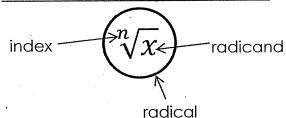
<u>Pre-Calculus 11</u> Lesson 5.1 ~ Working With Radicals



A **mixed radical** is made up of a coefficient and a radical (for example: $4\sqrt{2}$). An **entire radical** does not have a coefficient in front of the radical (for example: $\sqrt[3]{17}$).

Multiplication Property of Radicals

$$\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$$

For example:
$$\sqrt{70} = \sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{10}$$

Simplifying Radicals (entire radical \rightarrow mixed radical)

Method 1 (prime factorization)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{80}} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}$$

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

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

$$= 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 5}}{\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{5}}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{5}$$

Example #1: Simplify each radical.

a)
$$\sqrt{52} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 13}$$

or =
$$\sqrt{4.13}$$

= $2\sqrt{13}$

b)
$$\sqrt[4]{m^7} = \sqrt[4]{m^4 \cdot m^3}$$

c)
$$\sqrt{63n^7p^4}$$

$$=\sqrt{9.7.n^2.n^2.n^2.n\cdot p^2.p^2}$$

$$= 3 \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot p \cdot p \sqrt{7n}$$
$$= \left[3n^{3} p^{2} \sqrt{7n}\right]$$

Rewriting Radicals (mixed radical → entire radical)

$$7\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{7 \cdot 7 \cdot 3}$$
$$= \sqrt{147}$$

Example#2: Rewrite each mixed radical as an entire radical.

a)
$$4\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{4^2 \cdot 3}$$
$$= \sqrt{48}$$

b)
$$j^3\sqrt{j}$$

$$= \sqrt{(j^3)^2 \cdot j}$$
$$= \sqrt{j^7}$$

c)
$$2k^2(\sqrt[3]{4k})$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{(2k^2)^3 \cdot 4k}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{8k^6 \cdot 4k}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{32k^7}$$

Example #3: Order the following number from least to greatest.

$$5, 3\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{23}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{25}$$

Least to Greatest:

123,216,5,313

$$\sqrt{23} = \sqrt{23}$$

Example #4: Simplify radicals and combine like terms.

a)
$$2\sqrt{7} + 13\sqrt{7}$$

b)
$$\sqrt{24} - \sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{6}$$

c)
$$\sqrt{20x} - 3\sqrt{45x}, x \ge 0$$

$$= [-7\sqrt{5x}], x > 0$$