## Working with Radicals

When I was a kid 'radical' meant something different:



In the news I often hear radical used differently:



And Math has yet another definition:



Any function with a root in it. The root is a radical. That's pretty radical, right?

These are radicals:

$$\sqrt[7]{4}, \sqrt{2x}, \sqrt{4x - 7}, \sqrt[3]{7}$$

Let's define the parts of a radical:

 $a^{\frac{n}{\gamma'}}$ X

a=coefficient

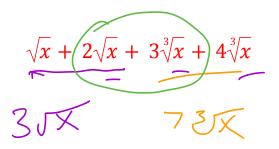
n=index or root

x=radicand

We group like terms with radicals the same way we do with x,  $x^2$ . Ie:

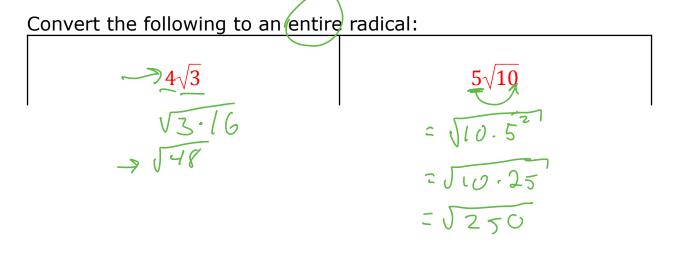
$$x + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^2$$

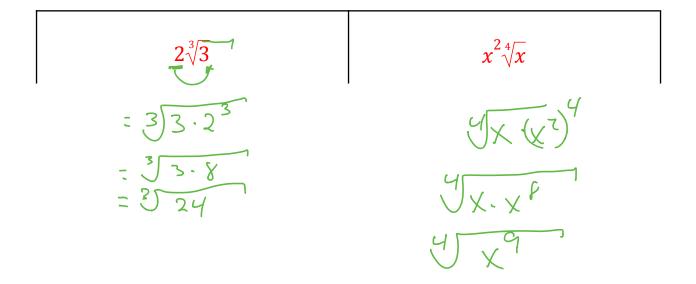
Radicals work the same way:



## Simplifying Radicals:

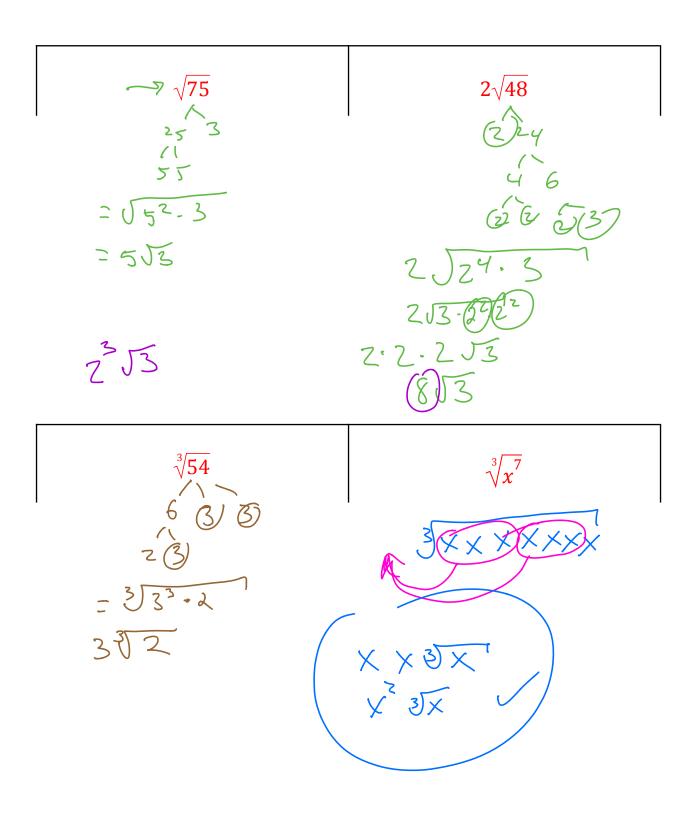
In order to simplify a radical, you want to break down the radicand to its prime factors. Look for pieces that can come out. First let's look at how we can put a number into a radical:





Now let's take a radical expression and simplify it. You will be expected to do this for every radical question you come across for

the rest of your life. You cannot leave a fraction as  $\overline{\overline{4}}$ . Same thing here!



List the following from least to greatest. Hint: put everything under the radical so that you can easily compare numbers.

5,  $2\sqrt{6}$ ,  $3\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{23}$  $\sqrt{25}$ ,  $\sqrt{24}$ ,  $\sqrt{27}$ ,  $\sqrt{23}$ Ø 523, 524 527

Adding and subtracting:

We can do it, if the things are the same. Ie:  $\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} = 3\sqrt{x}$ 

$$5\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} =$$

$$3\sqrt{3}$$

$$7\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{3} =$$

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

$$\sqrt{24} + \sqrt{54} =$$

$$\sqrt{24} + \sqrt{54} =$$

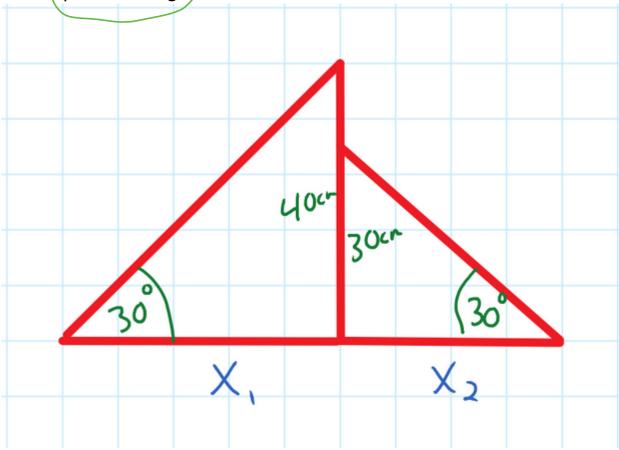
$$= \sqrt{2^{3} - 3^{1}} + \sqrt{3^{3} \cdot 2^{1}}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{6}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{6}$$

$$2\sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt[3]{81}$$
=

A skateboard ramp is shown. What is the total length?  $X_1+x_2$ ? Hint: special triangles.



 $d = x_1 + x_2$  $= 40\sqrt{3} + 30\sqrt{3}$  $= 70\sqrt{3}$ 

HW: 278 #1,2,3ab, 6,8,9,10ab, 11,12,25