

Review from Handout last day #9b, 10bdf

U8L2 – Multiplying Radicals

Students will:

- add and subtract radicals
- perform combined operations with radicals.

In the same way that $2x$ and $3x$ are called like terms, radicals such as $2\sqrt{3}$ and $3\sqrt{3}$ are called like radicals. Like radicals can be combined, that is, added or subtracted. Radicals such as $2\sqrt{5}$ and $4\sqrt{7}$ are called unlike radicals and cannot be combined.

Examples

1. Simplify, if possible:

a) $6\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}$

b) $4\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{10}$

2. Simplify $2\sqrt{98} + \sqrt{10} - 5\sqrt{8} - 3\sqrt{40}$

3. Expand and simplify:

$$(5\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{7})(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7})$$

Ex. Handouts:

Pg.34 – 35 #(1 – 7)alt,8,9

Pg.37 – 38 #(1 – 7)alt