

SIMPLIFYING SQUARE ROOTS

PERFECT SQUARES

$$1^2 = 1$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$4^2 = 16$$

$$5^2 = 25$$

$$6^2 = 36$$

$$7^2 = 49$$

$$8^2 = 64$$

$$9^2 = 81$$

$$10^2 = 100$$

$$11^2 = 121$$

$$12^2 = 144$$

1. Look for biggest perfect square "!"

2. Rewrite Root

3. Simplify & ^{leave} extra

EXAMPLES:

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{32} \\ &\underline{\sqrt{4 \cdot 8}} \\ &\underline{\sqrt{16 \cdot 2}} \\ &4\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{12} \\ &\underline{\sqrt{4 \cdot 3}} \\ &2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{6} \\ &\underline{\sqrt{2 \cdot 3}} \\ &\sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

$1^2 = 1$	$5^2 = 25$	$9^2 = 81$
$2^2 = 4$	$6^2 = 36$	$10^2 = 100$
$3^2 = 9$	$7^2 = 49$	$11^2 = 121$
$4^2 = 16$	$8^2 = 64$	$12^2 = 144$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

RADICAL EXPRESSIONS

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{\sqrt{\quad}}{\quad}}$$

Radical

Expressions:

Anything w/ Root

RULES FOR RADICALS

1. No Perfect Squares Under Root.
2. No Fractions underneath $\sqrt{\frac{\quad}{\quad}}$.
3. No Roots on Bottom Fraction

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

ADD-SUB RADICALS

FOR ADDING & SUBTRACTING RADICALS

THEY MUST BE **PERFECT MATCHES**

$$1\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} =$$

$$4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2} = \emptyset$$

Not
solvable

MULTIPLY RADICALS
MULTIPLY OUTSIDE & INSIDE,
THEN SIMPLIFY CORRECTLY

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

$$\sqrt{12}$$
$$\sqrt{4 \cdot 3}$$
$$2\sqrt{3}$$

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

$$6\sqrt{10}$$

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

$$\sqrt{9}$$
$$3$$

MULTIPLY RADICALS

EXAMPLE:

$$3\sqrt{5}(2\sqrt{5} + 5\sqrt{3})$$

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

$$6\sqrt{25} + 15\sqrt{15}$$

$$6 \cdot 5 \sqrt{30 + 15\sqrt{5}}$$

DIVIDING RADICALS

FOR DIVIDING RADICALS THEY MUST ALSO
HAVE THE **SAME ROOT**

1. Give Root to Top & Bottom $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$
2. Multiply by Factor of One $\frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{2}}$
Using bottom root.
3. Simplify & Leave Behind.

EXAMPLES:

$$\sqrt{\frac{4}{6}} \quad \sqrt{4 \cdot 6}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{\sqrt{36}}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{6}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \quad \sqrt{4 \cdot 6}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{\sqrt{9}}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

VARIABLES & RADICALS

VARIABLES CAN APPEAR IN RADICALS,
BUT DO NOT CHANGE THE OPERATION.

THEY ONLY CHANGE THE SIMPLIFYING

1. Operation 1st
2. Expand Variables $x^2 \rightarrow xx$
3. Simplify by making pairs

EXAMPLES:

$$\sqrt{90x^3y^4z^5}$$

$$\sqrt{9 \cdot 10 \cdot \underbrace{x \cdot x \cdot x}_y \cdot \underbrace{y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y}_z \cdot z}$$

$$3x y^2 z^2 \sqrt{10xz}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{6y}{12}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6y}}{\sqrt{12}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{72y}}{\sqrt{144}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot 36y}}{12} = \frac{6\sqrt{2y}}{12}$$