

11-8 Multiplying and Dividing Radical Expressions

Warm Up

Lesson Presentation

Lesson Quiz

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11-8 Multiplying and Dividing Radical Expressions

Warm Up

$$x\sqrt{y}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$$

Simplify each expression.

1. $\sqrt{72}$ $6\sqrt{2}$

2. $\sqrt{x^5}$ $x^2\sqrt{x}$

3. $\sqrt{\frac{24}{9}}$ $\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$

4. $\sqrt{\frac{18}{x^2}}$ $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{|x|}$

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11-8 Multiplying and Dividing
Radical Expressions**Objectives**

Multiply and divide radical expressions.

Rationalize denominators.

You can use the Product and Quotient Properties of square roots you have already learned to multiply and divide expressions containing square roots.

- No $\sqrt{\quad}$ in the denominator
- Radicands only change when \times/\div by another radical or simplify
- Constants * Constants
Radicand * Radicands

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Example 1A: Multiplying Square Roots

Multiply. Write the product in simplest form.

$$\sqrt{8}\sqrt{6}$$

$$\sqrt{8}\sqrt{6}$$

$$\sqrt{8(6)}$$

$$\sqrt{48}$$

$$\sqrt{16(3)}$$

$$\sqrt{16}\sqrt{3}$$

$$4\sqrt{3}$$

$$(2\sqrt{5})^2$$

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

$$2(2)\sqrt{5}\sqrt{5}$$

$$4\sqrt{5(5)}$$

$$4\sqrt{25}$$

$$4(5)$$

$$20$$

$$\sqrt{3y}\sqrt{12y}$$

$$\sqrt{36y^2}$$

$$\sqrt{36}y$$

$$6y$$

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Check It Out! Examples

Multiply. Write the product in simplest form.

$$\sqrt{15} \cdot \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{75}$$

$$\sqrt{25}\sqrt{3}$$

$$5\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{42} \cdot \sqrt{12} = \sqrt{504}$$

$$6\sqrt{14}$$

$$(2\sqrt{10})^2$$

$$2\sqrt{10} \cdot 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$4\sqrt{100} = 4(10) = 40$$

$$5(\sqrt{5})^2$$

$$5\sqrt{5}$$

$$5(5) = 25$$

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Example 2A: Using the Distributive Property

Multiply. Write each product in simplest form.

$$\sqrt{3}(7 - \sqrt{8})$$

$$\sqrt{3}(7 - \sqrt{8})$$

$$\sqrt{3}(7) - \sqrt{3}\sqrt{8}$$

$$7\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3(8)}$$

$$7\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{24}$$

$$7\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{4(6)}$$

$$7\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{4}\sqrt{6}$$

$$7\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18})$$

$$\sqrt{16} + \sqrt{36}$$

$$4 + 6 = 10$$

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Check It Out! Example 2a

Multiply. Write the product in simplest form.

$$\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{12} + 6)$$

$$\sqrt{36} + 6\sqrt{3}$$

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

$$6(1 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{10c} - \sqrt{8})$$

$$\sqrt{60c} - \sqrt{48}$$

$$\sqrt{4}\sqrt{15c} - \sqrt{16}\sqrt{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{15c} - 4\sqrt{3}$$

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Check It Out! Example 2d

Multiply. Write each product in simplest form.

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

$$-20\sqrt{5} + 30\sqrt{25}$$

$$-20\sqrt{5} + 30(5)$$

$$-20\sqrt{5} + 150$$

$$10(-2\sqrt{5} + 15)$$

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In Chapter 7, you learned to multiply binomials by using the FOIL method. The same method can be used to multiply square-root expressions that contain two terms.

Remember!

First terms

Outer terms

Innner terms

Last terms

See Lesson 7-7.

treat the $\sqrt{\quad}$ like
variables

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$$\begin{aligned}
 (4 + \sqrt{3})(5 + \sqrt{3}) &= 4(5) + 4\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}\sqrt{3} \\
 &= \underline{20} + 9\sqrt{3} + \underline{3} \\
 &= \underline{23 + 9\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Example 3A: Multiplying Sums and Differences of Radicals

Multiply. Write the product in simplest form.

$$(3 - \sqrt{8})(2 + \sqrt{8}) \quad \text{---} \sqrt{64}$$

$$6 - 2\sqrt{8} + 3\sqrt{8} - 8$$

Use the FOIL method.

$$-2 + \sqrt{8}$$

Simplify by combining like terms.

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

Simplify the radicand.

$$-2 + \sqrt{4}\sqrt{2}$$

$$2(1 + \sqrt{2}) = -2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

Simplify.

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Example 3B: Multiplying Sums and Differences of Radicals

Multiply. Write the product in simplest form.

$$\begin{aligned} &(4 + \sqrt{3})^2 \\ &(4 + \sqrt{3})(4 + \sqrt{3}) \\ &16 + 8\sqrt{3} + 3 \\ &19 + 8\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(3 + \sqrt{3})(8 - \sqrt{3}) \\ &24 - 3\sqrt{3} + 8\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{9} \\ &\underline{24 + 5\sqrt{3} - 3} \\ &21 + 5\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

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$$(4 + \sqrt{5})(1 - \sqrt{5})$$

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

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

$$(9 - \sqrt{3})(4 - \sqrt{3})$$

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A quotient with a square root in the denominator is not simplified. To simplify these expressions, multiply by a form of 1 to get a perfect-square radicand in the denominator. This is called *rationalizing the denominator*.

$$\frac{\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{3}$$

In other words: No radical in the denominator

$$\frac{\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{11}\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{33}}{3}$$

Mr. Casteel's Method:
Bump & Keep

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Example 4B: Rationalizing the Denominator

Simplify the quotient.

$$\frac{\sqrt{13m}}{\sqrt{20}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{13}\sqrt{20}}{20} = \frac{\sqrt{260}}{20}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{13}(\sqrt{5})}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{65}}{5}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{65n}}{20} = \frac{\sqrt{65n}}{10}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{7a}}{\sqrt{12}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{7a}\sqrt{12}}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{84a}}{12} = \frac{2\sqrt{21a}}{12}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{21a}}{6}$$

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Check It Out! Example 4c

Simplify the quotient.

$$\frac{2\sqrt{80}}{\sqrt{7}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{560}}{7} = \frac{2 \cdot 4\sqrt{35}}{7} = \frac{8\sqrt{35}}{7}$$

(Note: The original image shows handwritten annotations. A red circle around the fraction $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}}$ is labeled $\sqrt{49}$ below it. A blue arrow points from the $\sqrt{560}$ term to the $2 \cdot 4\sqrt{35}$ term.)

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Lesson Quiz

Multiply. Write each product in simplest form.

1. $\sqrt{5}\sqrt{10}$

2. $3\sqrt{6x}\sqrt{8x}$

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

4. $(2 + \sqrt{5})^2$

5. $(3\sqrt{6})^2$

6. $\sqrt{3}(5 - \sqrt{18})$

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

Simplify each quotient.

8. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}}$

9. $\frac{\sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{18}}$

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Radical Expressions**Homework**

p. 843 #2-26 even

$$\frac{4}{\underline{3\sqrt{3}}} \quad \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3(3)} \quad \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}$$