

SURDS

Summary:

1. Surds are numbers left in square root form.

2. The following rules apply to surds:

(i) $a\sqrt{b} + c\sqrt{b} = (a + c)\sqrt{b}$

(ii) $a\sqrt{b} - c\sqrt{b} = (a - c)\sqrt{b}$

(iii) $a\sqrt{b} - c\sqrt{d}$ cannot be manipulated because the surds are different.

Unlike

surds cannot be added **or** subtracted

(iv) $\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$

(v) $a\sqrt{b} \times c\sqrt{d} = ac\sqrt{bd}$

(vi) $(\sqrt{a})^2 = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a^2} = a$

(vii) $\sqrt{a^2b} = a\sqrt{b}$

(viii) $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$

(3) (i) The process of eliminating surds from the denominator is called **rationalizing the denominator.**

(ii) To rationalize $\frac{a}{\sqrt{b}}$, multiply top and bottom by $\sqrt{b}$.

(iii) The conjugate surd of $a + \sqrt{b}$ is $a - \sqrt{b}$ and vice versa

(iv) To rationalize $\frac{c}{a + \sqrt{b}}$, multiply top and bottom by the conjugate of

the

denominator.

EXAMPLES:

1. Without using a calculator simplify:

(i) $\sqrt{18}$

(ii) $\sqrt{50}$

(iii) $\sqrt{48}$

(vi) $\sqrt{52}$

(v) $\sqrt{90}$

(vi) $\sqrt{108}$

(vii) $\sqrt{98}$

(viii) $\sqrt{300}$

(ix) $\sqrt{32}$

2. Without using a calculator simplify:

(i) $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$

(ii) $3\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7}$

(iii) $7\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5}$

(iv) $\sqrt{50} + \sqrt{32} - \sqrt{18}$

(v) $\sqrt{80} + \sqrt{20} - \sqrt{45}$

(vi) $3\sqrt{28} + \sqrt{63} - \sqrt{112}$

(vii) $\sqrt{125} + \sqrt{20} - \sqrt{45}$

(viii) $\sqrt{40} + \sqrt{243} + \sqrt{10} - \sqrt{75}$

(ix) $\sqrt{75} + \sqrt{44} + \sqrt{27} + \sqrt{99}$

3. Expand the following and simplify:

(i) $2(5 - \sqrt{7})$

(ii) $\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$

(iii) $\sqrt{5}(3\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{15})$

(iv) $(1 + \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3})$

(v) $(2 + \sqrt{5})(2 + \sqrt{5})$

(vi) $(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3})$

(vii) $(2 + \sqrt{3})^2$

(viii) $(4\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{2})^2$

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

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

4. Express $(2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{2})$ in the form $a + b\sqrt{c}$, hence state the values of **a, **b** and **c**.**

5. If $(2\sqrt{7} + 3\sqrt{2})(4\sqrt{7} - 5\sqrt{2}) = a + b\sqrt{c}$, find the values of **a, **b** and **c**.**

6. If $\sqrt{6} = 2.44949$, without using tables or a calculator evaluate

$5\sqrt{2}(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})$ correct to 3 decimal places.

6. If $\sqrt{14} = 3.74166$, without using tables or a calculator evaluate

$(2\sqrt{7} + 3\sqrt{2})(4\sqrt{7} - 5\sqrt{2})$ correct to 4 decimal places.

7. A rectangle of length $(x\sqrt{5} + y\sqrt{2})\text{cm}$ and width $(\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{2})\text{cm}$ has an

area of $(11 + 25\sqrt{10})\text{cm}^2$. Without using tables or a calculator, find the

the values of x and y .

8. Express the following with a rational denominator:

(i) $\frac{14}{\sqrt{7}}$

(ii) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(iii) $\frac{12}{\sqrt{18}}$

(iv) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{2}}$

(v) $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{3} + 1}$

(iv) $\frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{3 - 2\sqrt{3}}$

(v) $\frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}}$

(vi) $\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18} - 2\sqrt{2}}$

9. Express $\frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$ in the form $a + b\sqrt{c}$.

10. Express $\frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$ in the form $p + q\sqrt{r}$.

11. Without using tables or a calculator, simplify $\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18} - 2\sqrt{2}}$

12. Express $\frac{3}{\sqrt{5} - 2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ in the form $a + b\sqrt{c}$.

13. Simplify $\frac{\sqrt{63} + \sqrt{28}}{\sqrt{175} - \sqrt{63}}$ as far as possible

14. Without using tables or a calculator, simplify $\frac{\sqrt{30}}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{\sqrt{35}}{\sqrt{7}}$

15. If $\sqrt{3} = 1.73205$, without using tables or a calculator evaluate $\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

correct to 4 decimal places.

16. Without using tables or a calculator, simplify $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$

17. If $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} = a + \sqrt{b}$, find the values of **a** and **b**.

18. If $\frac{6}{3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}} = a\sqrt{2} + b\sqrt{3}$, find the values of **a** and **b**.

19. If $\frac{3 - 2\sqrt{3}}{3 + 2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{3 - 2\sqrt{3}} = a\sqrt{3}$, find the value of **a**.

EER:

2. Without using a calculator simplify: $\sqrt{20} - \sqrt{45} + \sqrt{125}$

20. If $\frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{20} = a\sqrt{5}$, find the value of **a**.

4. Express $(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(4\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{2})$ in the form $a + b\sqrt{c}$.

4. Without using tables or a calculator, find the area of a triangle whose base is

$(5\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{5})\text{cm}$ and height $(5\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{5})\text{cm}$.

4. A rectangle of length $(x\sqrt{5} + y\sqrt{2})\text{cm}$ and width $(\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{2})\text{cm}$ has an

area of $(11 + 25\sqrt{10})\text{cm}^2$. Without using tables or a calculator, find the

the values of **x** and **y**.

1. Express $\frac{2\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}$ in the form $p + q\sqrt{r}$.

6. Express $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}$ without a surd in the denominator.

5. Express $\frac{9}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}$ in the form $a(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c})$.

5. Express $\frac{8}{3 - \sqrt{5}}$ in the form $p + q\sqrt{5}$.

5. Express $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}$ with a rational denominator.

8. If $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$, without using tables or a calculator evaluate $\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$ correct to 4 decimal places.

2. Express $\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}}$ in the form $a + b\sqrt{3}$. Hence evaluate $\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}}$ correct to

3 significant figures if $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$.

2. Express $\frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$ in the form $a + b\sqrt{3}$.

6. Without using tables or a calculator, simplify $\frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{3}} - \frac{3}{3 - 2\sqrt{3}}$

8. Use the fact that $\sqrt{7} = 2.6458$, to find the exact value of

$$\frac{2}{3 - \sqrt{7}} - \frac{2}{3 + 2\sqrt{7}}$$

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