

Rationalisation Ex 3.2 Q7

Answer:

We know that $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$. We have to find the value of $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$

As $x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ therefore,

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

We know that rationalization factor for $2+\sqrt{3}$ is $2-\sqrt{3}$. We will multiply numerator and denominator of the given expression $\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}$ by $2-\sqrt{3}$, to get

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

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

$$= \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4 - 3}$$

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

Putting the value of x and $\frac{1}{x}$, we get

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

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

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

$$= 52$$

Hence the value of the given expression 52

Rationalisation Ex 3.2 Q8

Answer:

We know that $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2$. We have to find the value of $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$. As $x = 3 + \sqrt{8}$ therefore,

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

We know that rationalization factor for $3+\sqrt{8}~{\rm is}\,3-\sqrt{8}$. We will multiply numerator and

denominator of the given expression $\frac{1}{3+\sqrt{8}}$ by $3-\sqrt{8}$, to get

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3 + \sqrt{8}} \times \frac{3 - \sqrt{8}}{3 - \sqrt{8}}$$

$$= \frac{3 - \sqrt{8}}{(3)^2 - (\sqrt{8})^2}$$

$$= \frac{3 - \sqrt{8}}{9 - 8}$$

$$= 3 - \sqrt{8}$$

Putting the value of x and $\frac{1}{x}$, we get

$$x^{2} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} = \left(3 + \sqrt{8} + 3 - \sqrt{8}\right)^{2} - 2$$
$$= (6)^{2} - 2$$
$$= 36 - 2$$
$$= 34$$

Hence the given expression is simplified to 34.

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