

Add or Subtract Radical Expressions

To be considered **like radicals** they have to be the same root and have the same number inside the house (called the radicand). For example,

$2\sqrt{3}$ and $5\sqrt{3}$ are like radicals

$\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{5}$ are not like radicals – they have different radicands

To add or subtract radical expressions, the radicands must be alike in the same way that monomial terms must be alike to add or subtract.

Monomials
 $4x + 2x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$9y - 7y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Radical
 $\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}})\sqrt{5} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\sqrt{5}$

$9\sqrt{3} - 7\sqrt{3} = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} - \underline{\hspace{1cm}})\sqrt{3} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\sqrt{3}$

You try!!

a. $2\sqrt{5} + 7\sqrt{5}$

b. $9\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7}$

c. $5\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$

d. $10\sqrt{6} + 4\sqrt{6} - 5\sqrt{2}$

If a sum or difference involves terms that are not like radicals, we may be able to combine terms after simplifying the radicals according to our earlier methods.

Simplify each expression

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

we don't have like radicals, **but** we can simplify $\sqrt{8}$. Remember ... $\sqrt{8} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$5\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{12}$$

we don't have like radicals, **but** we can simplify $\sqrt{12}$. Remember ... $\sqrt{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

a. $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{18}$

b. $5\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{27}$

Simplifying Expressions Involving Variables

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

$$2\sqrt{3a^3} + 5a\sqrt{3a} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\sqrt{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}} + 5a\sqrt{3a} = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 5a)\sqrt{3a} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\sqrt{3a}$$

a. $2\sqrt{7y} + 3\sqrt{7y}$

b. $\sqrt{20a^2} - a\sqrt{45}$

Multiplying Radicals

$$\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{ab}$$

The product of square roots is equal to the square root of the product of the radicands

Example: $\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{\quad} = \sqrt{\quad}$

After we multiply, it's possible that we will have to simplify the radicand.

a. $\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{10}$

b. $\sqrt{12} \cdot \sqrt{6}$

c. $\sqrt{10x} \cdot \sqrt{2x}$

a. $\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{6}$

b. $\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{18}$

c. $\sqrt{8a} \cdot \sqrt{3a}$

a. $(3\sqrt{3})(5\sqrt{7})$

b. $(5\sqrt{7})(2\sqrt{14})$

c. $(\sqrt{5x})(3\sqrt{15x})$