I. Dividing Radicals (p.563):

$$\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$$

II. Examples (p.569): Problems #8,**12**,14,16

III. Rationalize the denominator, Part 1 (p.565):

A square root which is not a "perfect" square root is an irrational number...

$\dfrac{a}{\sqrt{b}}$ has an irrational denominator, which may be "rationalized" as follows...

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{b}} = \underline{\qquad}$$

similarly,

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{b}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt[3]{b}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt[3]{b}} = \underline{\qquad}$$ (rationalize cube root)

VI. Examples (p.569): Problems #20,**28**,30,**32**,42,48

V. Rationalize the denominator, Part 2 (p.566):

A. Conjugate of "a + b" is "a − b"

B. $\left(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}\right)\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}\right)$ = ____________________

F O I L

= ____________

i.e., the product of conjugates is a __________ #

VI. Examples (p.569): Problems #54,**58**,60

HW: pp.569-572 / Problems #1-57(odd),65-93(odd)

Read pp.573-575 (section 8.6)