Topic: Rationalizing with conjugate method

Question: Simplify the expression.

$$\frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}-2}$$

## **Answer choices:**

A 
$$\frac{-\sqrt{6}}{2}$$
B 
$$\sqrt{3}$$
C 
$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{-2}$$
D 
$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

B 
$$\sqrt{3}$$

$$c \qquad \frac{\sqrt{6}}{-2}$$

$$\mathsf{D} \qquad \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

### Solution: D

We want to use conjugate method to get the radical out of the denominator. Remember that the conjugate of a binomial has the same two terms but with the opposite sign between them. So the conjugate of  $\sqrt{6}-2$  is  $\sqrt{6}+2$ . This is the binomial that both the numerator and denominator have to be multiplied by.

$$\frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}-2}$$

$$\frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}-2}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{6}+2}{\sqrt{6}+2}$$

Now this becomes a binomial multiplication problem. We need to make sure to multiply our first terms, outer terms, inner terms, and last terms.

$$\frac{\left(3-\sqrt{6}\right)\left(\sqrt{6}+2\right)}{\left(\sqrt{6}-2\right)\left(\sqrt{6}+2\right)}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{6} + 6 - 6 - 2\sqrt{6}}{6 + 2\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{6} - 4}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{6}-2\sqrt{6}}{6-4}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$



**Topic**: Rationalizing with conjugate method

Question: Simplify the expression.

$$\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1}$$

## **Answer choices:**

$$\mathbf{A} \qquad \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$

B 
$$\frac{-\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$
C 
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$
D 
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{-2}$$

$$c \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$

$$D \qquad \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{-2}$$

### Solution: A

We want to use conjugate method to get the radical out of the denominator. Remember that the conjugate of a binomial has the same two terms but with the opposite sign between them. So the conjugate of  $\sqrt{3} - 1$  is  $\sqrt{3} + 1$ . This is the binomial that both the numerator and denominator have to be multiplied by.

$$\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1}$$

$$\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}+1}$$

Now this becomes a binomial multiplication problem. We need to make sure to multiply our first terms, outer terms, inner terms, and last terms.

$$\frac{\left(2-\sqrt{3}\right)\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)}{\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)}$$

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

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}-1-\sqrt{3}}{3-1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$



Topic: Rationalizing with conjugate method

Question: Rationalize the denominator.

$$\frac{13}{4 - \sqrt{3}}$$

# **Answer choices:**

**A** 
$$4 - \sqrt{3}$$

B 
$$4 + \sqrt{3}$$

A 
$$4-\sqrt{3}$$
B  $4+\sqrt{3}$ 
C  $\frac{13(4+\sqrt{3})}{19}$ 

$$D = \frac{52 + \sqrt{3}}{13}$$

Solution: B

To rationalize the denominator of

$$\frac{13}{4 - \sqrt{3}}$$

we'll multiply both the numerator and denominator by the conjugate of the denominator.

$$\frac{13}{4-\sqrt{3}}\cdot\frac{4+\sqrt{3}}{4+\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{13(4+\sqrt{3})}{16+4\sqrt{3}-4\sqrt{3}-3}$$

$$\frac{13\left(4+\sqrt{3}\right)}{13}$$

Cancel the 13's to get

$$4 + \sqrt{3}$$

