

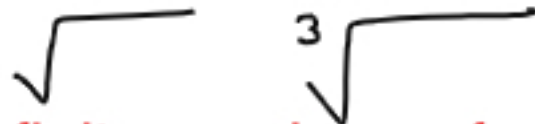
What are Surds ?

Irrational Numbers

Cannot be written exactly

the best way to right them is to leave as a surds

Denotes a route sign



It has infinite numbers of non recuring decimals

Writing surds in simple form

Addition of Surds

Subtraction of Surds

Multiplication of Surds

Division of Surds

Expanding brackets with Surds

Rationalizing Surds

Surds Word problems



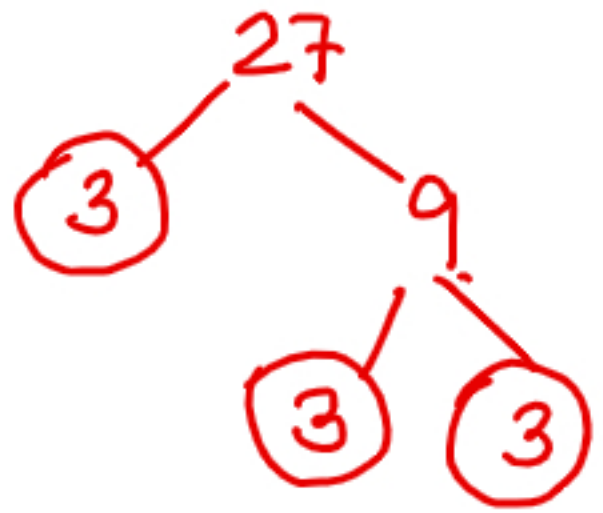
Simplifying Surds

- Write the number as prime factors
- Write the pairs as single number outside the surds sign.
- Write in simple form

Q1 Write $\sqrt{48}$ in a simple form.

Q2 Write $\sqrt[3]{27}$ in simple form.

- ✓ a) Write the number as prime factors
- ✓ b) Write the pairs as single number outside the surds sign.
- ✓ c) Write in simple form



a) Write $\sqrt{48}$ in simple form.

$$\sqrt{\cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times 2 \times 3}$$

$$2 \times 2 \sqrt{3}$$

$4\sqrt{3}$



b) Write $3\sqrt{27}$ in simple form.

$$3\sqrt{\cancel{3} \times \cancel{3} \times 3}$$

$$3 \times 3 \sqrt{3} \quad 9\sqrt{3}$$



EXPERT GUIDANCE

ADDITION OF SURDS

$$a) \sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$b) 5\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7}$$

$$c) 5\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$d) 7\sqrt{20} + 4\sqrt{45}$$

a) Write the surds in simple form

b) If the surds digit is same then add the whole number only and keep the surds unchanged.



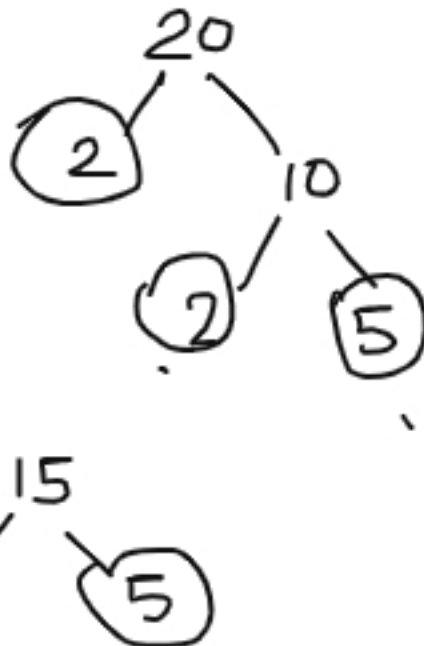
ADDITION OF SURDS

a) $\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} = 3\sqrt{5}$

b) $5\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7} = 6\sqrt{7}$

c) $5\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{2}$

$8\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{6}$



d) $7\sqrt{20} + 4\sqrt{45}$
 $7\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 5} + 4\sqrt{3 \times 3 \times 5}$
 $7 \times 2 \sqrt{5}$
 $14\sqrt{5} + 12\sqrt{5}$
 $26\sqrt{5}$

- a) Write the surds in simple form
- b) If the surds digit is same then add the whole number only and keep the surds unchanged.

www.expertguidance.co.uk
mahima.laroyia@expertguidance.co.uk
+447448352272



EXPERT GUIDANCE

SUBTRACTION OF SURDS

$$a) 3\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7}$$

$$b) \sqrt{12} - \sqrt{27}$$

$$c) 5\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$d) 2\sqrt{12} + 3\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{20}$$

a) Write the surds in simple form

b) If the surds digit is same then add the whole number only and keep the surds unchanged.



EXPERT GUIDANCE

SUBTRACTION OF SURDS

a) $\underline{3\sqrt{7}} - \underline{\sqrt{7}} = 2\sqrt{7}$

d) $2\sqrt{12} + 3\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{20}$

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

$4\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{5}$

$4\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}$ (with handwritten annotations: a circled 2 with a superscript 1/2, a circled 2 with a superscript 1/6, and a circled 3)

b) $\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{27} = \sqrt{\cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times 3} - \sqrt{\cancel{3} \times \cancel{3} \times 3}$
 $2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}$

c) $5\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$
 $2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{6}$

a) Write the surds in simple form

b) If the surds digit is same then add the whole number only and keep the surds unchanged.

$$a) \sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$c) 3\sqrt{2} \times 4\sqrt{2} = 12\sqrt{4} \\ = 12 \times 2 \\ = 24$$

$$b) 5\sqrt{2} \times 4\sqrt{6} = 20\sqrt{12} \\ = 20\sqrt{\cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times 3} \\ = 40\sqrt{3}$$

$$d) 2\sqrt{2} \times 3\sqrt{32} = 6\sqrt{64} \\ = 6 \times 8 = 48$$

Multiply the whole number together

Multiply the surds together

Solve

DIVIDING SURDS

$$a) \frac{\sqrt{75}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{75}{3}} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$c) \sqrt{\frac{12}{121}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{11}$$

$$b) 15\sqrt{6} \div 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{2}$$
$$\frac{15\sqrt{6}}{5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{15}{5} \sqrt{\frac{6}{3}} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

- Divide the whole numbers together
- Divide the surds together
- Simplify and Solve

a) $(5 + \sqrt{2})(5 - \sqrt{2})$

$$25 - \cancel{5\sqrt{2}} + \cancel{5\sqrt{2}} - 2 = 25 - 2 = 23$$

b) $\sqrt{5}(3\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{20})$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3\sqrt{25} + 2\sqrt{100} \\ & 3 \times 5 + 2 \times 10 \\ & 15 + 20 = 35 \end{aligned}$$

c) $(2 + 3\sqrt{5})(3 + 2\sqrt{5})$

$$\begin{aligned} & 6 + 4\sqrt{5} + 9\sqrt{5} + 30 \\ & 36 + 13\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

Follow the rules of Surds addition, multiplication and subtraction.



EXPERT GUIDANCE

RATIONALISING SURDS

$$a) \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5\sqrt{1}}$$

$$c) \frac{6}{4-\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{4+\sqrt{3}}{4+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6(4+\sqrt{3})}{(4-\sqrt{3})(4+\sqrt{3})}$$

$$= \frac{24+6\sqrt{3}}{16-3} = \frac{24+6\sqrt{3}}{13}$$

$$b) \frac{5}{1+\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$d) \frac{3}{2+\sqrt{2}}$$

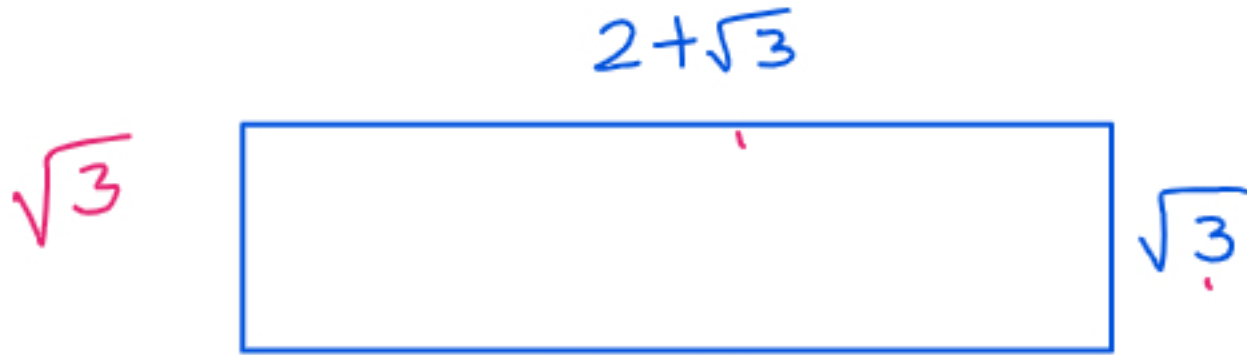
$$\frac{5(1-\sqrt{2})}{(1+\sqrt{2})(1-\sqrt{2})} = \frac{5-5\sqrt{2}}{1-2}$$

$$= \frac{5-5\sqrt{2}}{-1} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}-5}{1}$$

If denominator is a single surds then multiply and divide by the surds

If denominator is an expression then you reverse the sign and multiply and divide with the opposite sign.

Find area of the shaded region

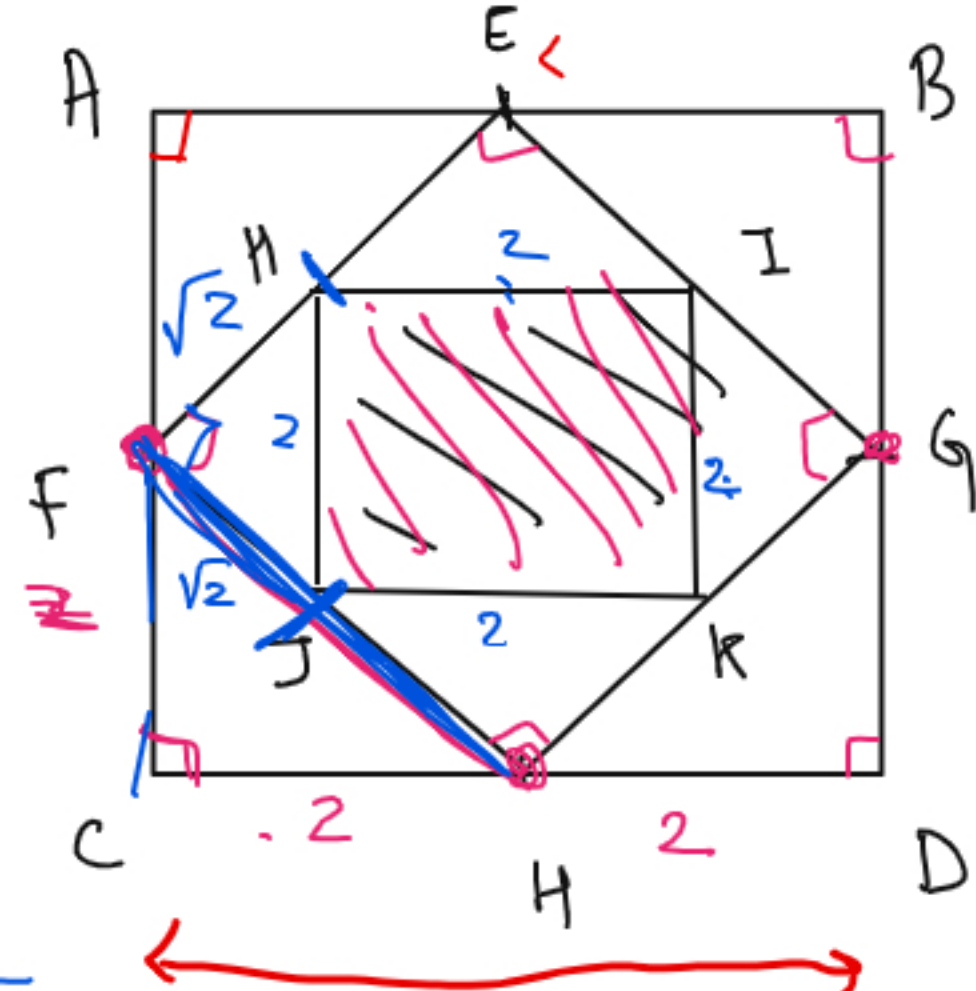


Find the perimeter and the area of the shape.

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

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

www.expertguidance.co.uk
mahima.laroyia@expertguidance.co.uk
+447448352272



Shaded region
Area = $4\sqrt{2}$

$$FH = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$HJ = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2}$$

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

NEXT STEP !!!!

7

8

9

SUBSCRIBE >

★ Check the specification

★ Do Exam Questions

Get A* in GCSE and
A LEVEL Science
and Maths by
Mahima Laroyia

Private group

Interacting as
Mahima Laroyia

About

Discussion

Units

Members



Free

**Online
Consultation with
Mahima Laroyia
Oxford Post
Graduate with 10
years of**

TEXTBOOK
CONFUSING ?

**STRUGGLING TO
WRITE ACCORDING
TO THE
MARKSCHEME?**