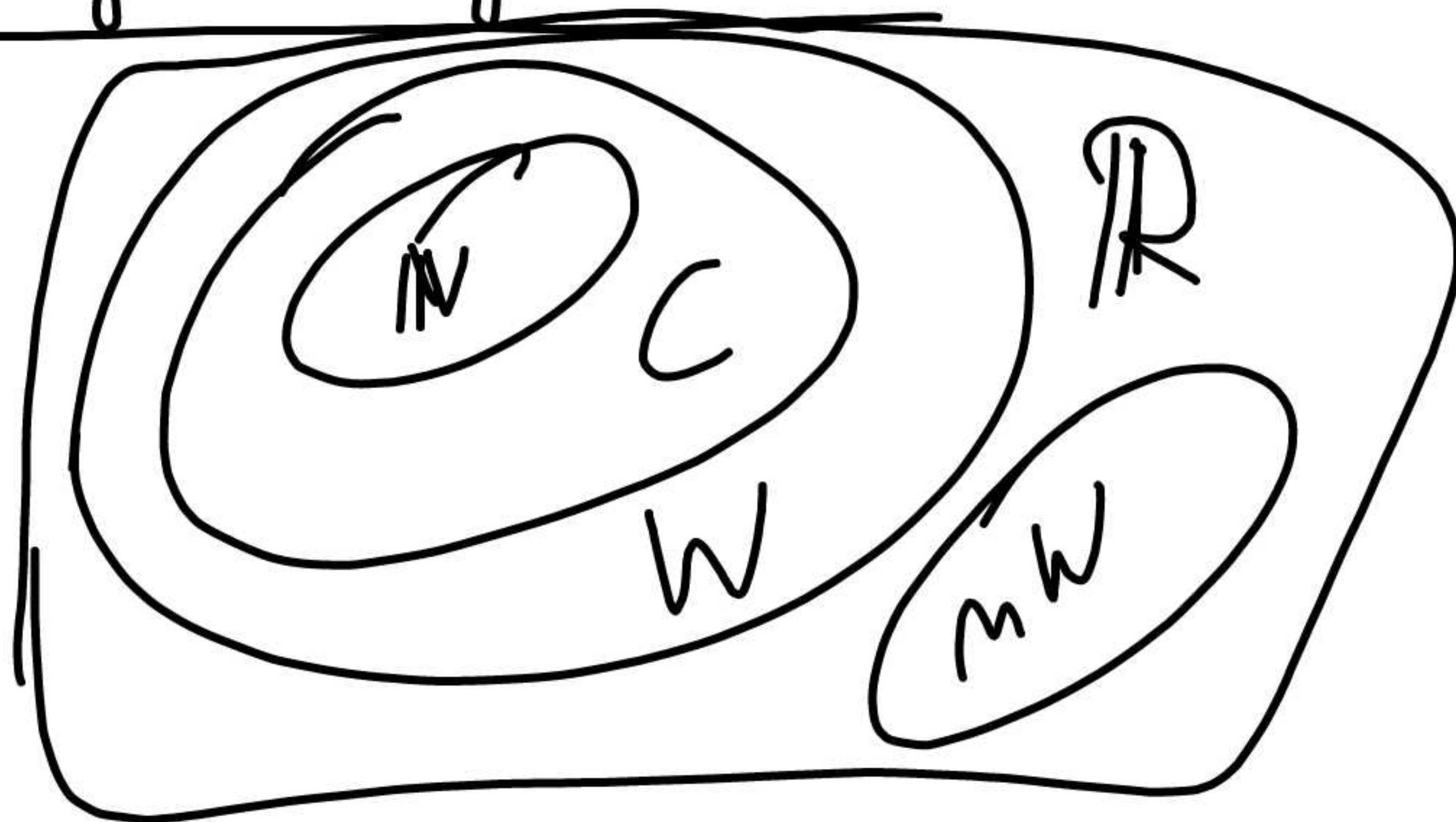


Liały niewymienne



$\sqrt{2}$

$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} \neq \sqrt{5}$$

$$3,14 = 1,41 + 1,73 \neq 2,23$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2} \cdot (3 - \sqrt{5}) &= 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{10} \\ (\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{2} - 1) &= 2 - \cancel{\sqrt{2}} + \cancel{\sqrt{2}} - 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2 + \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3}) =$$

$$= 4 - \cancel{\sqrt{6}} + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{9} = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$(2 - 3\sqrt{3})(2 + 3\sqrt{3}) = 4 + \cancel{6\sqrt{3}} - \cancel{6\sqrt{3}} - 9\sqrt{9}$$
$$4 - 27 = -23$$

Zodaniz domone

$$(3\sqrt{2} - 1)(3\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

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

$$(\sqrt{3} + 2)^2$$

$$(4 - \sqrt{2})^2$$