

Like radicals have the same _____ and _____. These can be combined similarly to “like terms” of variables.

Example 1: Simplify by combining like radicals

a.) $3\sqrt{5} + 5\sqrt{5}$

b.) $\sqrt[3]{3} - 5x\sqrt[3]{3} + 7\sqrt[3]{3}$

c.) $3\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt{3} + \sqrt[3]{2}$

d.) $4\sqrt{8} - 6\sqrt{2}$

e.) $\sqrt[3]{16} + \sqrt[3]{54}$

Example 2: Multiply

a.) $\sqrt{7}(3-\sqrt{7})$

b.) $\sqrt[3]{2}(\sqrt[3]{4}-2\sqrt[3]{32})$

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

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

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

Review: Rationalizing the Denominator

a.) $\frac{3}{4-\sqrt{7}}$

b.) $\frac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}}$

Method: To simplify products or quotients with differing indices

- 1.) Convert all radical expressions to exponential notation.
- 2.) When the bases are identical, subtract exponents to divide and add exponents to multiply. This may require finding a common denominator.
- 3.) Convert back to radical notation and, if possible, simplify.

Example 3: Simplify (assume variables are positive)

a.) $\sqrt[3]{x^2} \cdot \sqrt[6]{x^5}$

b.) $\sqrt[5]{a^3b} \cdot \sqrt{ab}$

Example 4: Simplify $\frac{\sqrt[3]{(2+5x)^2}}{\sqrt[4]{2+5x}}$ (assume variables are positive)

Example 5: Find $(f \cdot g)(x)$ if $f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x^7} + \sqrt[4]{3x^2}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$

Example 6: Let $f(x) = x^2$. Find $f(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3})$