

Multiplying and Dividing Radicals

This is very similar to how you would treat x and y . x^2 and x^3 . We look for things the same...

$$\underline{2x} + \underline{x} = \underline{3x} \text{ but } \underline{2x} + \underline{y} = 2x + y$$

$$x^2(x) = x^3 \text{ but } x^2(y) = x^2y$$

Let's do this but with radicals instead of x, y .

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

$$= 8(3)\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 24\sqrt{2}$$

Here are the steps that we always want to follow:

1. Simplify

2. Multiply

$$\triangleright a\sqrt{b} \cdot c\sqrt{d} = ac\sqrt{bd}$$

3. Simplify

\triangleright Nothing can come out of the radical.

\triangleright No radicals in the denominator.

$$3\sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{72}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{8 \cdot 3^2}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{5} \cdot 6\sqrt{8}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{5} \cdot 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 36\sqrt{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3\sqrt[3]{2x} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{5x^2} \\
 &= 21\sqrt[3]{10x^3} \\
 &= 21x\sqrt[3]{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{10}) \\
 &= 2\sqrt{6 \cdot 5} - 2(2)\sqrt{6 \cdot 10} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{30} - 4\sqrt{60} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{30} - 8\sqrt{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sqrt{60} \\
 & \sqrt{15 \cdot 4} \\
 & 2\sqrt{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{5})(2 + \sqrt{5}) \\
 &= 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{15} - 8\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{25} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{15} - 8\sqrt{5} - 20
 \end{aligned}$$

Dividing radicals works the same way. We can follow the same steps as above. Just divide instead.

$$\frac{8\sqrt{15}}{2\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{\frac{15}{3}}$$
$$= 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{20}}{8\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1\sqrt{4}}{4}$$
$$= \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{24x^2}}{\sqrt{3x}} = \sqrt{8x}$$
$$= 2\sqrt{2x}$$

If we get a radical in the denominator, we have to ditch that Rationalize the denominator:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{10}} &= \frac{2\sqrt{5 \cdot 10}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 2}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot 5 \sqrt{2}}{10} \\
 &= \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2(3)}$$

If there is more than just one term in the denominator, we need to bring out the conjugate!

Example:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4-\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{4+\sqrt{6}}{4+\sqrt{6}} \\
 &\frac{20\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{18}}{16 + 4\sqrt{6} - 4\sqrt{6} - 6} \\
 &= \frac{20\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{18}}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\frac{6}{\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5-2\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{5-2\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{5} - 12\sqrt{2}}{5 - 2\sqrt{10} + 2\sqrt{10} - 4(2)}$$

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{5} - 12\sqrt{2}}{5 - 8}$$

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{5} - 12\sqrt{2}}{-3}$$

$$= \frac{-3(-2\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{2})}{-3}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{5}$$

HW: pg 289

#1abcd,2,3,4,5ab,6,8ab,9ab,10