

Investigation: Radicals

Part A) Evaluate without the use of a calculator:

$$\sqrt{4 \times 9} = \sqrt{36} = 6 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{9} = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$\sqrt{4 \times 16} = \sqrt{64} = 8 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{16} = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$$

$$\sqrt{9 \times 16} = \quad \quad \quad \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{16} =$$

$$\sqrt{4 \times 25} = \quad \quad \quad \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{25} =$$

What do you notice? Write a rule to explain your observations.

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Part B) Evaluate (round to 4 decimal places) with a calculator:

$$\sqrt{5 \times 5} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} = 2.2361 \times 2.2361 = 5$$

$$\sqrt{9 \times 3} = \quad \quad \quad \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{3} =$$

$$\sqrt{2 \times 10} = \quad \quad \quad \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{10} =$$

$$\sqrt{6 \times 3} = \quad \quad \quad \sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{3} =$$

Does the rule you created in part A still work?

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Part C) Without a calculator, write each radical in a different way. (Notice the similarity to the numbers from part B)

$$\sqrt{27} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 5} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \times 18 \\ 2 \times 9 \\ 3 \times 6 \end{array}$$

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Skill Builder: Operations with Radicals

The **product property** of radicals states:

$$\text{For } a \geq 0, b \geq 0; \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$$

We can use this property to simplify & perform operations with radicals

Simplifying Radicals

1. Find 2 factors, one of which is a perfect square (highest perfect square possible).
2. Rewrite as two radicals. (First radical must be the perfect square.)
3. Evaluate the perfect square.

If the number under your radical cannot be divided evenly by any of the perfect squares, your radical is already in simplest form and cannot be reduced further.

Practice: Simplify

a) $\sqrt{12}$

$$= \sqrt{4 \cdot 3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

b) $2\sqrt{24}$

$$= 2 \cdot \sqrt{4 \cdot 6} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{6} = 4\sqrt{6}$$

c) $\sqrt{32}$

$$= \sqrt{16 \cdot 2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

d) $-\sqrt{8}$

$$= -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 8} \\ = 2\sqrt{8} \\ = 2\sqrt{4 \cdot 2} \\ = 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \\ = 4\sqrt{2} \end{array}$$

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Multiplying Radicals

- Outside times outside, stays outside.
- Inside times inside, stays inside.
- Simplify radical

a) $2\sqrt{2} \times 3\sqrt{7}$

$$= 6\sqrt{14}$$

b) $5\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{5}$

$$= 5\sqrt{30}$$

c) $-8\sqrt{10} \times 2\sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -16\sqrt{20} \\ &= -16\sqrt{4 \cdot 5} \\ &= -16 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{5} \\ &= -32\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

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Dividing Radicals

- Outside divided by outside, stays outside.
- Inside divided by inside, stays inside.
- Simplify radical.

a) $\frac{2\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$= 2\sqrt{5}$$

b) $\frac{\sqrt{24}}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{12} \\ &= \sqrt{4 \cdot 3} \\ &= 2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

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Adding/Subtracting Radicals

- You can only add or subtract like radicals (think algebra: like terms)
- Reduce if needed, then collect like radicals

Simplify any individual radical terms first.

Example: $3\sqrt{7} + 2\sqrt{7} = 5\sqrt{7}$

Practice: Simplify

a) $3\sqrt{11} + 2\sqrt{11}$

$$= 5\sqrt{11}$$

b) $5\sqrt{8} - 3\sqrt{18}$

$$= 5 \cdot \sqrt{4} \sqrt{2} - 3 \sqrt{9} \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 10\sqrt{2} - 9\sqrt{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}$$

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Multiplying Radical Expressions

To multiply radical expressions use the distributive law and simplify where possible.

Example: $3\sqrt{3}(4-2\sqrt{8})$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$= 12\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{24}$$

$$= 12\sqrt{3} - 6 \cdot \sqrt{4} \sqrt{6}$$

$$= 12\sqrt{3} - 6 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{6}$$

$$= 12\sqrt{3} - 12\sqrt{6}$$

Example: $(2+3\sqrt{5})(3-2\sqrt{6})$

FOIL

$$= 6 - 4\sqrt{6} + 9\sqrt{5} - 6\sqrt{30}$$

Stop here! This is the final answer. There are no "like radicals" and they are all reduced.

Example: $(7+2\sqrt{6})(6-\sqrt{6})$

$$= 42 - 7\sqrt{6} + 12\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{36}$$

$$= 42 + 5\sqrt{6} - 2 \cdot 6$$

$$= 42 + 5\sqrt{6} - 12$$

$$= 30 + 5\sqrt{6}$$

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HW:

1. correct and sign quizzes
2. p. 167 #1-7ace, 15b, 17*hard!!!!