

## Verifica di matematica classe 2°

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*Semplifica i radicali*

$$1. \sqrt[4]{\frac{4x^2 + 4 + 8x}{9}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{4(x^2 + 1 + 2x)}{3^2}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{2^2(x+1)^2}{3^2}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{2^2(x+1)^2}{3^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(x+1)}{3}}$$

$$2. \sqrt[12]{\frac{81a^2b^4}{x^2}} = \sqrt[12]{\frac{3^4 a^2 b^4}{x^2}} = \sqrt[12]{\frac{3^4 a^2 b^4}{x^2}} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{3^2 a b^2}{x}}$$

*Esegui le operazioni*

$$3. \sqrt{\frac{1+a}{a^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a^2+1+2a}{2}} : \sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a+1}{a^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(a+1)^2}{2}} : \sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(a+1) \cdot (a+1)^2 \cdot a^2}{a^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}} = \sqrt{\frac{(a+1) \cdot (a+1)^2 \cdot a^2}{8}} = \sqrt{\frac{(a+1)^3}{2^3}} = \sqrt{\frac{(a+1)^2 \cdot (a+1)}{2^2 \cdot 2}} = \frac{(a+1)}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(a+1)}{2}}$$

$$4. \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2y + xy^2}{4x^3}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2xy}{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy}} : \sqrt[6]{\frac{(x-y)^3}{4x^3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{xy(x+y)}{4x^3}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{(x-y)^2}{(x+y)^2}} : \sqrt[6]{\frac{(x-y)^3}{4x^3}} = \sqrt[12]{\frac{y^4(x+y)^4}{4^4 x^8} \cdot \frac{(x-y)^6}{(x+y)^6} \cdot \frac{4^2 x^6}{(x-y)^6}} = \sqrt[12]{\frac{y^4(x+y)^4}{4^4 x^8} \cdot \frac{(x-y)^6}{(x+y)^6} \cdot \frac{4^2 x^6}{(x-y)^6}} = \sqrt[12]{\frac{y^4}{4^2 x^2 (x+y)^2}} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{y^2}{4x(x+y)}}$$

*Trasporta sotto radice*

$$5. 2(x-y) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4x^2 - 4y^2}} = 2(x-y) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4(x-y)(x+y)}} = \sqrt{2^2(x-y)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4(x-y)(x+y)}} = \sqrt{\frac{4(x-y)^2}{4(x-y)(x+y)}} = \sqrt{\frac{(x-y)}{(x+y)}}$$

*Trasporta fuori dalla radice*

$$6. x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{28}{x^4(x+y)^2}} = x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2^2 \cdot 7}{x^4(x+y)^2}} = x \cdot \frac{2}{x^2(x+y)} \sqrt{7} = \frac{2}{x(x+y)} \sqrt{7}$$

*Esegui le operazioni*

$$7. \sqrt[3]{8} - 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{27}} + 5 \cdot \sqrt[6]{4} - 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} = \sqrt[3]{2^3} - 2 \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3^3}} + 5 \sqrt[6]{2^2} - 7 \sqrt[3]{2} = 2 - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{2} + 5 \sqrt[3]{2} - 7 \sqrt[3]{2} = 2 - \frac{8}{3} \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$8. \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \sqrt{3}b\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 3b^2 - \sqrt{3}bx$$

$$9. (\sqrt[3]{3}+1)^3$$

$$(\sqrt[3]{3})^3 + 3 \cdot (\sqrt[3]{3})^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (\sqrt[3]{3}) \cdot (1)^2 + 1^3 =$$

$$3 + 3\sqrt[3]{3^2} + 3\sqrt[3]{3} + 1$$

$$4 + 3\sqrt[3]{9} + 3\sqrt[3]{3}$$

$$10. (1-\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{2}-3)^2 - (3\sqrt{2}-4)(4+3\sqrt{2}) =$$

$$1+2-2\sqrt{2} + 8+9-12\sqrt{2} - (18-16) =$$

$$1+2-2\sqrt{2} + 8+9-12\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$16-14\sqrt{2} = 2(8-7\sqrt{2})$$

*Razionalizza il denominatore*

$$11. \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$$

$$12. \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$13. \frac{6}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{6\sqrt{7}+6\sqrt{5}}{7-5} = \frac{6\sqrt{7}+6\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{6(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})}{2} = 3(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})$$

$$14. \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2}-1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{2^2}+\sqrt[3]{2}+1^2}{\sqrt[3]{2^2}+\sqrt[3]{2}+1^2} = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{2^2}+2\sqrt[3]{2}+2}{(\sqrt[3]{2})^3-1^3} = 2(\sqrt[3]{2^2}+\sqrt[3]{2}+1)$$

*Radicale doppio*

$$15. \sqrt{\sqrt{7}+4}$$

$$\sqrt{4+\sqrt{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{4+\sqrt{16-7}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-\sqrt{16-7}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4+\sqrt{9}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-\sqrt{9}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4+3}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-3}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$