## Unit 5: Exponential Functions Day 2: Radicals

SWBAT simplify, multiply, and divide radicals, and rationalize fractions involving square roots.

Assignments:
HW38

## What is a radical?

## - A square root

Technically, cube roots, fourth roots, etc. can also be called radicals and can be manipulated in very similar ways
$>\sqrt{139}$
 $\rightarrow \sqrt{8 x}$

The expression inside a radical is called the radicand

## Radicals as Exponents

- All radicals can be written as fractional exponents.
- $\sqrt{x}=x^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- Example: $\sqrt{19}$
- Example: $\sqrt[3]{34 x}$
- Write the radicals as exponents.

1. $\sqrt{24}$
2. $\sqrt{m}$
3. $\sqrt{5}$
4. $\sqrt[3]{41}$
5. $\sqrt[3]{m}$
6. $\sqrt[4]{5 x}$

## Simplifying Square Roots

- A square root is in simplest form when the radicand:
- cannot be divided by a perfect square
- is not a fraction
- Example: $\sqrt{384}$
- Example: $\sqrt{32 n^{7}}$

1. $\sqrt{96 x}$
2. $\sqrt{8 k^{4}}$
3. $\sqrt{150 x^{3}}$
4. $\sqrt{448 n^{3}}$
5. $\sqrt{32 b^{3}}$
6. $\sqrt{75 n^{4}}$
7. $\sqrt{28 x}$
8. $\sqrt{64 b^{2}}$

## Multiplying Square Roots

- Step 1: Multiply the radicands
- Step 2: Multiply the coefficients
- Step 3: Simplify.
- Example: $\sqrt{3 x} * \sqrt{2 x^{3}}$
- Multiply the radicals.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 1. } & -\sqrt{15 x} * \sqrt{9} \\
\text { 2. } & \sqrt{15 y} * \sqrt{15 y} \\
\text { 3. } & 9 \sqrt{10 n^{4}} * 2 \sqrt{5 n} \\
\text { 4. } & \sqrt{8 x^{3}} * \sqrt{8 x^{2}} \\
\text { 5. } & -3 \sqrt{10} *-3 \sqrt{10} \\
\text { 6. } & \sqrt{20 x} * \sqrt{5} \\
\text { 7. } & 2 r \sqrt{5} * \sqrt{2 r}
\end{array}
$$

- Example: $-5 n \sqrt{15} * \sqrt{15 n}$


## Rationalizing Square Roots

- A fraction is rationalized when the denominator does not include a square root.
- Step 1: Multiply numerator and denominator by square root.
- Step 2: Simplify and reduce if necessary.
- Example: $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5 x}}$
- Rationalize.

1. $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$
2. $\frac{5}{\sqrt{2 x}}$
3. $\frac{6}{\sqrt{7}}$
4. $\frac{8}{\sqrt{6}}$

## Dividing Square Roots

- Step 1: If possible, simplify the radicals.
- Step 2: Split into parts: coefficients and radicands.
- Step 3: Reduce fractions from step 2 and put them back together.
- Step 4: Rationalize if necessary.
- Example: $\frac{4 x \sqrt{3 x}}{2 \sqrt{6 x}}$
- Divide.

1. $\frac{\sqrt{3 x^{3}}}{\sqrt{2 x^{7}}}$
2. $\frac{3 \sqrt{4}}{18 x \sqrt{3}}$
3. $\frac{\sqrt{5 y^{3}}}{\sqrt{3 y}}$
4. $\frac{3 x \sqrt{9}}{2 x \sqrt{15}}$
5. $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{10}}$
6. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$
