Surds and rationalising the denominator

A LEVEL LINKS
Scheme of work: 1a. Algebraic expressions – basic algebraic manipulation, indices and surds

Key points

- A surd is the square root of a number that is not a square number, for example $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5},$ etc.
- Surds can be used to give the exact value for an answer.
- $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b}$
- $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$
- To rationalise the denominator means to remove the surd from the denominator of a fraction.
- To rationalise $\frac{a}{\sqrt{b}}$ you multiply the numerator and denominator by the surd $\sqrt{b}$
- To rationalise $\frac{a}{b+\sqrt{c}}$ you multiply the numerator and denominator by $b-\sqrt{c}$

Examples

Example 1 Simplify $\sqrt{50}$

$\sqrt{50} = \sqrt{25 \times 2}$	**1** Choose two numbers that are factors of 50. One of the factors must be a square number
$= \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{2}$	**2** Use the rule $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b}$
$= 5 \times \sqrt{2}$	**3** Use $\sqrt{25} = 5$
$= 5\sqrt{2}$	

Example 2 Simplify $\sqrt{147} - 2\sqrt{12}$

$\sqrt{147} - 2\sqrt{12}$	**1** Simplify $\sqrt{147}$ and $2\sqrt{12}$. Choose two numbers that are factors of 147 and two numbers that are factors of 12. One of each pair of factors must be a square number
$= \sqrt{49 \times 3} - 2\sqrt{4 \times 3}$	
$= \sqrt{49} \times \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{3}$	**2** Use the rule $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b}$
$= 7 \times \sqrt{3} - 2 \times 2 \times \sqrt{3}$	**3** Use $\sqrt{49} = 7$ and $\sqrt{4} = 2$
$= 7\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3}$	**4** Collect like terms
$= 3\sqrt{3}$	

Example 3 Simplify $\left(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{2}\right)\left(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{2}\right)$

$\left(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{2}\right)\left(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{2}\right)$ $= \sqrt{49}-\sqrt{7}\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{4}$ $= 7 - 2$ $= 5$	**1** Expand the brackets. A common mistake here is to write $\left(\sqrt{7}\right)^2 = 49$ **2** Collect like terms: $-\sqrt{7}\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}\sqrt{7}$ $= -\sqrt{7}\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{7}\sqrt{2} = 0$

Example 4 Rationalise $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$ $= \frac{1\times\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{9}}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	**1** Multiply the numerator and denominator by $\sqrt{3}$ **2** Use $\sqrt{9}=3$

Example 5 Rationalise and simplify $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{12}}$

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{12}}\times\frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{12}}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{4\times3}}{12}$ $= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}{12}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}{6}$	**1** Multiply the numerator and denominator by $\sqrt{12}$ **2** Simplify $\sqrt{12}$ in the numerator. Choose two numbers that are factors of 12. One of the factors must be a square number **3** Use the rule $\sqrt{ab}=\sqrt{a}\times\sqrt{b}$ **4** Use $\sqrt{4}=2$ **5** Simplify the fraction: $\frac{2}{12}$ simplifies to $\frac{1}{6}$

Example 6 Rationalise and simplify $\frac{3}{2+\sqrt{5}}$

$\frac{3}{2+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{2+\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{2-\sqrt{5}}$	**1** Multiply the numerator and denominator by $2-\sqrt{5}$
$= \frac{3(2-\sqrt{5})}{(2+\sqrt{5})(2-\sqrt{5})}$	**2** Expand the brackets
$= \frac{6-3\sqrt{5}}{4+2\sqrt{5}-2\sqrt{5}-5}$	**3** Simplify the fraction
$= \frac{6-3\sqrt{5}}{-1}$	**4** Divide the numerator by −1 Remember to change the sign of all terms when dividing by −1
$= 3\sqrt{5}-6$	

Practice

1 Simplify.

a $\sqrt{45}$ **b** $\sqrt{125}$

c $\sqrt{48}$ **d** $\sqrt{175}$

e $\sqrt{300}$ **f** $\sqrt{28}$

g $\sqrt{72}$ **h** $\sqrt{162}$

Hint

One of the two numbers you choose at the start must be a square number.

2 Simplify.

a $\sqrt{72}+\sqrt{162}$ **b** $\sqrt{45}-2\sqrt{5}$

c $\sqrt{50}-\sqrt{8}$ **d** $\sqrt{75}-\sqrt{48}$

e $2\sqrt{28}+\sqrt{28}$ **f** $2\sqrt{12}-\sqrt{12}+\sqrt{27}$

Watch out!

Check you have chosen the highest square number at the start.

3 Expand and simplify.

a $(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})$ **b** $(3+\sqrt{3})(5-\sqrt{12})$

c $(4-\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{45}+2)$ **d** $(5+\sqrt{2})(6-\sqrt{8})$

4 Rationalise and simplify, if possible.

a $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ **b** $\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$

c $\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}$ **d** $\frac{2}{\sqrt{8}}$

e $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$ **f** $\frac{5}{\sqrt{5}}$

g $\frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{24}}$ **h** $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{45}}$

5 Rationalise and simplify.

a $\frac{1}{3-\sqrt{5}}$ **b** $\frac{2}{4+\sqrt{3}}$ **c** $\frac{6}{5-\sqrt{2}}$

Extend

6 Expand and simplify $\left(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}\right)\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}\right)$

7 Rationalise and simplify, if possible.

a $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8}}$ **b** $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}}$

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Answers

1 **a** $3\sqrt{5}$ **b** $5\sqrt{5}$

c $4\sqrt{3}$ **d** $5\sqrt{7}$

e $10\sqrt{3}$ **f** $2\sqrt{7}$

g $6\sqrt{2}$ **h** $9\sqrt{2}$

2 **a** $15\sqrt{2}$ **b** $\sqrt{5}$

c $3\sqrt{2}$ **d** $\sqrt{3}$

e $6\sqrt{7}$ **f** $5\sqrt{3}$

3 **a** -1 **b** $9-\sqrt{3}$

c $10\sqrt{5}-7$ **d** $26-4\sqrt{2}$

4 **a** $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ **b** $\frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}$

c $\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}$ **d** $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

e $\sqrt{2}$ **f** $\sqrt{5}$

g $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ **h** $\frac{1}{3}$

5 **a** $\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4}$ **b** $\frac{2(4-\sqrt{3})}{13}$ **c** $\frac{6(5+\sqrt{2})}{23}$

6 $x-y$

7 **a** $3+2\sqrt{2}$ **b** $\frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}{x-y}$

Pearson