

Section 7-3:
Adding, Subtracting, Multiplying, and Dividing
Radical Expressions.

Adding & Subtracting → Like Radicals

Like radicals:

- the same index
- with the same radicand

Simplify. Simplify each radical before trying to combine.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 5\sqrt{18} + 6\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{8} - 2\sqrt{27} \\
 & = 3\sqrt{2} + 6\cdot 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2} - 2\cdot 3\sqrt{3} \\
 & = \underline{15\sqrt{2}} + \underline{12\sqrt{3}} - \underline{2\sqrt{2}} - \underline{6\sqrt{3}} \\
 & = \boxed{13\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Simplify.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{\underline{8\sqrt{3}}} + \underline{\underline{\sqrt{75}}} - \underline{\underline{4\sqrt{3}}} \\
 & = 4\sqrt{3} + \underbrace{\sqrt{75}}_{\sqrt{25 \cdot 3}} \\
 & = 4\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} \\
 & = \boxed{9\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Simplify.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{\underline{10\sqrt[3]{54}}} + \underline{\underline{\sqrt{8}}} - \underline{\underline{2\sqrt[3]{16}}} + \underline{\underline{5\sqrt{32}}} \\
 & \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{27 \cdot 2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 \cdot 2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8 \cdot 2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 \cdot 2}} \\
 & \quad \underbrace{10 \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{2}}_{30\sqrt[3]{2}} \quad \underbrace{+2\sqrt{2}}_{+2\sqrt{2}} - \underbrace{2 \cdot 2\sqrt[3]{2}}_{-4\sqrt[3]{2}} \quad \underbrace{+5 \cdot 4\sqrt{2}}_{+20\sqrt{2}} \\
 & = \boxed{26\sqrt[3]{2} + 22\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying radical expressions.

Simplify each.

$$\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5})$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

$$= \boxed{\sqrt{30} - 5}$$

$$\sqrt{3}(4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot 4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}$$

$$= \cancel{3} \cdot 4 - \sqrt{6}$$

$$= \boxed{12 - \sqrt{6}}$$

✓

Simplify.

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

$$2\sqrt{3} \cdot 7\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 5\sqrt{3}$$

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$$\boxed{14\sqrt{6} + 30}$$

Expand and simplify.

$$(2 - \sqrt{3})(4 + 10\sqrt{3})$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & 2 & -\sqrt{3} \\ \hline 4 & \boxed{8} & -4\sqrt{3} \\ +10\sqrt{3} & 20\sqrt{3} & \boxed{-10 \cdot 3} \\ & & = -30 \end{array}$$

$$= \boxed{-22 + 16\sqrt{3}}$$

Expand and simplify.

$$(4\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5})(2\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{5})$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} 4\sqrt{6} & -\sqrt{5} \\ \hline 8 \cdot 6 & -2\sqrt{30} \\ = 48 & \\ \hline 12\sqrt{30} & \boxed{-3 \cdot 5} \\ & = -15 \end{array} = \boxed{33 + 10\sqrt{30}}$$

Expand and simplify.

$$(8 - \sqrt{7})^2 = (8 - \sqrt{7})(8 - \sqrt{7})$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} 8 & -\sqrt{7} \\ \hline 64 & -8\sqrt{7} \\ -8\sqrt{7} & +7 \end{array} = 71 - 16\sqrt{7}$$

Expand and simplify.

$$(3 - 7\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} 3 & -7\sqrt{2} \\ \hline 9 & -21\sqrt{2} \\ -21\sqrt{2} & 49 \cdot 2 \\ \hline & 98 \end{array} = 107 - 42\sqrt{2}$$

Expand and simplify.

$$(7 + \sqrt{5})(7 - \sqrt{5})$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} 7 & +\sqrt{5} \\ \hline 49 & +7\sqrt{5} \\ -7\sqrt{5} & -5 \end{array} = 49 - 5 = 44$$

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

These factors are called conjugates

Simplify.

$$(3 + \sqrt{6})(3 - \sqrt{6})$$

use the box

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} 3 & +\sqrt{6} \\ \hline 9 & +3\sqrt{6} \\ -3\sqrt{6} & -6 \end{array}$$

$$= 9 - 6$$

$$= 3$$

or use the above

$$= (3)^2 - (\sqrt{6})^2$$

$$= 9 - 6$$

$$= 3$$

You can now finish Hwk #36:

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Due Tomorrow

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Problems 14-17, 20, 22, 30, 32