Investigation: Radicals

Part A) Evaluate without the use of a calculator:

$$\sqrt{4 \times 9} = \sqrt{36}$$

$$= 6$$

$$\sqrt{4 \times 16} = \sqrt{64}$$

$$= 8$$

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

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

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

Sep 26-1:50 PM

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

$$\sqrt{5 \times 5} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$= 5$$

$$\sqrt{9 \times 3} = \sqrt{2 \times 10} = \sqrt{2 \times 10} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} = 2.2361 \times 2.2361$$

$$= 5$$

$$\sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2$$

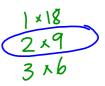
Does the rule you created in part A still work?

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

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

$$\sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4.5} = \sqrt{4}.\sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9.2} = \sqrt{9}.\sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$



Feb 7-6:13 PM

Skill Builder: Operations with Radicals

The product property of radicals states:

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

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.)

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)
$$\sqrt{12}$$
 b) $2\sqrt{24}$ c) $\sqrt{32}$ d) $-\sqrt{8}$

= $\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2}$ = $2 \cdot \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{6}$ = $\sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{2}$ = $-2\sqrt{2}$

= $2\sqrt{3}$ = $2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{6}$ = $\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{8}$ = $2\sqrt{8}$ = $2\sqrt{8}$ = $2\sqrt{4}\sqrt{2}$ = $2\sqrt{2}$ = $2\sqrt{2}$

Feb 7-6:15 PM

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)
$$5\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{5}$$
 c) $-8\sqrt{10} \times 2$ = $-16\sqrt{20}$

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

= $-16\sqrt{20}$
= $-16\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5}$
= $-16 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{5}$
= $-32\sqrt{5}$

Feb 7-6:21 PM

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

$$= \sqrt{12}$$

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

$$= 2\sqrt{3}$$

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

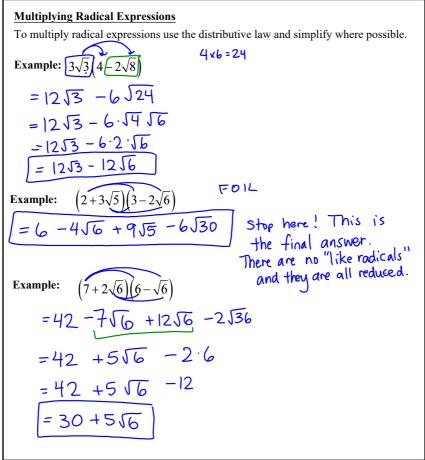
Practice: Simplify

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

b) $5\sqrt{8} - 3\sqrt{18}$
 $= 5 \cdot \sqrt{4}\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{9}\sqrt{2}$
 $= 10\sqrt{2} - 9\sqrt{2}$

$$=\sqrt{2}$$

Feb 7-6:25 PM



Feb 7-6:27 PM

HW:

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