

## KORENOVANJE

Neka je  $a$  realan i  $n$  prirodan broj.  
Svako rešenje jednačine

$$x^n = a$$

“po  $x$ ” (ako postoji) naziva se  $n$ -ti koren broja  $a$  u oznaci  $x = \sqrt[n]{a}$ .

Dakle: simbol  $\sqrt[n]{a}$  označava:

- 1)  $n$ -ti koren realnog broja  $a$  u svim slučajevima kada je on jedinstven  
( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n = 2k - 1$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ )
- 2) Pozitivan  $n$ -ti koren broja  $a$  u slučaju  
 $n = 2k$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $a > 0$

Ova definicija sigurno nije baš mnogo jasna. Ajde da vidimo par primera:

$$\sqrt[3]{27} = \sqrt[3]{3^3} = 3; \quad \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt[5]{-32} = \sqrt[5]{(-2)^5} = -2; \quad \sqrt[3]{0} = 0$$

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$$\sqrt[2]{4} = \sqrt{2^2} = 2; \quad \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{16}} = \sqrt[4]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Pazi: } \sqrt[4]{16} = \sqrt[4]{2^4} = 2; \quad -\sqrt[4]{16} = -\sqrt[4]{2^4} = -2$$

Pogrešno je pisati:  $\sqrt[4]{16} = \pm 2$  **ZAPAMTI!!!**

Važi:

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n} = \begin{cases} a, & n - \text{ neparan} \\ |a|, & n - \text{ paran} \end{cases}$$

**Primeri:** (pazi, dogovor je da je  $\sqrt{A} = \sqrt[2]{A}$ , to jest, jedino se ovde ne piše broj 2)

$$\sqrt{9} = \sqrt{3^2} \quad ; \quad \sqrt[3]{2^3} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{(-3)^2} = |-3| = 3 \quad ; \quad \sqrt[3]{(-2)^3} = -2$$

**ZAPAMTI:** Kad vidiš 2, 4, 6, ... (parni koren) iz nekog konkretnog broja, rešenje je uvek pozitivan broj. Kad vadiš 3, 5, 7, ... (neparan koren) iz nekog broja, rešenje može biti i negativan broj, u zavisnosti kakva je potkorena veličina.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \sqrt{(-5)^2} = |-5| = 5 & \sqrt[3]{5^3} = 5 \\ \sqrt[4]{(-7)^4} = |-7| = 7 & \sqrt[3]{(-5)^3} = -5 \\ \sqrt[6]{(-12)^6} = |-12| = 12 & \sqrt[5]{\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^5} = \frac{1}{10} \\ \sqrt[8]{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^8} = \left|-\frac{1}{3}\right| = \frac{1}{3} & \sqrt[7]{\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^7} = -\frac{3}{5} \end{array}$$

Primer: Za koje realne brojeve  $x$  je tačna vrednost:

- a)  $\sqrt{x^2} = x$
- b)  $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = -x$
- v)  $\sqrt{x^2} = -x$
- g)  $\sqrt{x^4} = (\sqrt{x})^4$

Rešenje: a)  $\sqrt{x^2} = x$  je tačna samo za vrednosti  $x$  koje su veće ili jednake nuli, jer

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & \text{za } x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Dakle } x \geq 0$$

b)  $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = -x$  je tačka samo za  $x = 0$ . Zašto? Ako uzmemo da je  $x$  negativan broj, na primer  $x = -5 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{(-5)^3} = -5 \neq -(-5) = +5$ , a ako uzmemo  $x > 0$ , recimo  $x = 10$   
 $\sqrt[3]{10^3} = 10 \neq -10$

v)  $\sqrt{x^2} = -x$ ,  $x$  mora biti manje od nule, ili nula jer kao malopre važi:

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{Dakle } x \leq 0$$

g)  $\sqrt{x^4} = (\sqrt{x})^4$ , Ovde mora biti  $x \geq 0$ . Zašto? Zbog  $(\sqrt{x})^4$  koji ne može biti negativan odnosno mora biti  $x > 0$

Pravila:

- 1)  $\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$
- 2)  $\sqrt[n]{a \cdot b} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$
- 3)  $\sqrt[n]{a} : \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a : b}$
- 4)  $(\sqrt[n]{a})^m = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$
- 5)  $\sqrt[n]{\sqrt[m]{a}} = \sqrt[n \cdot m]{a}$
- 6)  $\sqrt[n^p]{a^{mp}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$  ( $p$  se skrati)

Moramo naglasiti da pravila važe pod uslovima da je:  $a, b \rightarrow$  pozitivni realni brojevi  
 $m, n, p \rightarrow$  prirodni brojevi.

Zadaci:

1)

a) Izračunaj  $\sqrt{36} - 2\sqrt{25} + \sqrt[4]{16} - \sqrt[5]{32}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{36} - 2\sqrt{25} + \sqrt[4]{16} - \sqrt[5]{32} = \\ & = 6 - 2 \cdot 5 + \sqrt[4]{2^4} - \sqrt[5]{2^5} = \\ & = 6 - 10 + 2 - 2 = -4 \end{aligned}$$

b) Izračunaj  $\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} + \sqrt[4]{16}$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3} + \sqrt[4]{2^4} = \\ & \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

c) Izračunaj  $\sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{-27} - \sqrt{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{-27} - \sqrt{4} = \\ & = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(-3)^3} - 2 = \frac{2}{3} - 3 - 2 = \frac{2}{3} - 5 = -4\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

d) Izračunaj  $\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt[3]{(-8)} \cdot \sqrt[5]{-32}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt[3]{(-8)} \cdot \sqrt[5]{-32} = \\ & = \sqrt{3^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{(-2)^3} \cdot \sqrt[5]{(-2)^5} = \\ & = 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-2) = 12 \end{aligned}$$

2) Izračunaj  $\sqrt{(x-5)^2} + \sqrt{(x+5)^2}$

$$\sqrt{(x-5)^2} + \sqrt{(x+5)^2} = |x-5| + |x+5|$$

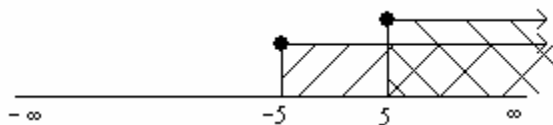
Kako je:

$$|x-5| = \begin{cases} x-5, & \text{za } x-5 \geq 0 \\ -(x-5), & \text{za } x-5 < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x-5, & \text{za } x \geq 5 \\ -(x-5), & \text{za } x < 5 \end{cases} \text{ i}$$

$$|x+5| = \begin{cases} x+5, & \text{za } x+5 \geq 0 \\ -(x+5), & \text{za } x+5 < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+5, & \text{za } x \geq -5 \\ -(x+5), & \text{za } x < -5 \end{cases}$$

moramo najpre videti "gde ima" rešenja

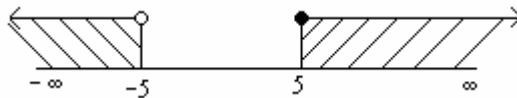
**I situacija** za  $x \geq 5$  i  $x \geq -5$



$$|x-5| + |x+5| = x-5 + x+5 = 2x$$

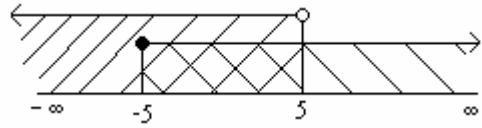
$$x \in [5, \infty)$$

**II situacija** za  $x \geq 5$  i  $x < -5$



Nema rešenja

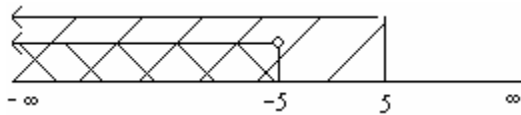
**III situacija** za  $x < 5$  i  $x \geq -5$



$$x \in [-5, 5)$$

$$|x-5| + |x-5| = -x+5+x+5 = +10$$

**IV situacija** za  $x < 5$  i  $x < -5$



$$|x-5| + |x+5| = -x+5-x-5 = -2x$$

$$\text{Konačno: } |x-5| + |x+5| = \begin{cases} -2x, & x < -5 \\ 10, & -5 \leq x < 5 \\ 2x, & x \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

### Racionalisanje

Koristeći se osobinama korena, možemo, u cilju uprošćavanja nekog izraza, odstraniti korene ili ih premestiti na željeno mesto.

Primeri:

$$1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$2) \frac{9}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{12}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{9\sqrt{12}}{12} = \frac{3\sqrt{12}}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{4 \cdot 3}}{4} = \frac{3 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$3) \frac{15}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{15}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Ovo je bio najprostiji tip zadatka, gde racionalisanjem prebacujemo koren iz imenioca u brojilac.

U sledećoj grupi zadataka ćemo koristiti da je  $\sqrt[n]{a^n} = a$ ,  $a > 0$

4)  $\frac{6}{\sqrt[3]{2}} =$  da bi “uništili” koren u imeniocu moramo napraviti  $\sqrt[3]{2^3}$ , a pošto imamo  $\frac{6}{\sqrt[3]{2^1}}$

treba racionalisati sa  $\sqrt[3]{2^2}$ . Dakle:

$$\frac{6}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{2^2}}{\sqrt[3]{2^2}} = \frac{6 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2^2}}{\sqrt[3]{2^3}} = \frac{6 \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}}{2} = 3\sqrt[3]{4}$$

5)  $\frac{10}{\sqrt[4]{3}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt[4]{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[4]{3^3}}{\sqrt[4]{3^3}} = \frac{10\sqrt[4]{27}}{\sqrt[4]{3^4}} = \frac{10\sqrt[4]{27}}{3} =$

6)  $\frac{ab}{\sqrt[3]{a^2b}} = \frac{ab}{\sqrt[3]{a^2b^1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^1b^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a^1b^2}} = \frac{ab\sqrt[3]{ab^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a^3b^3}} = \frac{ab\sqrt[3]{ab^2}}{ab} = \sqrt[3]{ab^2}$

Kad u imeniocu imamo zbir ili razliku dva kvadratna korena, upotrebljavamo razliku kvadrata:  $(A - B) \cdot (A + B) = A^2 - B^2$

7)  $\frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2^2 - \sqrt{3}^2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4 - 3} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

8)  $\frac{11}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{11(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{6}^2 - \sqrt{2}^2} = \frac{11(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{6 - 2} = \frac{11(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{4}$

9)  $\frac{5}{2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5(2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2})}{(2\sqrt{3})^2 - (3\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{5(2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2})}{4 \cdot 3 - 9 \cdot 2} = \frac{5(2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2})}{12 - 18} = \frac{5(2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2})}{-6}$

U zadacima u kojima se u imeniocu javlja zbir ili razlika “trećih” korena moramo koristiti:

$$A^3 - B^3 = (A - B)(A^2 + AB + B^2) \rightarrow \text{Razlika kubova}$$

$$A^3 + B^3 = (A + B)(A^2 - AB + B^2) \rightarrow \text{Zbir kubova}$$

10)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3} + \sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3} + \sqrt[3]{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{3^2} - \sqrt[3]{3}\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{2^2}}{\sqrt[3]{3^2} - \sqrt[3]{3}\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{2^2}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{9} - \sqrt[3]{6} + \sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[3]{3^3} + \sqrt[3]{2^3}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{9} - \sqrt[3]{6} + \sqrt[3]{4}}{3 + 2} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{9} - \sqrt[3]{6} + \sqrt[3]{4}}{5}$$


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11)

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{5} - \sqrt[3]{4}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{5} - \sqrt[3]{4}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{5^2} + \sqrt[3]{5}\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{4^2}}{\sqrt[3]{5^2} + \sqrt[3]{5}\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{4^2}} = \frac{5(\sqrt[3]{25} + \sqrt[3]{20} + \sqrt[3]{16})}{\sqrt[3]{5^3} - \sqrt[3]{4^3}} = 5(\sqrt[3]{25} + \sqrt[3]{20} + \sqrt[3]{16})$$


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12)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt[4]{5}-2}$  = ovde ćemo uraditi dupli racionalizaciju da bi "uništili" četvrti koren.

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt[4]{5}-2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt[4]{5}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[4]{5}+2}{\sqrt[4]{5}+2} = \frac{3(\sqrt[4]{5}+2)}{\sqrt[4]{5^2}-2^2} = \frac{3(\sqrt[4]{5}+2)}{\sqrt{5}-4}$$

sad opet racionalizacija

$$\frac{3(\sqrt[4]{5}+2)}{\sqrt{5}-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}+4}{\sqrt{5}+4} = \frac{3(\sqrt[4]{5}+2)(\sqrt{5}+4)}{\sqrt{5^2}-4^2} = \frac{3(\sqrt[4]{5}+2)(\sqrt{5}+4)}{-11}$$

Vratimo se na zadatke sa korenima:

3) Izračunati:

a)  $\sqrt[3]{x^2 \sqrt{x^{-1}}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^{-1} \sqrt{x}}$   
 b)  $\sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2} : (\sqrt{x^{-1}})^3$

Rešenje:

a)

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2 \sqrt{x^{-1}}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^{-1} \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[3]{x^2} \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x^{-1}}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^{-1}} \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x}} = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{x^{-1}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{5}} \cdot \sqrt[10]{x^{-1}} = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{6}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{5}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{10}} =$$

$$= x^{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10}} = x^{\frac{20+5+6+3}{30}} = x^{\frac{12}{30}} = x^{\frac{2}{5}} = \sqrt[5]{x^2}$$

b)

$$\sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2} : (\sqrt{x^{-1}})^3 = \sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} : \sqrt{x^{-3}} =$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{2}{6}} \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} : x^{\frac{3}{2}} = x^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{2}{3} - \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)} = x^{\frac{3+2+4+9}{6}} = x^{\frac{18}{6}} = x^3$$

**ZAPAMTI!**  $\boxed{\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

4) Izračunaj:

a)  $5\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{50} - \sqrt{98}$   
 b)  $\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{27} - 2\sqrt{48}$

Ovde je ideja da upotrebom pravila za korenovanje  $\sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$ , svaki sabirak svedemo na "čist" koren u smislu da ima celobrojno rešenje.

a)

$$\begin{aligned}5\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{50} - \sqrt{98} &= \\5\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{4 \cdot 2} - \sqrt{25 \cdot 2} - \sqrt{49 \cdot 2} &= \\5\sqrt{2} + 3 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt{2} &= \\5\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt{2} &= -\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{27} - 2\sqrt{48} &= \\ \sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{9 \cdot 3} - 2\sqrt{16 \cdot 3} &= \\ \sqrt{3} + 3 \cdot 3\sqrt{3} - 2 \cdot 4\sqrt{3} &= \sqrt{3} + 9\sqrt{3} - 8\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

5) Izračunaj:  $3 \cdot \sqrt[12]{4} - 4 \cdot \sqrt[15]{27} + 8 \cdot \sqrt[24]{16} + 5 \cdot \sqrt[20]{81}$

Rešenje:

$$\begin{aligned}3 \cdot \sqrt[12]{4} - 4 \cdot \sqrt[15]{27} + 8 \cdot \sqrt[24]{16} + 5 \cdot \sqrt[20]{81} &= \\3 \cdot \sqrt[12]{2^2} - 4 \cdot \sqrt[15]{3^3} + 8 \cdot \sqrt[24]{2^4} + 5 \cdot \sqrt[20]{3^4} &= \\3 \cdot \sqrt[6]{2} - 4 \sqrt[5]{3} + 8 \cdot \sqrt[6]{2} + 5 \sqrt[5]{3} &= \\= 11\sqrt[6]{2} + \sqrt[5]{3}\end{aligned}$$

### LAGRANŽOV IDENTITET:

$$\boxed{\sqrt{a \pm \sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - b}}{2}}}$$

Gde je  $a > 0$ ,  $b > 0$ ,  $b < a^2$

Primenimo ga na 2 primera: a)  $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

b)  $\sqrt{6 - 4\sqrt{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{a) } \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} &= \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{2^2 - 3}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{2^2 - 3}}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{1}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{1}}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$



b)  $\sqrt{6-4\sqrt{2}}$  = pazi, prvo moramo 4 da ubacimo pod koren!

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{6-\sqrt{16}\cdot 2} &= \sqrt{6-\sqrt{32}} = \sqrt{\frac{6+\sqrt{6^2-32}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{6-\sqrt{6^2-32}}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{6+\sqrt{36-32}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{6-\sqrt{36-32}}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{6+2}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{6-2}{2}} = \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{2} = 2 - \sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

7) Dokazati da je vrednost izraza  $\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}$  iracionalan broj.

Najpre ćemo upotrebom Lagranžovog indetiteta “srediti”  $\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}$  i  $\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$

$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} = (\text{prethodni zadatak}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ slično je i } \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ Dakle:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}} &= \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \\ &= \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\frac{2-\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \text{Pazi na znak!} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}(2+\sqrt{3})}{3+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}(2-\sqrt{3})}{3-\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{(2\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6})(3-\sqrt{3})+(2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6})(3+\sqrt{3})}{(3+\sqrt{3})(3-\sqrt{3})} \\ &= \frac{6\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{6}+3\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{18}+6\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{6}-3\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{18}}{3^2-\sqrt{3}^2} \\ &= \frac{12\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{18}}{9-3} = \frac{12\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{9\cdot 2}}{6} = \frac{12\sqrt{2}-6\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{6} = \sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

8) Dokazati da je:  $\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{10+6\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{3}+1.$

Poći ćemo od leve strane da dobijemo desnu.

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

$$10+6\sqrt{3} = \text{razmislimo da li ovo nije } 10+6\sqrt{3} = (A+B)^3?$$

$$(A+B)^3 = A^3 + 3A^2B + 3AB^2 + B^3$$

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

$$= \sqrt{27} + 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 + 3\sqrt{3} + 1$$

$$= \sqrt{9 \cdot 3} + 9 + 3\sqrt{3} + 1 = 3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} + 10 = 10 + 6\sqrt{3}$$

Dakle:

$$\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{10+6\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{\sqrt[3]{(\sqrt{3}+1)^3}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \sqrt{3}+1$$

Ovim je dokaz završen!

9) Racionalisati:  $\frac{6}{\sqrt{21}+\sqrt{7}+2\sqrt{3}+2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{6}{\sqrt{21}+\sqrt{7}+2\sqrt{3}+2} &= \frac{6}{\sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7} + 2(\sqrt{3}+1)} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{7}(\sqrt{3}+1) + 2(\sqrt{3}+1)} \\ &= \frac{6}{(\sqrt{3}+1)(\sqrt{7}+2)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}-2}{\sqrt{7}-2} = \\ &= \frac{6(\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{7}-2)}{(\sqrt{3}^2-1^2)(\sqrt{7}^2-2^2)} = \frac{6(\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{7}-2)}{2 \cdot 3} = (\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{7}-2) \end{aligned}$$

10) Racionalisati:  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{9} + \sqrt[3]{6} + \sqrt[3]{4}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{9} + \sqrt[3]{6} + \sqrt[3]{4}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3^2} + \sqrt[3]{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{2^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt[3]{2}}{\sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt[3]{2}}{\sqrt[3]{3^3} - \sqrt[3]{2^3}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt[3]{2}}{3 - 2} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt[3]{2}}{1} = \sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt[3]{2} \end{aligned}$$

Ovde smo imali  $A^2 + AB + B^2$ , pa smo dodali  $A-B$ , da bi dobili  $A^3 - B^3$ .