

<u>Rationalizing the Denominator</u>. The process by which a fraction is rewritten so that the denominator contains only rational numbers.

#### AKA get all roots out of the denominator!!!



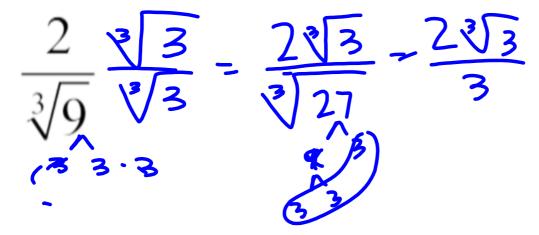
Rationalize the denominator example...

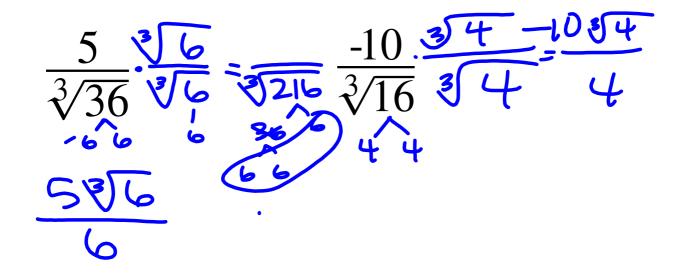
$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3n}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3n}}{\sqrt{3n}} = \frac{\sqrt{5 \cdot 3n}}{\sqrt{3n \cdot 3n}} = \frac{\sqrt{15n}}{\sqrt{9n^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{15n}}{\sqrt{3n}} = \frac{\sqrt{15n}}{\sqrt{3n}} = \frac{\sqrt{15n}}{\sqrt{3n}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{15n}}{\sqrt{3n}} = \frac{\sqrt{$$

Simplify each expression.

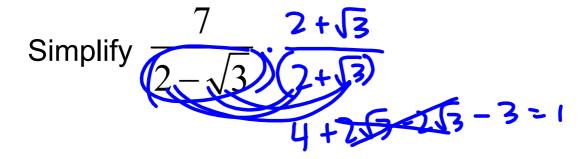
13. 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$
 14.  $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{3}}$  15.  $\frac{7}{\sqrt{2x}}$  16.  $\sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{3}}$  17.  $\sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{3}}$  18.  $\sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{3}}$  19.  $\sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{3}}$  19

How to rationalize the denominator when it's a cube root...





**The conjugate** has the opposite sign between the 2 terms. It can be used to simplify expressions when there are two terms in the denominator.



What would you multiply by to rationalize the denominator??

$$\frac{8}{1+\sqrt{3}} \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{5}-2} \cdot \sqrt{6} + 2 \frac{12}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{7}} \cdot \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{6} +$$

#### due tomorrow

4.1 Day 1 hw pg 197-198 #s 1-3, 13, 17-31 odd, 35, 37, 45-53 odd



### **Essential Question:**

How do you evaluate, add, subtract and multiply radicals?

Evaluate the function for x = 3. Write your answer in simplest form and in decimal form rounded to the nearest hundredth.

$$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{202}}{4 + \sqrt{302}}$$

$$h(x) = \sqrt{\frac{483}{500^2 + 2}} \frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{47}}$$

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

The distance d (in miles) that you can see to the horizon with your eye level h feet above the water is given by  $d = \sqrt{\frac{3h}{a}}$ . How far can you see

when your eye level is 5 feet above the water?

How far can you see when your eye level is 35 feet above the water?

#### **Square Roots and Addition**

Is 
$$\sqrt{36} + \sqrt{64}$$
 equal to  $\sqrt{36+64}$  ?

$$= \sqrt{100}$$
= \frac{1}{10}

In general, is  $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$  equal to  $\sqrt{a+b}$ ?

#### **Square Roots and Subtraction**

Is 
$$\sqrt{64}$$
 –  $\sqrt{36}$  equal to  $\sqrt{64-36}$ ?

2
In general, is  $\sqrt{a}$  –  $\sqrt{b}$  equal to  $\sqrt{a-b}$ ?

14

#### To Add or subtract the radicals:

We can only combine like radicals. To be alike the radicand (number under the square root) needs to be the same.

$$-2x + 8x = 6x$$

$$-2\sqrt[3]{6} + 8\sqrt[3]{6} + 7y - 20\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt[3]{48}$$

$$= (6\sqrt[3]{6}) - 20\sqrt{3}$$

$$= -13\sqrt{3}$$

$$5\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{11} - 8\sqrt{7}$$
  
-3 $\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{11}$ 

$$10\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{20}$$
 $10\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5}$ 

$$6\sqrt[3]{x} + 2\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$= 8\sqrt[3]{x}$$

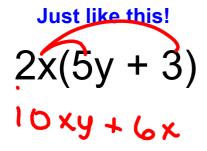
$$3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} + 10\sqrt{2}$$

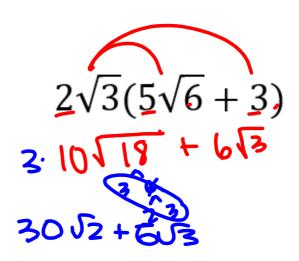
Simplify 
$$4\sqrt{7}-6\sqrt{63}$$

$$4\sqrt[3]{5x} - 11\sqrt[3]{5x}$$

**Multiplication of radicals:** We multiply the coefficients (numbers outside radicals) together and multiply the radicands (numbers inside the radicals) together.

"Outside times Outside and Inside times Inside"





Simplify 
$$\sqrt{3}(8\sqrt{2} + 7\sqrt{32})$$
 $8\sqrt{6} + 47\sqrt{9}$ 
 $8\sqrt{6} + 28\sqrt{6}$ 
 $= 36\sqrt{6}$ 

$$(2\sqrt{5}-4)^2$$
  $\sqrt[3]{-4}(\sqrt[3]{2}-\sqrt[3]{16})$ 

We do...

$$\cdot \quad 3\sqrt{5}(-\sqrt{18} + 3\sqrt{8})$$

You do w/ partner...

$$-\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{24} + 4\sqrt{54})$$

$$\sqrt{5}\left(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{75}\right)$$

You do alone...

due Friday

4.1 Day 2 hw

Pg 199 #s 65-97, skip #73

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