

MCV4U - Calculus & Vectors

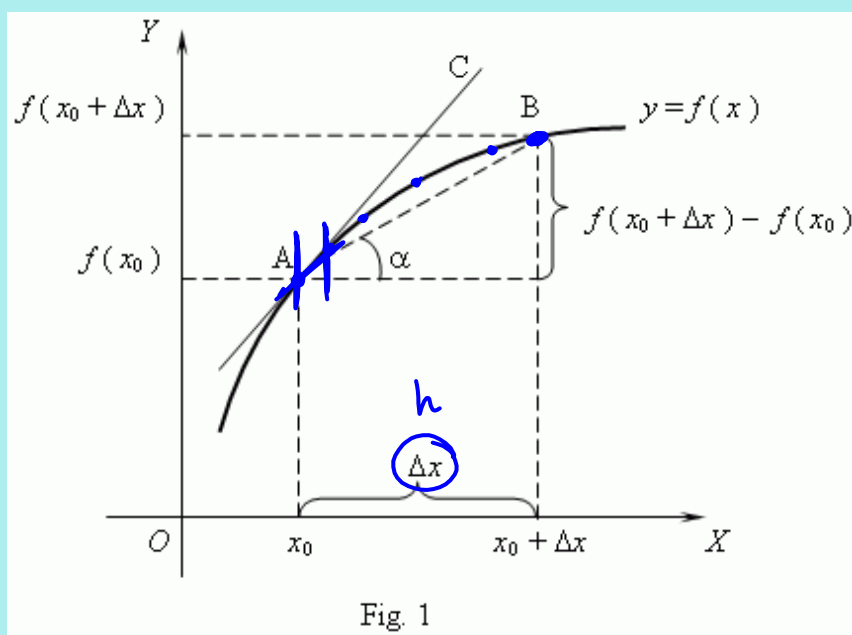
Unit 1 - Tangents & Limits

Rationalizing Expressions

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Two fundamental problems led to development of what is now called calculus.

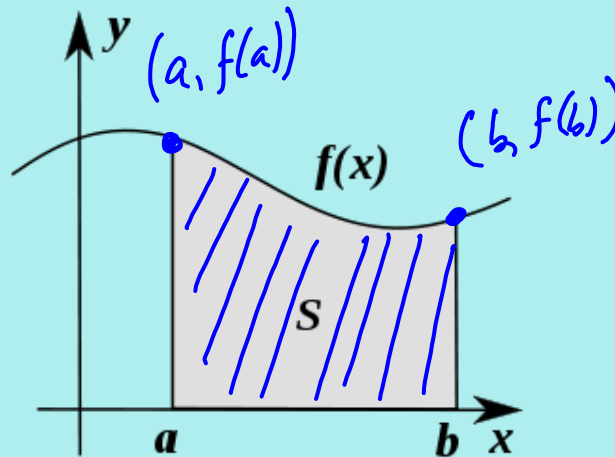
1. What is the slope of a tangent line to a curve?



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Two fundamental problems led to development of what is now called calculus.

2. What is the area under the graph of a function between $x = a$ and $x = b$?



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Unit 1 - Tangents & Limits

Lesson 1: Rationalizing Expressions

Recall:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} &= \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \times 1 \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \times \frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{b}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{b} \end{aligned} \quad b \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}} \times \frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}{a-b} \end{aligned}$$

where $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ is the conjugate of $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}) \\ &= (\sqrt{a})^2 - (\sqrt{b})^2 \\ &= a - b \end{aligned}$$

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Ex.1 Rationalize the denominator.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \frac{4}{2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \\ & = \frac{\cancel{2}4\sqrt{3}}{\cancel{2}(\sqrt{3})^2} \\ & = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5}} \\ & = \frac{4(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5})}{3-5} \\ & = \frac{4(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5})}{-2} \\ & * \quad = -2(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5}) \checkmark \\ & = -2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{5} \checkmark \\ & = 2\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{3} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

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Ex.2 Rationalize the numerator.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \frac{6\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{2}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{72}+\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{72}+\sqrt{8}} \\ & = \frac{72-8}{10(\sqrt{72}+\sqrt{8})} \\ & = \frac{\cancel{6}4\cancel{3}2}{\cancel{10}5(\sqrt{72}+\sqrt{8})} \\ & = \frac{32}{5(\sqrt{72}+\sqrt{8})} \\ & = \frac{32}{5(\sqrt{36 \cdot 2} + \sqrt{4 \cdot 2})} \\ & = \frac{32}{5(6\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2})} \\ & = \frac{\cancel{32}4}{5(\cancel{8}\sqrt{2})} \\ & = \frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & \frac{\sqrt{x-6}+5}{x} \times \frac{\sqrt{x-6}-5}{\sqrt{x-6}-5} \\ & = \frac{(x-6)-25}{x(\sqrt{x-6}-5)} \\ & = \frac{x-31}{x(\sqrt{x-6}-5)} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

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Assigned Work:

p.9 # 1, 2 (basics)
p.9 # 3bdf, 4, 6ef, 7

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