 - 13x - 60 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{1369}}{10}$$

$$\text{III.71. } \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}+1} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}-1} = 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x(\sqrt{1-x}-1)}{-x} + \frac{x(\sqrt{1+x}+1)}{x} &= 1 \\ -\sqrt{1-x}+1 + \sqrt{1+x}+1 &= 1 \\ 1 + \sqrt{1+x} &= \sqrt{1-x} \quad (\dots)^2 \\ 2\sqrt{1+x} &= -1 - 2x \quad (\dots)^2 \\ 4x+4 &= 4x^2+4x+1 \\ 4x^2 &= 3 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.72. } \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x-\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$x = \frac{25}{16}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+1)} - \sqrt{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)} &= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+1}} \\ \sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1} - \sqrt{\sqrt{x}-1} &= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1}} \\ \sqrt{x}+1 - \sqrt{x-1} &= \frac{3}{2} \\ \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-1} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \sqrt{x} &= \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x-1} \quad (\dots)^2 \\ x &= x-1 + \sqrt{x-1} + \frac{1}{4} \\ \sqrt{x-1} &= \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{25}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III.73. } \frac{\sqrt{a+x}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a+x}} = \frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a-x}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \neq 0$ ;  $a \geq 0$ ;  $-a \leq x \leq a$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a^2-x^2} &= \sqrt{a}\sqrt{a-x} + \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \\ \sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a}\sqrt{a-x} &= 2\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2a^2 - 2a\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = 4a^2 - 4x^2$$

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

$$4x^4 - 3a^2x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$$

$$\text{III.74. } \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = 4\sqrt{x^2-1}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $|x| \geq 1$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1})^2}{2} + \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1})^2}{2} = 4\sqrt{x^2-1}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 2\sqrt{x^4-1}}{2} + \frac{2x^2 - 2\sqrt{x^4-1}}{2} = 4\sqrt{x^2-1}$$

$$x^2 = 2\sqrt{x^2-1} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$x^4 = 4x^2 - 4$$

$$x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{III.75. } \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x-1}{x}$$

$$x_1 = 1; x_{2,3} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \neq 0$ ;  $x \geq 1$  vagy  $-1 \leq x < 0$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x}} = \frac{x-1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}$$

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

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

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

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 1 = 4x^2 - 4x$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 - x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = a$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = a^2 + 2$$

$$a^2 + 2 - 2a + 1 = 0$$

$$(a-1)^2 = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_{2,3} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

$$\text{III.76. } \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a-x}} + \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a+x}} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $a \geq 0$ ;  $-a \leq x \leq a$

$$\text{Ha } a = 0 \Rightarrow x = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{x}{a}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{a}}} + \frac{1 + \frac{x}{a}}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{x}{a}}} = 1$$

$$t = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\frac{1-t}{1 + \sqrt{1-t}} + \frac{1+t}{1 + \sqrt{1+t}} = 1$$

$$\frac{(1-t)(1 - \sqrt{1-t})}{t} + \frac{(1+t)(1 - \sqrt{1+t})}{-t} = 1$$

$$(1-t)(1 - \sqrt{1-t}) - (1+t)(1 - \sqrt{1+t}) = t$$

$$(t+1)\sqrt{1+t} - (1-t)\sqrt{1-t} = 3t$$

$$(\sqrt{1+t})^3 - (\sqrt{1-t})^3 = \frac{3}{2} [(\sqrt{1+t})^2 - (\sqrt{1-t})^2]$$

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

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

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

$$16 + 16\sqrt{1-t^2} + 4(1-t^2) = 9(2 + 2\sqrt{1-t^2})$$

$$4(1-t^2) - 2\sqrt{1-t^2} - 2 = 0$$

$$2(\sqrt{1-t^2} - 1)(2\sqrt{1-t^2} + 1) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{1-t^2} = 1$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0}$$

$$\text{III.77. } \frac{1+x - \sqrt{2x+x^2}}{1+x + \sqrt{2x+x^2}} = a^3 \frac{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\boxed{a = 0; x_1 = 0; x_2 = \frac{2}{\left(\frac{a+1}{1-a}\right)^2 - 1}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

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

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{x}} = a$$

$$\text{Ha } a = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2+x}{x}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{2+x}{x}} + 1} = a$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2+x}{x}} = \frac{a+1}{1-a} \quad (\dots)^2$$

$$1 + \frac{2}{x} = \left(\frac{a+1}{1-a}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \frac{2}{\left(\frac{a+1}{1-a}\right)^2 - 1}}$$

$$\text{III.78. } \sqrt{12 - \frac{12}{x^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}} = x^2$$

$$\boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{2}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $|x| \geq \sqrt[4]{12}$

$$\frac{\left(12 - \frac{12}{x^2}\right) - \left(x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}\right)}{\sqrt{12 - \frac{12}{x^2}} - \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}}} = x^2$$

$$\frac{12 - x^2}{\sqrt{12 - \frac{12}{x^2}} - \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}}} = x^2$$

$$\frac{12}{x^2} - 1 = \sqrt{12 - \frac{12}{x^2}} - \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}}$$

$$x^2 = \sqrt{12 - \frac{12}{x^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2} + 1 = 2\sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2} - 2\sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}} + 1 = 0$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}} - 1\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}} = 1 \quad (\dots)^2$$

$$x^4 - x^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm 2}$$

$$\text{III.79. } x - 10 + 6\sqrt{\frac{x-10}{x+5}} - \frac{40}{x+5} = 0$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -10; x_2 = 11}$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x < -5$  vagy  $10 \leq x$ I. eset:  $x < -5$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
x - 10 + 6\sqrt{\frac{x-10}{x+5}} - \frac{40}{x+5} &= 0 \\
10 - x - 6\sqrt{\frac{10-x}{-x-5}} - \frac{40}{-x-5} &= 0 \\
\left(\sqrt{10-x} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{-x-5}}\right)^2 - \frac{49}{-x-5} &= 0 \\
\left(\sqrt{10-x} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{-x-5}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{-x-5}}\right)^2 &= 0 \\
\left(\sqrt{10-x} - \frac{10}{\sqrt{-x-5}}\right) \left(\sqrt{10-x} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{-x-5}}\right) &= 0 \\
\sqrt{10-x} - \frac{10}{\sqrt{-x-5}} &= 0 \\
\sqrt{10-x}\sqrt{-x-5} &= 10 && / (\dots)^2 \\
(10-x)(-x-5) &= 100 \\
x^2 - 5x - 150 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -10}
\end{aligned}$$

II. eset:  $10 \leq x$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
x - 10 + 6\sqrt{\frac{x-10}{x+5}} - \frac{40}{x+5} &= 0 \\
\left(\sqrt{x-10} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x+5}}\right)^2 - \frac{49}{x+5} &= 0 \\
\left(\sqrt{x-10} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x+5}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{x+5}}\right)^2 &= 0 \\
\left(\sqrt{x-10} + \frac{10}{\sqrt{x+5}}\right) \left(\sqrt{x-10} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x+5}}\right) &= 0 \\
\sqrt{x-10} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x+5}} &= 0 \\
\sqrt{x-10}\sqrt{x+5} &= 4 && / (\dots)^2 \\
(x-10)(x+5) &= 16 \\
x^2 - 5x - 66 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 11}
\end{aligned}$$

**2. Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}
6\sqrt{\frac{x-10}{x+5}} &= \frac{40}{x+5} + 10 - x \\
6(x+5)\sqrt{\frac{x-10}{x+5}} &= 40 + (10-x)(x+5) && / (\dots)^2 \\
36(x-10)(x+5) &= [40 + (x+5)(10-x)]^2 \\
x^4 - 10x^3 - 191x^2 + 1080x + 9000 &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x^2 - 5x - 108)^2 - 42^2 &= 0 \\
 (x^2 - 5x - 150)(x^2 - 5x - 66) &= 0 \\
 x^2 - 5x - 150 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -10} \\
 x^2 - 5x - 66 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 11}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Megoldás

$$\begin{aligned}
 6\sqrt{\frac{x-10}{x+5}} &= \frac{40}{x+5} + 10 - x \\
 6(x+5)\sqrt{\frac{x-10}{x+5}} &= 40 + (10-x)(x+5) \quad / (\dots)^2 \\
 36(x-10)(x+5) &= [40 + (x+5)(10-x)]^2 \\
 t &= (x-10)(x+5) \\
 36t &= (40-t)^2 \\
 0 &= t^2 - 116t + 1600 \\
 t_1 = 100 &\Rightarrow x^2 - 5x - 50 = 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -10} \\
 t_2 = 16 &\Rightarrow x^2 - 5x - 50 = 16 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 11}
 \end{aligned}$$

III.80.  $x + 25 - 52\sqrt{\frac{x+25}{x-17}} - \frac{1440}{x-17} = 0$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -33; x_2 = 71}$$

#### Megoldás

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \leq -25$  vagy  $17 < x$

I. eset:  $x \leq -25$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + 25 - 52\sqrt{\frac{x+25}{x-17}} - \frac{1440}{x-17} &= 0 \\
 -x - 25 + 52\sqrt{\frac{-x-25}{17-x}} - \frac{1440}{17-x} &= 0 \\
 \left(\sqrt{-x-25} + \frac{26}{\sqrt{17-x}}\right)^2 - \frac{2116}{17-x} &= 0 \\
 \left(\sqrt{-x-25} + \frac{26}{\sqrt{17-x}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{46}{\sqrt{17-x}}\right)^2 &= 0 \\
 \left(\sqrt{-x-25} - \frac{20}{\sqrt{17-x}}\right) \left(\sqrt{-x-25} + \frac{72}{\sqrt{17-x}}\right) &= 0 \\
 \sqrt{-x-25} - \frac{20}{\sqrt{17-x}} &= 0 \\
 \sqrt{-x-25}\sqrt{17-x} &= 20 \quad / (\dots)^2 \\
 (-x-25)(17-x) &= 400 \\
 x^2 + 8x - 825 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -33}
 \end{aligned}$$

II. eset:  $17 < x$

$$x + 25 - 52\sqrt{\frac{x+25}{x-17}} - \frac{1440}{x-17} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\sqrt{x+25} - \frac{26}{\sqrt{x-17}}\right)^2 - \frac{2116}{x-17} &= 0 \\
\left(\sqrt{x+25} - \frac{26}{\sqrt{x-17}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{46}{\sqrt{x-17}}\right)^2 &= 0 \\
\left(\sqrt{x+25} - \frac{72}{\sqrt{x-17}}\right) \left(\sqrt{x+25} + \frac{20}{\sqrt{x-17}}\right) &= 0 \\
\sqrt{x+25} - \frac{72}{\sqrt{x-17}} &= 0 \\
\sqrt{x+25}\sqrt{x-17} &= 72 & / (\dots)^2 \\
(x+25)(x-17) &= 5184 \\
x^2 + 8x - 5609 = 0 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 71}
\end{aligned}$$

**2. Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}
x + 25 - \frac{1440}{x-17} &= 52\sqrt{\frac{x+25}{x-17}} \\
(x+25)(x-17) - 1440 &= 52(x-17)\sqrt{\frac{x+25}{x-17}} & / (\dots)^2 \\
[(x+25)(x-17) - 1440]^2 &= 2704(x-17)(x+25) \\
x^4 + 16x^3 - 3718x^2 - 30256x + 3500325 &= 0 \\
(x^2 + 8x - 3217)^2 - 2392^2 &= 0 \\
(x^2 + 8x - 825)(x^2 + 8x - 5609) &= 0 \\
x^2 + 8x - 825 = 0 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -33} \\
x^2 + 8x - 5609 = 0 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 71}
\end{aligned}$$

**3. Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}
x + 25 - \frac{1440}{x-17} &= 52\sqrt{\frac{x+25}{x-17}} \\
(x+25)(x-17) - 1440 &= 52(x-17)\sqrt{\frac{x+25}{x-17}} & / (\dots)^2 \\
[(x+25)(x-17) - 1440]^2 &= 2704(x-17)(x+25) \\
t &= (x+25)(x-17) \\
(t-1440)^2 &= 2704t \\
t^2 - 5584t + 2073600 &= 0 \\
t_1 = -5584 &\Rightarrow x^2 + 8x - 825 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -33} \\
t_2 = -400 &\Rightarrow x^2 + 8x - 5609 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 71}
\end{aligned}$$

III.81.  $\sqrt{x+27} - \sqrt{x-13} = \sqrt{x-6}$

$\boxed{x = 22}$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 13$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x+27} &= \sqrt{x-6} + \sqrt{x-13} && / (\dots)^2 \\ 46-x &= 2\sqrt{x-6}\sqrt{x-13} && x \leq 45 \quad / (\dots)^2 \\ 0 &= 3x^2 + 16x - 1804 && \Rightarrow \boxed{x=22}\end{aligned}$$

III.82.  $x^2 - 4 = \sqrt{x+4}$

$$\boxed{x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{13}}{2}; x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $-4 \leq x \leq -2$  vagy  $2 \leq x$

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 4 &= \sqrt{x+4} \\ (x+4)^2 - 8(x+4) + 12 &= \sqrt{x+4} \\ (x+4)^2 - 7(x+4) + \frac{49}{4} &= (x+4) + \sqrt{x+4} + \frac{1}{4} \\ \left(x+4 - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 &= \left(\sqrt{x+4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ \left(x+4 - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\sqrt{x+4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 &= 0 \\ \left(x+4 - \frac{7}{2} + \sqrt{x+4} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(x+4 - \frac{7}{2} - \sqrt{x+4} - \frac{1}{2}\right) &= 0 \\ (x + \sqrt{x+4} + 1)(x - \sqrt{x+4}) &= 0 \\ \text{I. eset } x + \sqrt{x+4} + 1 &= 0 \\ \sqrt{x+4} &= -x - 1 \\ x^2 + x - 3 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{13}}{2}} \\ \text{II. eset } x - \sqrt{x+4} &= 0 \\ x &= \sqrt{x+4} \quad / (\dots)^2 \\ x^2 - x - 4 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

**2. Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 4 &= \sqrt{x+4} && / (\dots)^2 \\ x^4 - 8x^2 - x + 12 &= 0 \\ \left(x^2 - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 &= 0 \\ (x^2 + x - 3)(x^2 - x - 4) &= 0 \\ x^2 + x - 3 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{13}}{2}} \\ x^2 - x - 4 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

III.83.  $\sqrt{3x^2 + 2x + m} = x + 2$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9 - 2m}}{2}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:

- Ha  $m < -8$ , akkor  $\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 - 3m}}{3} \leq x$
- Ha  $-8 \leq m \leq -\frac{1}{3}$  akkor  $-2 \leq x \leq \frac{-1 - \sqrt{1 - 3m}}{3}$  vagy  $\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 - 3m}}{3} \leq x$
- $-\frac{1}{3} < m$ , akkor  $-2 \leq x$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3x^2 + 2x + m} &= x + 2 & / (\dots)^2 \\ 2x^2 - 2x + (m - 4) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 36 - 8m \geq 0 \Rightarrow m \leq \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9 - 2m}}{2}$$

III.84.  $\sqrt{2x - 1} - \sqrt{3x + 1} = 1$

∅

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2x - 1} &= 1 + \sqrt{3x + 1} & / (\dots)^2 \\ 2x - 1 &= 1 + 2\sqrt{3x + 1} + 3x + 1 \\ -x - 3 &= 2\sqrt{3x + 1} \end{aligned}$$

Itt az egyenlet bal oldala negatív, a jobb oldal nem negatív, tehát nincs megoldás.

**2. Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$$2x - 1 < 3x - 1 < 3x + 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2x - 1} - \sqrt{3x + 1} < 0 < 1$$

Tehát az egyenlet bal oldala negatív, a jobb oldal pozitív, tehát nincs megoldás.

## 4.4. Köb- és magasabb gyökös egyenletek

IV.1.  $\sqrt[3]{x+1} = \sqrt{x-3}$

$x = 7$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 3$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \sqrt{x-3} & (y \geq 0) \\
 \sqrt[3]{y^2+4} &= y & / (\dots)^3 \\
 y^3 - y^2 - 4 &= 0 \\
 (y-2)(y^2+y+2) &= 0 \\
 y = 2 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 7}
 \end{aligned}$$

IV.2.  $\sqrt[3]{(a+x)^2} + 4\sqrt[3]{(a-x)^2} = 5\sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2}$

$x_1 = 0; x_2 = \frac{63}{65}a$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ha } a = \pm x &\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0 (= a)} \\
 \text{Ha } a \neq \pm x & \\
 \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} + 4\sqrt[3]{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} &= 5 \\
 y &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} \\
 y + \frac{4}{y} &= 5 \\
 y^2 - 5y + 4 &= 0 \\
 y_1 = 1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0} \\
 y_2 = 4 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{63}{65}a}
 \end{aligned}$$

IV.3.  $\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[6]{x} - 2 = 0$

$x = 1$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \sqrt[6]{x} & (y \geq 0) \\
 y^2 + y - 2 &= 0 \\
 y = 1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

IV.4.  $5\sqrt[4]{x} + 2 = 3\sqrt{x}$

$x = 16$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \sqrt[4]{x} & (y \geq 0) \\
 3y^2 - 5y - 2 &= 0 \\
 y = 2 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.5. } 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 5 = 63\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$x_1 = -343; x_2 = \frac{729}{8}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sqrt[3]{x} \\ 2y^2 + 5y - 63 &= 0 \\ y_1 = -7 &\Rightarrow x_1 = -343 \\ y_2 = \frac{9}{2} &\Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{729}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.6. } 2x\sqrt[3]{x} - 3x\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x}} = 20$$

$$x_{1;2} = \pm 8$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{x^4} - 3\sqrt[3]{x^2} &= 20 \\ y &= \sqrt[3]{x^2} \quad (y \geq 0) \\ 2y^2 - 3y - 20 &= 0 \\ y = 4 &\Rightarrow x_{1;2} = \pm 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.7. } a^3 + 2(x - a) = 3a\sqrt[3]{(x - a)^2}$$

$$x_1 = a^3 + a; x_2 = -\frac{a^3}{8} + a$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sqrt[3]{(x - a)} \\ a^3 + 2y^3 &= 3ay^2 \\ (a - y)^2(a + 2y) &= 0 \\ a = y &= \sqrt[3]{(x - a)} \Rightarrow x_1 = a^3 + a \\ a = -2y &= -2\sqrt[3]{(x - a)} \Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{a^3}{8} + a \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.8. } \sqrt[3]{x + 45} - \sqrt[3]{x - 16} = 1$$

$$x_1 = 80; x_2 = -109$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sqrt[3]{x + 45} \\ b &= \sqrt[3]{x - 16} \quad a \neq b \\ a - b &= 1 \\ a^3 - b^3 &= 61 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) \\ a^2 + ab + b^2 &= 61 = (a - b)^2 + 3ab \end{aligned}$$

$$ab = 20$$

$$a_1 = 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 80}$$

$$a_2 = -4 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = -109}$$

$$\text{IV.9. } \sqrt[3]{54 + \sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{54 - \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[3]{18}$$

$$\boxed{x = 4416}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\sqrt[3]{54 + \sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{54 - \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[3]{18} \quad / (\dots)^3$$

$$108 + 3\sqrt[3]{18}\sqrt[3]{54^2 - x} = 18$$

$$\sqrt[3]{18}\sqrt[3]{54^2 - x} = -30 \quad / (\dots)^3$$

$$18(54^2 - x) = -30^3$$

$$54^2 - x = -1500 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 4416}$$

$$\text{IV.10. } \sqrt[3]{(8-x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(27+x)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(8-x)(27+x)} + 7$$

$$\boxed{y_1 = 0; x_2 = -19}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a = \sqrt[3]{8-x}$$

$$b = \sqrt[3]{27+x}$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = 35$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = ab + 7$$

$$a^2 - ab + b^2 = 7$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = 7(a+b)$$

$$a + b = 5$$

$$a^2 - ab + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 3ab = 7$$

$$ab = 6$$

$$a_1 = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0}$$

$$a_2 = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = -19}$$

$$\text{IV.11. } \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt[3]{a}\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[4]{b}$$

$$\boxed{x = \left(\sqrt[6]{b} - \sqrt[6]{a}\right)^6}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0; a \geq 0; b \geq 0$

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt[3]{a}\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[4]{b}$$

$$\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{x}(\sqrt[6]{x} + \sqrt[6]{a})} + \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}(\sqrt[6]{a} + \sqrt[6]{x})} = \sqrt[4]{b}$$

$$\sqrt{\sqrt[6]{x} + \sqrt[6]{a}(\sqrt[6]{x} + \sqrt[6]{a})} = \sqrt[4]{b}$$

$$\sqrt{(\sqrt[6]{x} + \sqrt[6]{a})^3} = \sqrt[4]{b} \quad / (\dots)^4$$

$$(\sqrt[6]{x} + \sqrt[6]{a})^6 = b$$

$$\sqrt[6]{x} = \sqrt[6]{b} - \sqrt[6]{a} \Rightarrow x = \left(\sqrt[6]{b} - \sqrt[6]{a}\right)^6$$

$$\text{IV.12. } \sqrt[3]{(a+x)^2} - \sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2} + \sqrt[3]{(a-x)^2} = b$$

$$1,2 = \frac{a}{b} \pm \frac{b^3-a^2}{3b^2}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\sqrt[3]{a+x} = c$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a-x} = d$$

$$c^3 + d^3 = 2a$$

$$(c+d)(c^2 - cd + d^2) = b(c+d)$$

$$c^3 + d^3 = b(c+d)$$

$$c+d = \frac{2a}{b}$$

$$c^2 - cd + d^2 = b = (c+d)^2 - 3cd$$

$$b = \left(\frac{2a}{b}\right)^2 - 3cd$$

$$cd = \frac{4c^2 - d^3}{3d^2}$$

$$t^2 - \left(\frac{2c}{d}\right) + \frac{4c^2 - d^3}{3d^2} = 0$$

$$t_1 = \sqrt[3]{a+x} = \frac{a}{b} + \sqrt{\frac{b^3-a^2}{3b^2}} \Rightarrow x_1 = -a + \left(\frac{a}{b} + \sqrt{\frac{b^3-a^2}{3b^2}}\right)^3$$

$$t_2 = \sqrt[3]{a+x} = \frac{a}{b} - \sqrt{\frac{b^3-a^2}{3b^2}} \Rightarrow x_2 = -a + \left(\frac{a}{b} - \sqrt{\frac{b^3-a^2}{3b^2}}\right)^3$$

$$\text{IV.13. } \sqrt[3]{a+x} - \sqrt[3]{a+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{a-x} - \sqrt[3]{a-\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\text{Ha } a = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\forall x \geq 0}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a+x} + \sqrt[3]{a-x} = \sqrt[3]{a+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{a-\sqrt{x}} \neq 0 \quad / (\dots)^3$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2} (\sqrt[3]{a+x} + \sqrt[3]{a-x}) = \sqrt[3]{a^2-x} \left(\sqrt[3]{a+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{a-\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2} = \sqrt[3]{a^2-x}$$

$$x^2 = x \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1}$$

$$\text{IV.14. } \sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt{x}} = 2 - \sqrt[3]{1-\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{1-\sqrt{x}} &= 2 & / (\dots)^3 \\ 2 + 3\sqrt[3]{1-x} \left( \sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{1-\sqrt{x}} \right) &= 8 \\ \sqrt[3]{1-x} &= 1 & \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0} \end{aligned}$$

IV.15.  $\sqrt{x + \sqrt[3]{x^2 - x^3}} + \sqrt{1-x + \sqrt[3]{x(1-x)^2}} = 1$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{x^2} (\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{1-x})} + \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{(1-x)^2} (\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{1-x})} &= 1 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} \sqrt{(\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{1-x})} + \sqrt[3]{1-x} \sqrt{(\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{1-x})} &= 1 \\ (\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{1-x}) \sqrt{(\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{1-x})} &= 1 \\ \left( \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{1-x}} \right)^3 &= 1 & / (\dots)^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{1-x} &= 1 & / (\dots)^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} \sqrt[3]{1-x} &= 0 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} &= 0 & \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0} \\ \sqrt[3]{-1x} &= 0 & \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 1} \end{aligned}$$

IV.16.  $\sqrt[3]{(a+x)^2} + 4\sqrt[3]{(a-x)^2} = 5\sqrt[3]{a^2-x^2}$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = \frac{63}{65}a}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ha } a^2 = x^2 \quad a = x = 0 \\ \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} + 4\sqrt[3]{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} = 5 \\ b = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} \\ b^2 - 5b + 4 = 0 \\ b_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0} \\ b_2 = 4 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \frac{63}{65}a} \end{aligned}$$

IV.17.  $\sqrt[3]{a+x} + \sqrt[3]{a-x} = \sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2}$

$$\boxed{\emptyset}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Ha } a^2 = x^2 \quad a = x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[3]{a+x} - \sqrt[6]{a^2-x^2} + \sqrt[3]{a-x} &= 0 \\ \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} &= 1 \\ b &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} \\ b^2 - b + 1 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\emptyset}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.18. } \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt[3]{x^4 a^2}} + \sqrt{a^2 + \sqrt[3]{a^4 x^2}} = b$$

$$\boxed{x = \left(\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{b^2} - \sqrt[3]{a^2}}\right)^3}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $|a| \geq b \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)} + \sqrt{a^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)} &= b \\ \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) \sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{2}{3}}} &= b \\ \left(\sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{2}{3}}}\right)^3 &= b \\ x^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{2}{3}} &= b^{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \left(\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{b^2} - \sqrt[3]{a^2}}\right)^3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.19. } \sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2} - (\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1) \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{1+x}} = 1$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 0; x_2 = -1; x_3 = -2; x_4 = -9}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}a &= \sqrt[3]{1+x} \\ a^2 - (a-1)\sqrt[3]{1+a} &= 1 \\ (a-1)(a+1 - \sqrt[3]{1+a}) &= 0 \\ a_1 = 1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0} \\ \sqrt[3]{1+a} = a+1 &= (\sqrt[3]{1+a})^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{1+a} = 0 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = -2} \\ \sqrt[3]{1+a} = -1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x_3 = -9} \\ \sqrt[3]{1+a} = 1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{x_4 = -1}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.20. } \sqrt[4]{a+x} + \sqrt[4]{a-x} = 2\sqrt[8]{a^2-x^2}$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $-a \leq x \leq a$

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\sqrt[4]{a+x} - \sqrt[4]{a-x}\right)^2 &= 0 \\ \sqrt[4]{a+x} &= \sqrt[4]{a-x} && / (\dots)^4 \\ a+x &= a-x \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.21. } \sqrt[n]{(x+1)^2} + \sqrt[n]{(x-1)^2} = 4\sqrt[n]{x^2-1}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{(2 \pm \sqrt{3})^{n+1}}{(2 \pm \sqrt{3})^{n-1}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Ha  $x = 1 \Rightarrow$  Ellentmondás

$$\left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}\right)^2 + 1 = 4\sqrt[n]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$$

$$a = \sqrt[n]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$$

$$a^2 - 4a + 1 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 2 + \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">x_1 = \frac{(2+\sqrt{3})^{n+1}}{(2+\sqrt{3})^{n-1}}$$

$$a_2 = 2 - \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">x_2 = \frac{(2-\sqrt{3})^{n+1}}{(2-\sqrt{3})^{n-1}}$$

$$\text{IV.22. } \sqrt[n]{(x+a)^3} + 2\sqrt[n]{x^3} = 3\sqrt[n]{x^2(x+a)}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{(-2)^{n-1}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Ha  $a = 0 \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">x = 0$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{(x+a)^2}{x^2}} + 2\sqrt[n]{\frac{x}{x+a}} = 3$$

$$b = \sqrt[n]{\frac{x+a}{x}}$$

$$b^2 + \frac{2}{b} = 3$$

$$b^3 - 3b + 2 = 0$$

$$(b-1)(b-1)(b+2) = 0$$

$$b_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">x = \emptyset$$

$$b_2 = -2 \Rightarrow \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">x = \frac{a}{(-2)^{n-1}}$$

$$\text{IV.23. } (1 + \sqrt[3]{x})\sqrt[3]{x^2} + (1 + \sqrt[3]{a})\sqrt[3]{a^2} = 2\sqrt[3]{ax}(1 + \sqrt[6]{ax})$$

$$\span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">x = a$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2} + x + \sqrt[3]{a^2} + a = 2\sqrt[3]{ax} + 2\sqrt{ax}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{ax} + \sqrt[3]{a^2} + x - 2\sqrt{ax} + a = 0$$

$$(\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{a})^2 + (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">x = a$$

$$\text{IV.24. } \sqrt[5]{(3x-5)^3} - \sqrt[5]{(5-3x)^{-3}} = -\frac{52}{10}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5 - \sqrt[3]{5^5}}{3}; \quad x_2 = \frac{5 - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{5^5}}}{3}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \neq \frac{5}{3}$

$$\sqrt[5]{(3x-5)^3} + \sqrt[5]{(3x-5)^{-3}} = -\frac{52}{10}$$

$$a = \sqrt[5]{(3x-5)^3}$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = -\frac{52}{10}$$

$$5a^2 + 26a + 5 = 0$$

$$a_1 = -5 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{5 - \sqrt[3]{5^5}}{3}$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{5 - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{5^5}}}{3}$$

$$\text{IV.25. } (\sqrt[7]{x-1} + \sqrt[7]{x+1})^2 + 5 \left[ \sqrt[7]{(x-1)^2} - \sqrt[7]{(x+1)^2} \right] + 6 (\sqrt[7]{x-1} - \sqrt[7]{x+1})^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{3^7 + 1}{3^7 - 1}, \quad \frac{2^7 + 1}{2^7 - 1}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a = \sqrt[7]{x-1}$$

$$b = \sqrt[7]{x+1}$$

$$(a+b)^2 + 5(a^2 - b^2) + 6(a-b)^2 = 0$$

$$6a^2 - 5ab + b^2 = 0$$

$$(3a-b)(2a-b) = 0$$

$$3a = b \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{3^7 + 1}{3^7 - 1}$$

$$2a = b \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{2^7 + 1}{2^7 - 1}$$

$$\text{IV.26. } (\sqrt[4]{x+a} + \sqrt[4]{x-a})^3 (\sqrt[4]{x+a} - \sqrt[4]{x-a}) = 2b$$

$$x_{1,2} = a + \frac{2a}{1 - \left( \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{b(2a-b)}}{a-b} \right)^4}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq |a|$

$$(\sqrt[4]{x+a} + \sqrt[4]{x-a})^3 (\sqrt[4]{x+a} - \sqrt[4]{x-a}) = 2b$$

$$(\sqrt[4]{x+a} + \sqrt[4]{x-a})^2 (\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x-a}) = 2b$$

$$(\sqrt[4]{x+a} + \sqrt[4]{x-a})^2 (\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x-a}) (\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a}) = 2b (\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a})$$

$$(\sqrt[4]{x+a} + \sqrt[4]{x-a})^2 2a = 2b (\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a})$$

$$a (\sqrt{x+a} + 2\sqrt[4]{x-a}\sqrt[4]{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a}) = b (\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a \left( \sqrt{\frac{x+a}{x-a}} + 2\sqrt[4]{\frac{x+a}{x-a}} + 1 \right) &= b \left( \sqrt{\frac{x+a}{x-a}} + 1 \right) \\
(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{x+a}{x-a}} + 2a\sqrt[4]{\frac{x+a}{x-a}} + (a-b) &= 0 \\
t &= \sqrt[4]{\frac{x+a}{x-a}} \\
(a-b)t^2 + 2at + (a-b) &= 0 \\
t_{1,2} &= \frac{-2a \pm \sqrt{4a^2 - 4(a-b)^2}}{2(a-b)} \\
t_{1,2} &= \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{b(2a-b)}}{a-b} \\
\sqrt[4]{\frac{x+a}{x-a}} &= \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{b(2a-b)}}{a-b} \\
\frac{x+a}{x-a} &= 1 - \frac{2a}{x-a} = \left( \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{b(2a-b)}}{a-b} \right)^4 \\
1 - \left( \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{b(2a-b)}}{a-b} \right)^4 &= \frac{2a}{x-a} \\
\frac{2a}{1 - \left( \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{b(2a-b)}}{a-b} \right)^4} &= x-a \\
x_{1,2} &= a + \frac{2a}{1 - \left( \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{b(2a-b)}}{a-b} \right)^4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.27. } \frac{\sqrt[3]{12+x}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{12+x}}{12} = 21\frac{1}{3}\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2}{21}; x_2 = -\frac{3}{32}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\sqrt[3]{12+x} \left( \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{64}{3}\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{12+x} \frac{x+12}{12x} = \frac{64}{3}\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$(x+12)^{\frac{8}{7}} = 256 \cdot x^{\frac{8}{7}} = (127x)^{\frac{8}{7}}$$

$$x+12 = 127x \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_1 = \frac{2}{21}$$

$$x+12 = -127x \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_2 = -\frac{3}{32}$$

$$\text{IV.28. } \frac{\sqrt[n]{a+x}}{a} + \frac{\sqrt[n]{a+x}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{x}}{b}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{\mp a}{n+1\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n \pm 1}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $abx \neq 0$

$$\sqrt[n]{a+x} \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{\sqrt[n]{x}}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[n]{a+x} \frac{a+x}{ax} &= \frac{\sqrt[n]{x}}{b} \\ (a+x)^{\frac{m+1}{n}} &= x^{\frac{m+1}{n}} \frac{a}{b} \\ a+x &= x^{n+1} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = \frac{a}{n+1 \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n - 1}}} \\ a+x &= -x^{n+1} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \frac{-a}{n+1 \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n + 1}}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.29. } \frac{\sqrt[4]{5-x} + \sqrt[4]{x-2}}{\sqrt[4]{5-x} - \sqrt[4]{x-2}} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[4]{\frac{5-x}{x-2}}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{167}{82}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $2 < x \leq 5$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\sqrt[4]{\frac{5-x}{x-2}} + 1}{\sqrt[4]{\frac{5-x}{x-2}} - 1} &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[4]{\frac{5-x}{x-2}} \\ a &= \sqrt[4]{\frac{5-x}{x-2}} \\ \frac{a+1}{a-1} &= \frac{2}{3}a \\ 0 &= 2a^2 - 5a - 3 \\ a = 3 &= \sqrt[4]{\frac{5-x}{x-2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{167}{82}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.30. } \sqrt[n]{\frac{a-x}{b+x}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{b+x}{a-x}} = 2$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{a-b}{2}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \neq -a; x \neq b$

$$\begin{aligned}t &= \sqrt[n]{\frac{a-x}{b+x}} \\ f + \frac{1}{t} &= 1 \\ t &= 1 \\ \sqrt[n]{\frac{a-x}{b+x}} &= 1 \\ \frac{a-x}{b+x} &= 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{a-b}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV.31. } \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+x^2} + \sqrt[m]{1-x^2}}{\sqrt[m]{1+x^2} - \sqrt[m]{1-x^2}} = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$\boxed{x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(p+q)^m - (p-q)^m}{(p+q)^m + (p-q)^m}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$q \sqrt[m]{1+x^2} + q \sqrt[m]{1-x^2} = p \sqrt[m]{1+x^2} - p \sqrt[m]{1-x^2}$$

$$(p+q) \sqrt[m]{1-x^2} = (p-q) \sqrt[m]{1+x^2}$$

$$(p+q)^m (1-x^2) = (p-q)^m (1+x^2)$$

$$(p+q)^m - (p-q)^m = x^2 [(p+q)^m + (p-q)^m]$$

$$x^2 = \frac{(p+q)^m - (p-q)^m}{(p+q)^m + (p-q)^m} \Rightarrow$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(p+q)^m - (p-q)^m}{(p+q)^m + (p-q)^m}}$$

## 4.5. Négyzetgyökös egyenlőtlenségek

V.1.  $\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{x+1} > \frac{1}{2}$

$$-1 \leq x < \frac{8 - \sqrt{31}}{8}$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $-1 \leq x \leq 3$ 

$$\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{x+1} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3-x} > \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x+1} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$\frac{7}{4} - 2x > \sqrt{x+1} \quad x < \frac{7}{8} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$4x^2 - 8x + \frac{33}{16} > 0$$

$$x < \frac{8 - \sqrt{31}}{8} \text{ vagy } \frac{8 + \sqrt{31}}{8} < x \Rightarrow -1 \leq x < \frac{8 - \sqrt{31}}{8}$$

V.2.  $\frac{4x^2}{(1 - \sqrt{1+2x})^2} < 2x + 9$

$$-\frac{9}{2} \leq x < \frac{45}{8}; x \neq 0$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq -\frac{9}{2}; x \neq 0$ 

$$\frac{4x^2}{(1 - \sqrt{1+2x})^2} < 2x + 9$$

$$\frac{4x^2 (1 + \sqrt{1+2x})^2}{(1 - \sqrt{1+2x})^2 (1 + \sqrt{1+2x})^2} < 2x + 9$$

$$\frac{4x^2 (1 + \sqrt{1+2x})^2}{4x^2} < 2x + 9$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{1+2x})^2 < 2x + 9$$

$$2\sqrt{1+2x} < 7$$

$$x < \frac{45}{8} \Rightarrow -\frac{9}{2} \leq x < \frac{45}{8}; x \neq 0$$

V.3.  $\sqrt{3-2x-x^2} > x+2$

$$-2 \leq x < \frac{-3 + \sqrt{7}}{2}$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $-2 \leq x \leq 1$ 

$$\sqrt{3-2x-x^2} > x+2 \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$0 > 2x^2 + 6x + 1$$

$$\frac{-3 - \sqrt{7}}{2} < x < \frac{-3 + \sqrt{7}}{2} \Rightarrow -2 \leq x < \frac{-3 + \sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$\text{V.4. } \sqrt{9x+7} < \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2} < 3\sqrt{x+1}; \quad x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

Igaz az állítás

**Megoldás**

Nézzük a jobb oldali egyenlőtlenséget:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2} &< 3\sqrt{x+1} \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+2} &< 2\sqrt{x+1} && / (\dots)^2 \\ \sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+2} &< x+1 && / (\dots)^2 \\ 0 < 1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Ekvivalens átalakítások...}} \end{aligned}$$

Nézzük a bal oldali egyenlőtlenséget:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{9x+7} &< \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2} \\ 3\sqrt{x+\frac{7}{9}} &< \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2} \\ \text{Mivel } \sqrt{x+\frac{7}{9}} &< \sqrt{x+1} \\ \text{ezért elég } 2\sqrt{x+\frac{7}{9}} &< \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+2} && / (\dots)^2 \\ x + \frac{5}{9} &< \sqrt{x(x+2)} && / (\dots)^2 \\ \frac{25}{72} &< x \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Ekvivalens átalakítások...}} \end{aligned}$$

## 4.6. Gyökös egyenletrendszerek, 2 ismeretlen

$$\text{VI.1. } \begin{cases} \frac{7}{\sqrt{x-7}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{y+6}} = \frac{5}{3}; \\ \frac{5}{\sqrt{x-7}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{y+6}} = 2\frac{1}{6}. \end{cases}$$

M (16; 30)

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x > 7$ ;  $y > -6$ 

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-7}} \quad (> 0)$$

$$b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y+6}} \quad (> 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} 7a - 4b = \frac{5}{3}; \\ 5a + 3b = 2\frac{1}{6}. \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 16}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 30}$$

$$\text{VI.2. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 3; \\ xy = 4. \end{cases}$$

 $M_1(1; 4); M_2(4; 1)$ **Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0$ ;  $y \geq 0$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} &= 3; & / (\dots)^2 \\ x + y &= 5 & \Rightarrow y = 5 - x \\ x(5 - x) &= 4 \\ x^2 - 5x + 4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(1; 4)}$$

$$x = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(4; 1)}$$

**2. Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned} xy &= 4 \\ \sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} &= 2 \\ \sqrt{y} &= 3 - \sqrt{x} \\ \sqrt{x}(3 - \sqrt{x}) &= 2 \\ x - 3\sqrt{x} + 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(1; 4)}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(4; 1)}$$

$$\text{VI.3. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} = 3, \\ xy = 8. \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{M_1(1; 8); M_2(8; 1)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x; y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} xy &= 8 \\ \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{y} &= 2 \\ \sqrt[3]{y} &= 3 - \sqrt[3]{x} \\ \sqrt[3]{x}(3 - \sqrt[3]{x}) &= 2 \\ (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(1; 8)}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(8; 1)}$$

**2. Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} &= 3 && / (\dots)^3 \\ x + y + 3\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{y}(\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y}) &= 27 \\ x + y &= 9 && \Rightarrow y = 9 - x \\ x(9 - x) &= 8 \\ x^2 - 9x + 8 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(1; 8)}$$

$$x = 8 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(8; 1)}$$

$$\text{VI.4. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{y} = 2, \\ xy = 27. \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{M_1(-1; -27); M_2(27; 1)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x; y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{y} &= 3 \\ \sqrt[3]{y} &= \sqrt[3]{x} - 2 \\ \sqrt[3]{x}(\sqrt[3]{x} - 2) &= 3 \\ (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{x} - 3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(-1; -27)}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(27; 1)}$$

**2. Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{y} &= 2 && / (\dots)^3 \\ x - y - 3\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{y}(\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{y}) &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x - y &= 26 \\
 y &= x - 26 \\
 x(x - 26) &= 27 \\
 x^2 - 26x - 27 &= 0 \\
 x = -1 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(-1; -27)} \\
 x = 27 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(27; 1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.5. } \begin{cases} x = 6\sqrt{x+y}, \\ y = 2\sqrt{x+y}. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(0; 0); M_2(48; 16)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0; y \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= 6\sqrt{x+y} = 3 \cdot 2\sqrt{x+y} = 3y \\
 x &= 3y \\
 y &= 4\sqrt{y} \\
 y - 4\sqrt{y} &= 0 \\
 \sqrt{y}(\sqrt{y} - 4) &= 0 \\
 \sqrt{y} = 0 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(0; 0)} \\
 \sqrt{y} = 4 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(48; 16)}
 \end{aligned}$$

**2. Megoldás**

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + y &= 8\sqrt{x+y} \\
 x + y - 8\sqrt{x+y} &= 0 \\
 \sqrt{x+y}(\sqrt{x+y} - 8) &= 0 \\
 \sqrt{x+y} = 0 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(0; 0)} \\
 \sqrt{x+y} = 8 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(48; 16)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.6. } \begin{cases} (x^2 + xy + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 185, \\ (x^2 - xy + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 65. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_{1;2}(\pm 3; \pm 4); M_{3;4}(\pm 4; \pm 3)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $\mathbb{R}$

Ha  $xy = 0$  akkor ellentmondás!

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x^2 - xy + y^2} &= \frac{185}{65} = \frac{37}{13} \\
 a &= \frac{x}{y} \\
 \frac{a^2 + a + 1}{a^2 - a + 1} &= \frac{37}{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$12a^2 - 25a + 12 = 0$$

$$\text{Ha } a_1 = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3}x$$

$$x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(3; 4)} \text{ és } \boxed{M_2(-3; -4)}$$

$$\text{Ha } a_2 = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x$$

$$x^2 = 16 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_3(4; 3)} \text{ és } \boxed{M_4(-4; -3)}$$

$$\text{VI.7. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[4]{x^3} + \sqrt[4]{y^3} = 35, \\ \sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt[4]{y} = 5. \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{M_1(16; 81); M_2(81; 16)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0; y \geq 0$

$$a = \sqrt[4]{x} \geq 0$$

$$b = \sqrt[4]{y} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a^3 + b^3 = 35 \\ a + b = 5 \quad b = 5 - a \end{cases}$$

$$a^3 + (5 - a)^3 = 35$$

$$a^2 - 5a + 6 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 2 = \sqrt[4]{x} \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(16; 81)}$$

$$a_2 = 3 = \sqrt[4]{x} \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(81; 16)}$$

$$\text{VI.8. } \begin{cases} x + y = 10, \\ \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = \frac{5}{2}. \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{M_1(8; 2); M_2(2; 8)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x > 0; y > 0$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} \quad (> 0)$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$a_1 = 2 \Rightarrow x = 4y \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(8; 2)}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = 4x \Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(2; 8)}$$

$$\text{VI.9. } \begin{cases} x + y - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} - 2\sqrt{xy} = 2, \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 8. \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{M_1(25; 9); M_2\left(\frac{49}{4}; \frac{81}{4}\right)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0; y \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + y - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} - 2\sqrt{xy} &= 2 \\
 x + y - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} - 2\sqrt{xy} + \frac{1}{4} &= \frac{9}{4} \\
 \left(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 &= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \\
 \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} = 2 \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 8 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(25; 9)} \\
 \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} = -1 \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 8 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_2\left(\frac{49}{4}; \frac{81}{4}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.10. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{x+y}{5x}} + \sqrt{\frac{5x}{x+y}} = \frac{34}{15}, \\ x + y = 12. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1\left(\frac{20}{3}; \frac{16}{3}\right); M_2\left(\frac{108}{125}; \frac{1392}{125}\right)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \sqrt{\frac{x+y}{5x}} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{5x}} \quad (> 0) \\
 a + \frac{1}{a} &= \frac{34}{15} \\
 a = \frac{3}{5} &= \sqrt{\frac{12}{5x}} \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1\left(\frac{20}{3}; \frac{16}{3}\right)} \\
 a = \frac{5}{3} &= \sqrt{\frac{12}{5x}} \Rightarrow \boxed{M_2\left(\frac{108}{125}; \frac{1392}{125}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.11. } \begin{cases} x + y - \sqrt{\frac{x+y}{x-y}} = \frac{12}{x-y}, \\ xy = 15. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_{1;2}(\pm 5; \pm 3)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x > y > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x+y)(x-y) - \sqrt{(x+y)(x-y)} &= 12 \\
 (x^2 - y^2) - \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} - 12 &= 0 \\
 a &= \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \quad (> 0) \\
 a^2 - a - 12 &= 0 \\
 a &= 4 = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \\
 x^2 - y^2 &= 16 \\
 y &= \frac{15}{x} \\
 x^4 - 16x^2 - 225 &= 0 \\
 x^2 &= 25 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_{1;2}(\pm 5; \pm 3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.12. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{3y-2x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{4y}{3y-2x}} = 2\sqrt{2}, \\ 3(x^2+1) = (y+1)(y-x+1). \end{cases}$$

$$M_1(1; 2); M_2(2; 4)$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $y \neq 0$ ;  $3y \neq 2x$ ;  $\frac{3y-2x}{y} > 0$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{3y-2x}{y}} \quad (> 0)$$

$$a + \frac{2}{a} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{\frac{3y-2x}{y}}$$

$$y = 2x$$

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

$$x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow M_1(1; 2)$$

$$x_2 = 2 \Rightarrow M_2(2; 4)$$

$$\text{VI.13. } \begin{cases} x + y + \sqrt{xy} = 14, \\ x^2 + y^2 + xy = 84. \end{cases}$$

$$M_1(2; 8); M_2(8; 2)$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x; y \geq 0$

$$a = x + y \quad (\geq 0)$$

$$b = \sqrt{xy} \quad (\geq 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 14 \\ a^2 - b^2 = 84 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a - b = 6$$

$$a = 10$$

$$b = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 10 \\ xy = 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = 10 - x$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 2 \Rightarrow M_1(2; 8)$$

$$x_2 = 8 \Rightarrow M_2(8; 2)$$

$$\text{VI.14. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 1 + \frac{7}{\sqrt{xy}}, \\ \sqrt{x^3y} + \sqrt{xy^3} = 78. \end{cases}$$

$$M_1(4; 9); M_2(9; 4)$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x; y > 0$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = \sqrt{xy} + 7 \\ \sqrt{xy}(x + y) = 78 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{xy}(\sqrt{xy} + 7) &= 78 \\ (\sqrt{xy})^2 + 7\sqrt{xy} - 78 &= 0 \\ \sqrt{xy} &= 6 \\ \begin{cases} xy = 36 \\ x + y = 13 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow y = 13 - x \\ x^2 - 36x + 13 &= 0 \\ x_1 = 4 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(4; 9)} \\ x_2 = 9 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(9; 4)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.15. a) } \begin{cases} x^2 + y\sqrt{xy} = 420, \\ y^2 + x\sqrt{xy} = 280. \end{cases}$$

 $\boxed{M(18; 8)}$ 

$$\text{b) } \begin{cases} x^2 + y\sqrt{xy} = 105, \\ y^2 + x\sqrt{xy} = 70. \end{cases}$$

 $\boxed{M(9; 4)}$ **a) Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x > 0; y > 0$ 

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + y\sqrt{xy} &= \sqrt{x}(x\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{y}) = 420 \\ y^2 + x\sqrt{xy} &= \sqrt{y}(x\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{y}) = 280 \\ \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}} &= \frac{420}{280} = \frac{3}{2} \\ x &= \frac{9}{4}y \\ y^2 + \frac{9}{4}y\sqrt{y\frac{9}{4}y} &= 280 \\ y^2 &= 64 \\ y = 8 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M(18; 8)}\end{aligned}$$

**b) Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x > 0; y > 0$ 

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + y\sqrt{xy} &= \sqrt{x}(x\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{y}) = 105 \\ y^2 + x\sqrt{xy} &= \sqrt{y}(x\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{y}) = 70 \\ \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}} &= \frac{105}{70} = \frac{3}{2} \\ x &= \frac{9}{4}y \\ y^2 + \frac{9}{4}y\sqrt{y\frac{9}{4}y} &= 70 \\ y^2 &= 16 \\ y = 4 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M(9; 4)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.16. } \begin{cases} x\sqrt{x} + y\sqrt{y} = 341, \\ x\sqrt{y} + y\sqrt{x} = 330. \end{cases}$$

$$M_1(25; 36); M_2(36; 25)$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq 0; y \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \\ b &= \sqrt{y} \geq 0 \\ a^3 + b^3 &= 341 \\ a^2b + ab^2 &= 330 \\ (a+b)^3 &= 341 + 3 \cdot 330 = 1331 = 11^3 \\ a+b &= 11 \\ 330 &= ab(a+b) = 11ab \\ \begin{cases} a+b &= 11 \\ ab &= 30 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1 = 5 \Rightarrow b_1 = 6 \Rightarrow M_1(25; 36)$$

$$a_2 = 6 \Rightarrow b_2 = 5 \Rightarrow M_2(36; 25)$$

$$\text{VI.17. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+y}{x-y}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} = \frac{3}{2}, \\ x^2 - y^2 = 32. \end{cases}$$

$$M_1(9; 7); M_2(-9; -7)$$

$$M_3(9; -7); M_4(-9; 7)$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $|x| \neq |y|$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+y}{x-y}} \\ a - \frac{1}{a} &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

I. eset

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 = 2 &\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+y}{x-y}} = 2 \Rightarrow 9y = 7x \\ 49x^2 - 49y^2 &= 81y^2 - 49y^2 = 32y^2 = 49 \cdot 32 \\ y^2 = 49 &\Rightarrow M_1(9; 7) \text{ és } M_2(-9; -7) \end{aligned}$$

II. eset

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 = -\frac{1}{2} &\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+y}{x-y}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 9y = -7x \\ 49x^2 - 49y^2 &= 81y^2 - 49y^2 = 32y^2 = 49 \cdot 32 \\ y^2 = 49 &\Rightarrow M_3(9; -7) \text{ és } M_4(-9; 7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.18. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{6x+5} - \sqrt[3]{4x-3y} = 1, \\ 6x+3y = 4. \end{cases}$$

$$M_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$M_2 = \left( \frac{-317 + 45\sqrt{33}}{32}; \frac{1015 - 135\sqrt{33}}{48} \right)$$

$$M_3 = \left( \frac{-317 - 45\sqrt{33}}{32}; \frac{1015 + 135\sqrt{33}}{48} \right)$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $\mathbb{R}$ 

$$a = \sqrt[3]{6x + 5}$$

$$b = \sqrt[3]{4x - 3y}$$

$$\begin{cases} a - b = 1 \\ 5a^3 - 3b^3 = 27 \end{cases}$$

$$a = b + 1$$

$$5(b + 1)^3 - 3b^3 = 27$$

$$2b^3 + 15b^2 + 15b - 32 = 0$$

$$(b - 1)(2b^2 + 17b + 32) = 0$$

$$b_1 = 1$$

$$a_1 = 2 \Rightarrow M_1 = \left( \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$b_2 = \frac{-17 + \sqrt{33}}{4}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{-13 + \sqrt{33}}{4} \Rightarrow M_2 = \left( \frac{-317 + 45\sqrt{33}}{32}; \frac{1015 - 135\sqrt{33}}{48} \right)$$

$$b_3 = \frac{-17 - \sqrt{33}}{4}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{-13 - \sqrt{33}}{4} \Rightarrow M_3 = \left( \frac{-317 - 45\sqrt{33}}{32}; \frac{1015 + 135\sqrt{33}}{48} \right)$$

$$\text{VI.19. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{y}} + \sqrt{y + \frac{1}{x}} = 2\sqrt{2}, \\ (x^2 + 1)y + (y^2 + 1)x = 4xy. \end{cases}$$

$$M(1; 1)$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $xy \neq 0$ 

$$\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{y}} + \sqrt{y + \frac{1}{x}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{xy + 1}}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{\sqrt{xy + 1}}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{xy + 1}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}) = 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{xy} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$(xy + 1)(x + 2\sqrt{xy} + y) = 8xy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(x^2 + 1)y + (y^2 + 1)x &= 4xy \\
(xy + 1)(x + y) &= 4xy \\
\frac{x + 2\sqrt{xy} + y}{x + y} &= 2 \\
(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})^2 &= 0 \\
y &= x \\
2x^3 + 2x &= 4x^2 \\
2x(x - 1)^2 &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M(1; 1)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.20. } \begin{cases} x + \sqrt{y} - 56 = 0, \\ \sqrt{x} + y - 56 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M(49; 49)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x, y \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
x - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} - y &= 0 \\
(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} - 1) &= 0 \\
\text{I. eset} \\
\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} &= 1 \\
x + y &= 111 \Rightarrow \text{ellentmondás!} \\
\text{II. eset} \\
\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} &= 0 \\
x + \sqrt{x} - 56 &= 0 \\
\sqrt{x} &= 7 \Rightarrow \boxed{M(49; 49)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.21. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x + 2y} + \sqrt[3]{x - y + 2} = 3, \\ 2x + y = 7. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1\left(\frac{13}{5}; \frac{-5}{3}\right); M_2(2; 3)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= \sqrt[3]{x + 2y} \\
b &= \sqrt[3]{x - y + 2} \\
\begin{cases} a + b = 3 \\ a^3 + b^3 = 9 \end{cases} \\
a^3 + b^3 &= (a + b)^3 - 3ab(a + b) \\
\begin{cases} ab = 2 \\ a + b = 3 \end{cases} \\
a_1 = 1 &\Rightarrow x + 2y = 1 \\
b_1 = 2 &\Rightarrow x - y = 6 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1 = \left(\frac{13}{5}; \frac{-5}{3}\right)} \\
a_1 = 2 &\Rightarrow x + 2y = 8 \\
b_1 = 1 &\Rightarrow x - y = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_2(2; 3)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.22. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{20y}{x}} = \sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{x-y}, \\ \sqrt{\frac{16x}{5y}} = \sqrt{x+y} - \sqrt{x-y}. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M(5; 4)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \geq y > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{20 \cdot 16}{5}} &= (x+y) - (x-y) \Rightarrow y = 4 \\ \sqrt{\frac{4x}{5}} &= \sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x-4} \quad / (\dots)^2 \\ \frac{4x}{5} &= 2x - 2\sqrt{x^2-16} \\ 10\sqrt{x^2-16} &= 6x \quad / (\dots)^2 \\ x^2 &= 25 \\ x = 5 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M(5; 4)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.23. } \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{\frac{y+1}{x}} - 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+1}} = 1, \\ \sqrt{x+y+1} + \sqrt{x-y+10} = 5. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(1; 7); M_2\left(\frac{49}{64}; \frac{41}{8}\right); M_3(7; -8)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x \neq 0; y \neq -1$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{y+1}{x}} \\ a - \frac{2}{a} &= 1 \\ \text{I. eset} \\ a_1 = 2 &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{y+1}{x}} \\ y &= 8x - 1 \\ \sqrt{9x} + \sqrt{11-7x} &= 5 \quad / (\dots)^2 \\ \sqrt{9x}\sqrt{11-7x} &= 7-x \quad / (\dots)^2 \\ 64x^2 - 113x + 49 &= 0 \\ x_1 = 1 &\Rightarrow y_1 = 7 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(1; 7)} \\ x_2 = \frac{49}{64} &\Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{41}{8} \Rightarrow \boxed{M_2 = \left(\frac{49}{64}; \frac{41}{8}\right)} \\ \text{II. eset} \\ a_2 = -1 &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{y+1}{x}} \\ x + y + 1 &= 0 \\ x - y + 10 &= 25 \\ x = 7 &\Rightarrow y = -8 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_3(7; -8)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VI.24. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} = 6, \\ xy^2 = 6\sqrt{10}. \end{cases}$$

$$M_{1,2} = (10; \pm\sqrt{6})$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x > 0; y \neq 0; |x| \geq |y|$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} = 6 \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 - y^4} = 18$$

$$x^2 y^4 = 360 \Rightarrow y^4 = \frac{360}{x^2}$$

$$x^2 + \sqrt{x^4 - \frac{360}{x^2}} = 18$$

$$\sqrt{x^4 - \frac{360}{x^2}} = 18 - x^2 \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$x^2 - \frac{10}{x^2} = 9$$

$$x^4 - 9x^2 - 10 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 10 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{10} \Rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{6}$$

$$M_{1,2} = (10; \pm\sqrt{6})$$

$$\text{VI.25. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 3, \\ \sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{y+3} = 5. \end{cases}$$

$$M_1(4; 1); M_2\left(\frac{121}{64}; \frac{169}{64}\right)$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $0 \leq x, y \leq 9$

$$\sqrt{x} = 3 - \sqrt{y} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$x = 9 - 6\sqrt{y} + y$$

$$\sqrt{x+5} = 5 - \sqrt{y+3} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$x = 23 - 10\sqrt{y-3} + y$$

$$9 - 6\sqrt{y} + y = 23 - 10\sqrt{y-3} + y$$

$$10\sqrt{y-3} = 14 + \sqrt{y} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$8y + 23 = 21\sqrt{y} \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$$64y^2 - 233y + 169 = 0$$

$$y_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 4 \Rightarrow M_1(4; 1)$$

$$y_2 = \frac{169}{64} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{121}{64} \Rightarrow M_2 = \left(\frac{121}{64}; \frac{169}{64}\right)$$

$$\text{VI.26. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + 3xp + p^2} - \sqrt{y^2 + 3yp + p^2} = x - y \\ xy = p^2 \end{cases}$$

$$M_1 = (0; y); y \in \mathbb{R}; y \geq 0$$

$$M_2 = (x; 0); x \in \mathbb{R}; x \geq 0 \quad \text{d}$$

$$M_3 = (r; r); r \in \mathbb{R}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x; y$  nem lehet a  $\left(\frac{-3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}p; \frac{-3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}p\right)$  nyílt intervallumban (esetleg a határokat felcserélve!)

Ha  $p = 0$ , akkor

$$xy = 0$$

$$\text{Ha } x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1 = (0; y); y \in \mathbb{R}; y \geq 0}$$

$$\text{Ha } y = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_2 = (x; 0); x \in \mathbb{R}; x \geq 0}$$

Ha  $x = y$ , akkor  $\boxed{M_3 = (r; r); r \in \mathbb{R}}$

A továbbiakban  $xyp \neq 0$  és  $x \neq y$ .

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 3xp + p^2} - \sqrt{y^2 + 3yp + p^2} = x - y$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 3xp - y^2 - 3yp}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3xp + p^2} + \sqrt{y^2 + 3yp + p^2}} = x - y$$

$$(x - y)(x + y + 3p) = (x - y)\sqrt{x^2 + 3xp + p^2} + \sqrt{y^2 + 3yp + p^2}$$

$$x + y + 3p = \sqrt{x^2 + 3xp + p^2} + \sqrt{y^2 + 3yp + p^2}$$

Az eredeti egyenlethez hozzáadva:

$$2\sqrt{x^2 + 3xp + p^2} = 2x + 3p \quad / (\dots)^2$$

$p = 0$  ez pedig nem lehet.

## 4.7. Gyökös egyenletrendszerek, 3 vagy több ismeretlen

Oldjuk meg a következő egyenletrendszereket a valós számok halmazán!

$$\text{VII.1. } \begin{cases} x^3 + xyz = \sqrt{xyz}, \\ y^3 + xyz = \sqrt{xyz}, \\ z^3 + xyz = \sqrt{xyz}. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(0; 0; 0); M_2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}\right)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $xyz \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 = y^3 = z^3 &\Rightarrow x = y = z \\ 2x^3 = \sqrt{x^3} \\ \sqrt{x^3} (2\sqrt{x^3} - 1) &= 0 \\ \sqrt{x^3} = 0 &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(0; 0; 0)} \\ \sqrt{x^3} = \frac{1}{2} &\Rightarrow \boxed{M_2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VII.2. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = 4, \\ x + y + z = 6, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 18. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{M_1(4; 1; 1); M_2(1; 4; 1); M_3(1; 1; 4)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x, y, z \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} &= 4 - \sqrt{z} && / (\dots)^2 \\ x + y + 2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} &= (4 - \sqrt{z})^2 \\ 6 - z + 2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} &= (4 - \sqrt{z})^2 \\ \sqrt{xy} &= z - 4\sqrt{z} + 5 && / (\dots)^2 \\ xy &= (z - 4\sqrt{z} + 5)^2 \\ x + y &= 6 - z && / (\dots)^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 2xy &= (6 - z)^2 \\ 18 - z^2 + 2xy &= (6 - z)^2 \\ xy &= z^2 - 6z + 9 \\ z^2 - 6z + 9 &= (z - 4\sqrt{z} + 5)^2 \\ 0 &= z\sqrt{z} - 4z + 5\sqrt{z} - 2 \\ 0 &= (\sqrt{z} - 1)(\sqrt{z} - 1)(\sqrt{z} - 2) \end{aligned}$$

I. eset

$$\sqrt{z} = 1$$

$$z = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 5 \\ xy = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{M_1(1; 4; 1)} \text{ s } \boxed{M_2(4; 1; 1)}$$

II. eset

$$\sqrt{z} = 2$$

$$z = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 2 \\ xy = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{M_3(1; 1; 4)}$$

$$\text{VII.3. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = z, \\ 2x + 2y + a = 0, \\ z^4 + az^2 + b = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$M_1 \left( \frac{-1 + \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{-1 - \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{\sqrt{-2a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}}{2} \right)$$

$$M_2 \left( \frac{-1 - \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{-1 + \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{\sqrt{-2a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}}{2} \right)$$

**Megoldás**Értelmezési tartomány:  $x, y, z \geq 0$ ;  $a^2 \geq 4b \geq a^2 - 1$ 

$$x + y = -\frac{1}{2}a$$

$$x + 2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} + y = z^2$$

$$2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} = z^2 + \frac{1}{2}a$$

$$\left(z^2 + \frac{1}{2}a\right)^2 + b - \frac{1}{4}a^2 = 0$$

$$4xy + b - \frac{1}{4}a^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} xy = \frac{a^2}{16} - \frac{b}{4} \\ x + y = -\frac{1}{2}a \end{cases}$$

$$(x; y) = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}$$

$$M_1 = \left( \frac{-1 + \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{-1 - \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{\sqrt{-2a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}}{2} \right)$$

$$M_2 = \left( \frac{-1 - \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{-1 + \sqrt{4b + 1 - a^2}}{4}; \frac{\sqrt{-2a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{VII.4. } \begin{cases} \sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{y+z} = 3, \\ \sqrt{y+z} + \sqrt{z+x} = 5, \\ \sqrt{z+x} + \sqrt{x+y} = 4. \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{M(3; -2; 6)}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $x + y \geq 0$ ;  $y + z \geq 0$ ;  $z + x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{y+z} + \sqrt{z+x} &= 6 \\ \sqrt{x+y} &= 1 \Rightarrow x+y = 1 \\ \sqrt{y+z} &= 2 \Rightarrow y+z = 4 \\ \sqrt{z+x} &= 3 \Rightarrow z+x = 9 \\ x+y+z &= 7 \Rightarrow \boxed{M(3; -2; 6)}\end{aligned}$$

VII.5. 
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2} + \dots + \sqrt{x_{2017}} = \sqrt{2017}, \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{2017} = 2017 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 2017; x_i = 0 \text{ és permutációi}}$$

**Megoldás**

Értelmezési tartomány:  $\forall x_i \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2} + \dots + \sqrt{x_{2017}} &= \sqrt{2017} && / (\dots)^2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{2017} + 2 \sum \sqrt{x_i} \sqrt{x_j} &= 2017 \\ \sum \sqrt{x_i} \sqrt{x_j} &= 0 \\ \text{minden } \sqrt{x_i} \sqrt{x_j} &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 2017; x_i = 0 \text{ és permutációi}}\end{aligned}$$