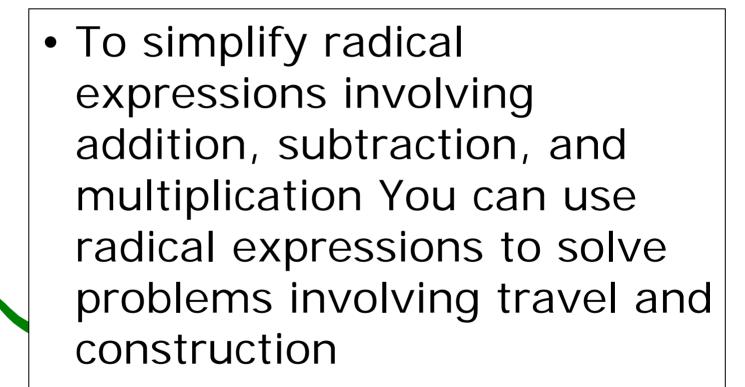


What You'll Learn Why It's Important



Like Terms

- Radical Expressions get combined just like monomials, for radicals to be like terms they must have the same radicand
- Examples
- 4x + 5x = (4+5)x = 9x• 18y 7y = (18 7)y = 11y

$$4\sqrt{5} + 5\sqrt{5} = (4+5)\sqrt{5} = 9\sqrt{5}$$
$$18\sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt{2} = (18-7)\sqrt{2} = 11\sqrt{2}$$

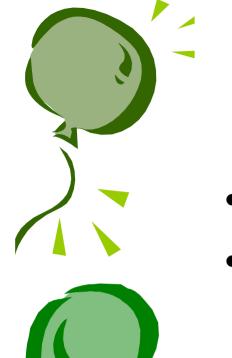


- Simplify each expression
- A. $6\sqrt{7} + 5\sqrt{7} 3\sqrt{7}$

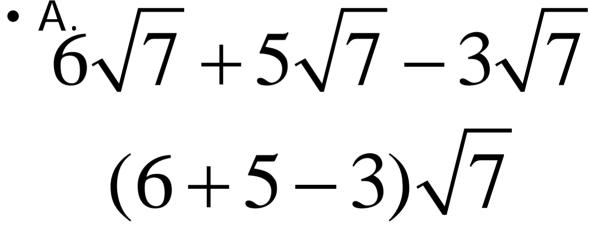


$$5\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{7} + 4\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{6}$$





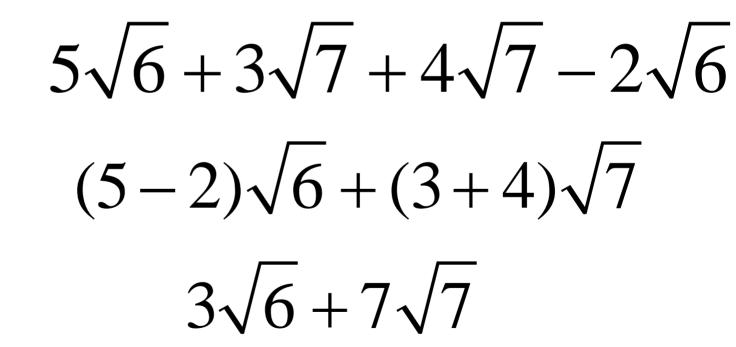
Simplify each expression







B.







 Simplify, Then use a calculator to verify your answer



$$4\sqrt{27} + 5\sqrt{12} + 8\sqrt{75}$$

 Simplify, Then use a calculator to verify your answer

$$4\sqrt{27} + 5\sqrt{12} + 8\sqrt{75}$$

$$4\sqrt{9 \bullet 3} + 5\sqrt{4 \bullet 3} + 8\sqrt{25 \bullet 3}$$

$$4 \bullet 3\sqrt{3} + 5 \bullet 2\sqrt{3} + 8 \bullet 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$12\sqrt{3} + 10\sqrt{3} + 40\sqrt{3}$$
 $(12+10+40)\sqrt{3}$



Example 3 (Foil Method)

Simplify



$$(2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{10}+4\sqrt{6})$$



Example 3 (Foil Method)

$$(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{10} + 4\sqrt{6})$$

$$(2\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{10}) + (2\sqrt{3})(4\sqrt{6}) - (\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{10}) - (\sqrt{5})(4\sqrt{6})$$

$$(2\sqrt{3} \cdot 10) + 2 \cdot 4\sqrt{3} \cdot 6) - (\sqrt{5} \cdot 10) - 4(\sqrt{5} \cdot 6)$$

$$(2\sqrt{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 5) + 8\sqrt{3} \cdot 3 \cdot 2 - (\sqrt{5} \cdot 5 \cdot 2) - 4(\sqrt{5} \cdot 2 \cdot 3)$$

$$2\sqrt{30} + 8 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{30})$$

$$2\sqrt{30} + 24\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{30})$$

$$(2-4)\sqrt{30} + (24-5)\sqrt{2} = -2\sqrt{30} + 19\sqrt{2}$$

