

Simplify.

$$(8 + 3\sqrt{2})^2$$
$$(8 + 3\sqrt{2})(8 + 3\sqrt{2})$$
$$64 + 24\sqrt{2} + 24\sqrt{2} + 18$$
$$82 + 48\sqrt{2}$$

You can now finish Hwk #6

Sec 7-3

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Due Tomorrow

Problems 9, 10, 12, 14-17, 30, 32

Simplify.

$$(2\sqrt{6} - 5\sqrt{3})^2$$
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & 2\sqrt{6} & -5\sqrt{3} \\ \hline 2\sqrt{6} & 24 & -10\sqrt{18} \\ \hline -5\sqrt{3} & -10\sqrt{18} & 75 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 99 - 20\sqrt{18} \Rightarrow 99 - 20\sqrt{9 \cdot 2} \\ = 99 - 20 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} \\ = 99 - 60\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

Remember what the result **ALWAYS** is when you expand  $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$

These factors are called conjugates

Expand and simplify.

$$(7 + \sqrt{5})(7 - \sqrt{5})$$
$$a^2 - b^2$$

$$= (7)^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2$$

$$= 49 - 5 = 44$$

Expand.  $(4 + \sqrt{7})(4 - \sqrt{7})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a^2 - b^2 \\ &= (4)^2 - (\sqrt{7})^2 \\ &= 16 - 7 \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

Simplify.  $(8\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(8\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (8\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2 \\ &= 64 \cdot 3 - 2 = 190 \end{aligned}$$

Expand.  $(3 + 2\sqrt{6})(3 - 2\sqrt{6})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a^2 - b^2 \\ &= (3)^2 - (2\sqrt{6})^2 \\ &= 9 - 4 \cdot 6 \\ &= 9 - 24 \\ &= -15 \end{aligned}$$

Rationalize this denominator:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{24 + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{24\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{12}}{2} \\ &= \frac{24\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= 12\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

Rationalize the denominator.

$$\frac{24}{(2 - \sqrt{7})} \cdot \frac{(2 + \sqrt{7})}{(2 + \sqrt{7})}$$
$$a^2 - b^2$$
$$(2)^2 - (\sqrt{7})^2 = 4 - 7$$

$$= \frac{24(2 + \sqrt{7})}{-3}$$

You can simplify this two ways:

Divide then distribute

$$\frac{24(2 + \sqrt{7})}{-3}$$
$$-8(2 + \sqrt{7})$$
$$= -16 - 8\sqrt{7}$$

Distribute then divide

$$\frac{48 + 24\sqrt{7}}{-3}$$
$$= -16 - 8\sqrt{7}$$

To rationalize a denominator involving a sum or difference involving square roots you multiply the numerator and denominator by the conjugate of the denominator.

Rationalize the denominator.

$$\frac{(11 + \sqrt{5})}{3 - \sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{(3 + \sqrt{5})}{(3 + \sqrt{5})}$$

$$\frac{33 + 11\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{5} + 5}{9 - 5}$$

$$\frac{38 + 14\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{19 + 7\sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

Rationalize the denominator.

$$\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{5\sqrt{3} + 2} \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{3} - 2}{5\sqrt{3} - 2} = \frac{17\sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt{6}}{71}$$
$$(5\sqrt{3})^2 - (2)^2$$
$$25 \cdot 3 - 4$$
$$75 - 4 = 71$$
$$\begin{array}{c|cc} \sqrt{6} & -\sqrt{2} \\ \hline 5\sqrt{3} & | 5\sqrt{18} & -5\sqrt{6} \\ & | 15\sqrt{2} & \\ -2 & | -2\sqrt{6} & 2\sqrt{2} \end{array}$$