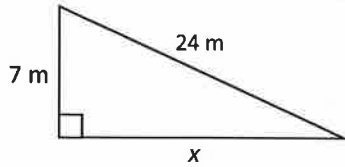


**10-1 The Pythagorean Theorem**

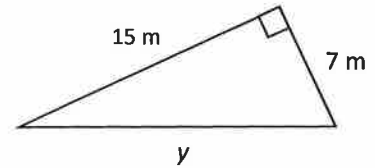
Find the missing side length in each triangle. If necessary, round to the nearest tenth.

1.



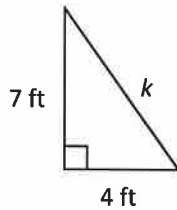
$$\begin{aligned}
 7^2 + x^2 &= 24^2 \\
 49 + x^2 &= 576 \\
 x^2 &= 527 \\
 x &= \sqrt{527} \\
 &\approx 22.95 \\
 \boxed{x \approx 23.0 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.



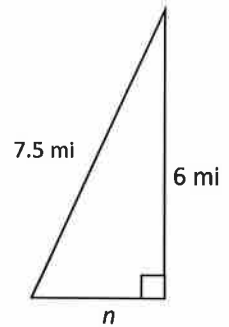
$$\begin{aligned}
 15^2 + 7^2 &= y^2 \\
 225 + 49 &= y^2 \\
 274 &= y^2 \\
 \sqrt{274} &= y \\
 &16.55 \\
 \boxed{y \approx 16.6 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.



$$\begin{aligned}
 7^2 + 4^2 &= k^2 \\
 49 + 16 &= k^2 \\
 65 &= k^2 \\
 \sqrt{65} &= k \\
 k &\approx 8.06 \\
 \boxed{k \approx 8.1 \text{ ft}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.



$$\begin{aligned}
 n^2 + 6^2 &= 7.5^2 \\
 n^2 + 36 &= 56.25 \\
 n^2 &= 20.25 \\
 n &= \sqrt{20.25} \\
 n &\approx 4.5 \\
 \boxed{n = 4.5 \text{ mi}}
 \end{aligned}$$

→ 5. Is it possible for the lengths 25, 60, and 65 to be the side lengths for a right triangle? Show how you know.

$$\begin{aligned}
 25^2 + 60^2 &= 65^2 ? \\
 625 + 3600 &= 4225 \\
 4225 &= 4225 \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, 25, 60, and 65 are the side lengths for a right triangle.

**10-2 Simplifying Radicals**

Simplify each radical expression.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad 5\sqrt{700} &= 5\sqrt{100 \cdot 7} \\
 &= 5\sqrt{100} \cdot \sqrt{7} \\
 &= 5 \cdot 10 \cdot \sqrt{7} \\
 &= \boxed{50\sqrt{7}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \sqrt{8x} \cdot \sqrt{24x^3} &= \sqrt{192x^4} \\
 &= \sqrt{64} \sqrt{3} \sqrt{x^4} \\
 &= 8 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot x^2 \\
 &= \boxed{8x^2\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad -5\sqrt{21} \cdot (-3\sqrt{14}) \\
 &= 15\sqrt{21 \cdot 14} \\
 &= 15\sqrt{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 2 \cdot 7} \\
 &= 15\sqrt{49} \sqrt{6} \\
 &= 15 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt{6} \\
 &= \boxed{105\sqrt{6}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}}$$

$$5. \quad \frac{2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \boxed{\frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 21 \\
 14 \\
 \hline
 84 \\
 21
 \end{array}$$

**10-3 Operations with Radical Expressions**

Simplify each radical expression.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & 2\sqrt{18} - 4\sqrt{32} \\
 & 2\sqrt{9}\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{16}\sqrt{2} \\
 & = 2 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} - 4 \cdot 4\sqrt{2} \\
 & = 6\sqrt{2} - 16\sqrt{2} \\
 & = \boxed{-10\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad & 3\sqrt{28} - \sqrt{63} \\
 & 3\sqrt{4}\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{9}\sqrt{7} \\
 & = 3 \cdot 2\sqrt{7} - 3\sqrt{7} \\
 & = 6\sqrt{7} - 3\sqrt{7} \\
 & = \boxed{3\sqrt{7}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad & \sqrt{5}(\sqrt{15} - 3) = \sqrt{75} - 3\sqrt{5} \\
 & = \sqrt{25}\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{5} \\
 & = \boxed{5\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{5}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad & (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2} - 2) \\
 & \begin{array}{r} \sqrt{2} \quad -2 \\ \sqrt{6} \sqrt{12} \quad -2\sqrt{6} \\ +\sqrt{3} \sqrt{6} \quad -2\sqrt{3} \end{array} = -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{3} \\
 & = \sqrt{4}\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{3} \\
 & = 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{3} \\
 & = \boxed{-\sqrt{6}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad (3\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{3})^2 = (3\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{3})(3\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{3})$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\sqrt{2} \quad -5\sqrt{3} \\ 3\sqrt{2} \quad 18 \quad -15\sqrt{6} \\ -5\sqrt{3} \quad -15\sqrt{6} \quad 75 \end{array} = \boxed{93 - 30\sqrt{6}}$$



10-4 Solving Radical Equations

Solve each radical equation and check your solution. If there is no solution, write *no solution*.

1.  $\sqrt{3t+2} = 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{3t+2} = 8 \\ \sqrt{3t} = 6 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3t}{3} = \frac{36}{3}$$

$$t = 12$$

check:

$$\sqrt{3 \cdot 12} + 2 = 8 ?$$

$$\sqrt{36} + 2 = 8$$

$$6 + 2 = 8$$

$$8 = 8 \checkmark$$

2.  $\sqrt{2n-4} = 6$

$$\frac{2n-4}{+4} = \frac{36}{+4}$$

$$\frac{2n}{2} = \frac{40}{2}$$

$$n = 20$$

check:

$$\sqrt{2(20)-4} = 6 ?$$

$$\sqrt{40-4} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$6 = 6 \checkmark$$

3.  $\sqrt{2x-1} = (x)^2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x-1 = x^2 \\ -2x+1 \quad -2x+1 \\ \hline 0 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ 0 = (x-1)(x-1) \\ x-1 = 0 \\ +1 \quad +1 \\ \hline x = 1 \end{array}$$

check:

$$\sqrt{2(1)-1} = 1 ?$$

$$\sqrt{2-1} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$1 = 1 \checkmark$$

4.  $\sqrt{x-4} = \sqrt{3x+2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-4 = 3x+2 \\ -x \quad \quad -x \\ \hline -4 = 2x+2 \\ -2 \quad \quad -2 \\ \hline -6 = 2x \\ \frac{-6}{2} = \frac{2x}{2} \\ -3 = x \end{array}$$

$\boxed{\times}$  No real number solutions.

check:

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

$$\sqrt{-7} = \sqrt{-9+2}$$

$$\sqrt{-7} = \sqrt{-7}$$

True, but  $\sqrt{-7}$  is not a real #

5.  $\sqrt{r+5} = 2\sqrt{r-1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} r+5 = 4(r-1) \\ r+5 = 4r-4 \\ -r \quad \quad -r \\ \hline 5 = 3r-4 \\ +4 \quad \quad +4 \\ \hline 9 = 3r \\ \frac{9}{3} = \frac{3r}{3} \\ 3 = r \end{array}$$

check:

$$\sqrt{3+5} = 2\sqrt{3-1}$$

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

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

$$2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \checkmark$$

$x = 2$

$x^2 = 4$

**10-5 Graphing Square Root Functions**

Find the domain of each function:

1.  $y = \sqrt{x-3}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-3 \geq 0 \\ +3 \quad +3 \\ \hline x \geq 3 \end{array}$$

2.  $y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2x+8}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x+8 \geq 0 \\ -8 \quad - \\ \hline 2x \geq -8 \\ \frac{2x}{2} \geq \frac{-8}{2} \\ \hline x \geq -4 \end{array}$$

3. Given the square root function  $y = -2\sqrt{x+4}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+4 \geq 0 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline x \geq -4 \end{array}$$

a. Choose appropriate values for x and complete the table below (min 5 points):

→ (Precision, round to appropriate)

x	$y = -2\sqrt{x+4}$	y
-4	$y = -2\sqrt{-4+4}$	0
-3	$-2\sqrt{-3+4}$	-2
-2	$-2\sqrt{-2+4}$	-2.8
-1	$-2\sqrt{-1+4}$	-3.5
0	$-2\sqrt{0+4}$	-4
1	$-2\sqrt{1+4}$	-4.5
5	$-2\sqrt{5+4}$	-6

b. Use your points to graph the function. Graph accurately to the edge of the grid.

