4.3B Dividing Radicals

Dividing Radicals

When dividing radicals, divide the coefficients and then divide the radicands. You can only divide radicals that have the same index.

In general, $\frac{c\sqrt{a}}{d\sqrt{b}} = \frac{c}{d} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$, *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* are real numbers. $n \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$. If the index is even, then $a \ge 0$ and b > 0.

Example 1:



Rationalizing the Denominator

It's considered bad form to leave a radical in the denominator of a fraction. There are two methods we use to remedy this, depending on the type of expression that is in the denominator.

A monomial denominator can simply be multiplied by 1 in the form of that denominator over itself: $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$

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Example 3:

$$(A) \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$
$$= 2\sqrt{5}$$

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$$(B) \sqrt{\frac{12}{5}} \qquad (B) \sqrt{\frac{12$$

$$(C) \quad \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{7\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$
$$= 2\sqrt{5}$$
$$= 2\sqrt{5}$$
$$= \sqrt{5}$$
$$= \sqrt{5}$$
$$= \sqrt{5}$$
$$= \sqrt{5}$$

(D)
$$\frac{6\sqrt{48}}{3\sqrt{6}}$$

= $2\sqrt{8}$
= $2\sqrt{4}$
= $4\sqrt{2}$

Expressions With Multiple Operations

Some expressions may have addition or subtraction in the numerator or denominator. When possible work these operations before you divide.

Example 3:

Simplify:

$$(A) \quad \frac{3\sqrt{6}+5\sqrt{6}}{4\sqrt{2}}$$
$$= \frac{8}{4\sqrt{2}}$$
$$= \frac{8}{4\sqrt{2}}$$
$$= 2\sqrt{3}$$

(B)
$$\frac{4\sqrt{12}-10\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

= $\frac{4\sqrt{12}-10\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{3}}$
= $\frac{4\sqrt{12}-10\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{3}}$

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