

Warm-Up

Take out your homework



Simplify the following expressions:

$$\frac{1}{4x^3y^7}$$

$$4x^3y^7$$

$$\frac{32}{16 \cdot 2}$$

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

$$2x^4y^{-4}$$

$$\frac{2x^4}{8x^7y^3y^4}$$

$$\sqrt{32}$$

$$4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3} * \sqrt{50}$$

$$\frac{25 \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 5}$$

$$8x^7y^3$$

$$\frac{8x^4}{2 \cdot 4}$$

What characteristic of a parabola can be most easily identified when the standard form of a quadratic is given?

- a. extremum
- b. vertex
- c. x-intercept(s)
- d. y-intercept

Agenda:

- 1) Operations (+/-) with RADicals!!! - Notes.
- 2) Practice in Pairs
- 3) Individual Art Project
- 4) Exit Ticket



Rules and Properties: Square Root Expressions in Simplest Form

An expression involving square roots is in *simplest form* if

1. There are no perfect-square factors in a radical.
 2. No fraction appears inside a radical.
 3. No radical appears in the denominator.
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Radicals

Add/Sub and Mult.



There are three important rules when adding and subtracting radicals.

Rule #1 - When adding or subtracting two radicals, you must simplify the radicands first.

What is the radicand of: $3\sqrt{5}$



Look at $\sqrt{180} + 7\sqrt{20}$.

What do you notice about the expression?

Let's Take: $\sqrt{180} + 7\sqrt{20}$



In order to add these radicals, you must simplify each radical if it can be simplified.

Simplify $\sqrt{180}$: $2 \cdot 3\sqrt{5}$
 $\boxed{6\sqrt{5}}$

Handwritten prime factorization for 180: $180 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$. The $2 \cdot 2$ and $3 \cdot 3$ are circled, and a line is drawn under the remaining $3 \cdot 5$.

Then simplify $7\sqrt{20}$: $7 \cdot 2\sqrt{5} = \boxed{14\sqrt{5}}$

Handwritten prime factorization for 20: $20 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5$. The $2 \cdot 2$ are circled, and a line is drawn under the remaining 5 .

Rewrite the expression as simplified radicals:

$$6\sqrt{5} + 14\sqrt{5}$$

Rule #2 - In order to add or subtract two radicals, they must have the same radicand.



This is similar to saying that the two radicals must be "like terms".

$$\sqrt{180} + 7\sqrt{20} = \underline{6\sqrt{5}} + \underline{14\sqrt{5}}$$

Do they have the same radicand?

yes

If they do, then simply add the coefficients and leave the radical.

$$20\sqrt{5}$$

If there are no common radicands, then it is simplified.

Can these radicals be added/subtracted?



$$3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3} = \text{no}$$

$$4\sqrt{5} - 1\sqrt{5} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$22\sqrt{7} - 22\sqrt{6} = \text{no}$$

$$10\sqrt{11} + 24\sqrt{11} = 34\sqrt{11}$$

Rule #3: When adding or subtracting, you only add the coefficients. The radicands stay the same.

$$4\sqrt{7} + 10\sqrt{7} = (4 + 10)\sqrt{7} = 14\sqrt{7}$$



Notice: The radicand stays 7!

Simplify the following:



$$17 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \quad 5 \cdot 2\sqrt{11}$$

a) $17\sqrt{8} + 5\sqrt{44}$

$$\begin{matrix} 4 \cdot 2 \\ \textcircled{2 \cdot 2} \end{matrix}$$

$$1 \cdot 4$$

$$34\sqrt{2} + 10\sqrt{11}$$

b) $20\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{27}$

$$\textcircled{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$4 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 9 \cdot 3 \\ \textcircled{3 \cdot 3} \end{matrix}$$

$$20\sqrt{3} - 12\sqrt{3}$$

$$\boxed{8\sqrt{3}}$$

c) $2\sqrt{15} + 7\sqrt{15}$

$$\boxed{9\sqrt{15}}$$

le #1 - When adding or subtracting two radicals, you must simplify the radicands first.

le #2 - In order to add or subtract two radicals, they must have the same radicand.

le #3 - When adding or subtracting two radicals, you only add the coefficients. The radicand remains the same.



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Simplify.



a) $10\sqrt{19} - 7\sqrt{17}$

b) $8\sqrt{7} - 12\sqrt{7} = -4\sqrt{7}$

c) $3\sqrt{6} + 5\sqrt{24}$

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

$3\sqrt{6} + 10\sqrt{6}$
 $13\sqrt{6}$

YOUR TURN: $3\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} + 1\sqrt{5} - 5\sqrt{5}$

$3\sqrt{5}$
 $2\sqrt{5}$
 $1\sqrt{5}$
 $-5\sqrt{5}$

$\sqrt{45} + \sqrt{20} + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{125}$

$\sqrt{9 \cdot 5} + \sqrt{4 \cdot 5} + \sqrt{1 \cdot 5} - \sqrt{25 \cdot 5}$


$(3 \cdot 3) \quad (2 \cdot 2) \quad (5 \cdot 5)$

$\sqrt{48} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{75}$

$5 \cdot 16$
 $4 \cdot 4$

$4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3}$

$3\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3}$
 $8\sqrt{3}$



The distributive property applies to radicals as it does to any other quantity.

Simplify:

$\sqrt{5}(3\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{6})$

$(\sqrt{5} \cdot 3\sqrt{7}) - (\sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{6})$

$3\sqrt{35} - 2\sqrt{30}$

$3\sqrt{2}(9\sqrt{2} - 7)$

$(3\sqrt{2} \cdot 9\sqrt{2}) - (3\sqrt{2} \cdot 7)$

$27\sqrt{4} - 21\sqrt{2}$

$54 - 21\sqrt{2}$

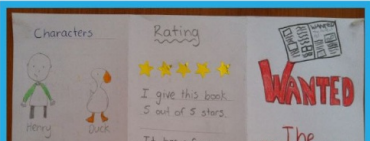
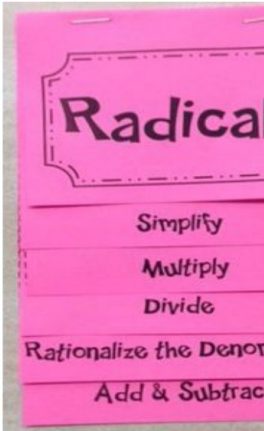
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$(4 + \sqrt{2})(5 + \sqrt{3})$

$(2 - \sqrt{5})(3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{10})$

Art Project

Listen for directions!



Pair Practice

- One riddle sheet for you and your partner.
- Solution on the sheet, work on other paper.
 - Attempt the problem individually (in your own notebook!).
 - Compare work.
 - Check each other's work at the end.



Expectations:

1. Talking volume < Music volume
2. 30 minutes
3. Turn it in once finished.

Exit Ticket

#1 $7\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{8}$

#2 $\sqrt{17} + \sqrt{34}$

Chalkboard Eraser