> $y1 := \text{sqrt}(x) + \text{sqrt}(1 - x^2)$

$$y1 := \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$ (1)

> $y2 := \text{sqrt}(-4x^2 - 3z + 2)$

$$y2 := \sqrt{-4x^2 - 3z + 2}$$ (2)

> $roots1 := y1 - y2;$

$$roots1 := \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1 - x^2} - \sqrt{-4x^2 - 3z + 2}$$ (3)

> # I want to see where roots1 is zero.
> # first I must determine the domain of the graph
> # that is what values of x give real result.
> # x >= 0 for the first term of roots1
> # x > 1 or x < -1 for the second term of roots1
>

> $solve(-4x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0)$

$$-\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{41}, \ -\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{41}$$ (4)

> # my first guess is that any real solutions must be greater than 1.
>

> #My answer is that there are no real solutions to y1 = y2.
> #Matt C. Anderson
> #2 - 25 - 2016
>