

Q2 - Adding, Subtracting, Restrictions**Part 1 - Collecting Like Terms**

Q1: For each of the following expressions, simplify.

$2x + 5x$

$7x$

$2y + 5y$

$7y$

$2\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3}$

$7\sqrt{3}$

$4x + 5y + 6x + 7y$

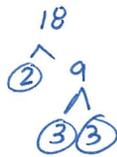
$10x + 12y$

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

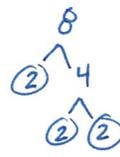
$10\sqrt{2} + 12\sqrt{3}$

Part 2 - Adding and Subtracting RadicalsQ2: Covert $\sqrt{18}$ to a mixed radical.

$\sqrt{3^2 \cdot 2}$
 $3\sqrt{2}$

Q3: Convert $\sqrt{8}$ to a mixed radical.

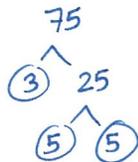
$\sqrt{2^2 \cdot 2}$
 $2\sqrt{2}$

Q4: Simplify $\sqrt{18} + \sqrt{8}$

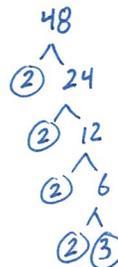
$3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}$
 $5\sqrt{2}$

Q5: Covert $\sqrt{75}$ to a mixed radical.

$\sqrt{3 \cdot 5^2}$
 $5\sqrt{3}$

Q6: Convert $\sqrt{48}$ to a mixed radical.

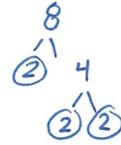
$\sqrt{2^2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3}$
 $2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}$
 $4\sqrt{3}$

Q7: Simplify $\sqrt{75} + \sqrt{48}$

$5\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{3}$
 $9\sqrt{3}$

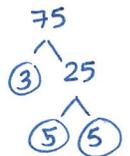
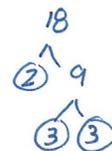
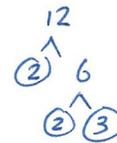
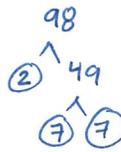
Q8: Simplify the expression $\sqrt{50} - \sqrt{8}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2 \cdot 5^2} - \sqrt{2^2 \cdot 2} \\ & 5\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} \\ & 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$



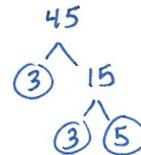
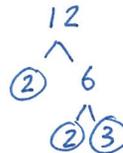
Q9: Simplify the expression $\sqrt{98} + \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{18} - \sqrt{75}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2 \cdot 7^2} + \sqrt{2^2 \cdot 3} + \sqrt{2 \cdot 3^2} - \sqrt{3 \cdot 5^2} \\ & \underline{7\sqrt{2}} + \underline{2\sqrt{3}} + \underline{3\sqrt{2}} - \underline{5\sqrt{3}} \\ & 10\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$



Q10: Simplify the expression $\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{45}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2^2 \cdot 3} - \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3^2 \cdot 5} \\ & \underline{2\sqrt{3}} - \underline{\sqrt{5}} + \underline{3\sqrt{5}} \\ & 2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$



Part 3 – Restrictions

Q11: State the restrictions on each radical.

\sqrt{x}

$x \geq 0$

$\sqrt{x^2}$

$x^2 \geq 0$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

No restrictions

$\sqrt{x^3}$

$x^3 \geq 0$

$x \geq 0$

$\sqrt{x^4}$

$x^4 \geq 0$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

No restrictions

$\sqrt[3]{x}$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

No restrictions

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$\frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0$

This will always be true.

However, additional restriction where we can't divide by 0.

So $x^2 \neq 0$

$x \neq 0$

$\sqrt{x-2}$

$x-2 \geq 0$

$+2 \quad +2$

$x \geq 2$

$\sqrt{2x+1}$

$2x+1 \geq 0$

$-1 \quad -1$

$2x \geq -1$

$\div 2 \quad \div 2$

$x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$