

Warm Up



1. Order the following radicals from least to greatest use calculator

$\sqrt{22}$	$\sqrt[3]{-10}$	$\sqrt[4]{256}$	$\sqrt[5]{-32}$
<i>Handwritten: $\sqrt[4]{16} = 2$, $\sqrt[5]{25} = 2.2$</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-2</i>

2. Reduce each radical:

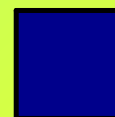
show work

Entire \rightarrow Mixed

a) $\sqrt{128}$



b) $\sqrt[3]{162}$



$= \sqrt{64 \times 2}$

$= \sqrt{64} \times \sqrt{2}$

$= 8\sqrt{2}$

$\sqrt[3]{27 \times 6}$

$\sqrt[3]{27} \times \sqrt[3]{6}$

$3\sqrt[3]{6}$

homework solutions

Grade 10

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Questions 4, 7a, 8a, 9, 10, 11

$$\begin{aligned}4a) \sqrt{8} &= \sqrt{(4)(2)} \\ &= \sqrt{4} \sqrt{2} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}4b) \sqrt{12} &= \sqrt{(4)(3)} \\ &= \sqrt{4} \sqrt{3} \\ &= 2\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}4c) \sqrt{32} &= \sqrt{(16)(2)} \\ &= \sqrt{16} \sqrt{2} \\ &= 4\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}4d) \sqrt{50} &= \sqrt{(25)(2)} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \sqrt{2} \\ &= 5\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}4e) \sqrt{18} &= \sqrt{(9)(2)} \\ &= \sqrt{9} \sqrt{2} \\ &= 3\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

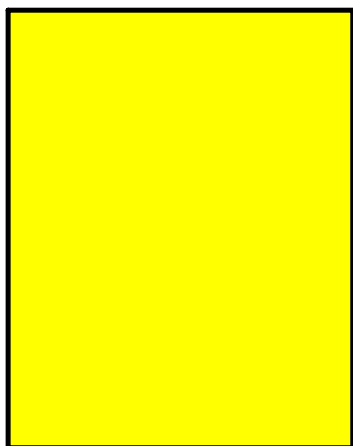
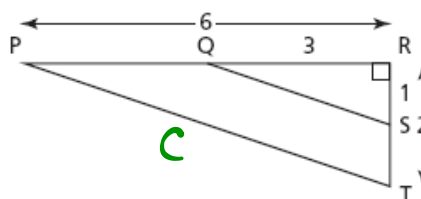
$$\begin{aligned}4f) \sqrt{27} &= \sqrt{(9)(3)} \\ &= \sqrt{9} \sqrt{3} \\ &= 3\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}4g) \sqrt{48} &= \sqrt{(16)(3)} \\ &= \sqrt{16} \sqrt{3} \\ &= 4\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}4h) \sqrt{75} &= \sqrt{(25)(3)} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \sqrt{3} \\ &= 5\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

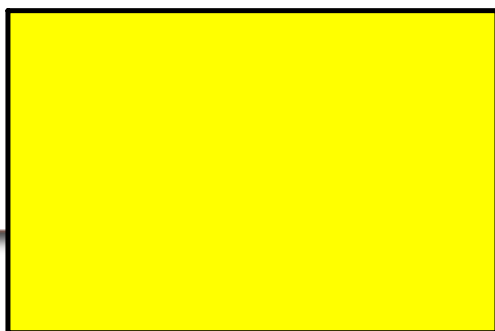
homework solutions

8. a) Use the diagram to explain why $\sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$.



$$\begin{aligned}c &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ &= \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36 + 4} \\ c &= \sqrt{40}\end{aligned}$$

b) Use algebra to verify that $\sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$.



homework solutions

9) Rewriting $\sqrt{50}$ as $\sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{2}$ helps you simplify $\sqrt{50}$ since you can take the square root of the perfect square 25. You cannot take the square root of either 10 or 5 so rewriting $\sqrt{50}$ as $\sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{5}$ does not help. You need one number to be a perfect square number.

$$\begin{aligned} 10a) \sqrt{90} &= \sqrt{(9)(10)} \\ &= \sqrt{9 \cdot 10} \\ &= \boxed{3\sqrt{10}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10b) \sqrt{73} &= \sqrt{(9)(7)} \\ &= \sqrt{9 \cdot 7} \\ &= \boxed{3\sqrt{7}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10c) \sqrt{108} &= \sqrt{(36)(3)} \\ &= \sqrt{36 \cdot 3} \\ &= \boxed{6\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10d) \sqrt{600} &= \sqrt{(100)(6)} \\ &= \sqrt{100 \cdot 6} \\ &= \boxed{10\sqrt{6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10e) \sqrt{54} &= \sqrt{(9)(6)} \\ &= \sqrt{9 \cdot 6} \\ &= \boxed{3\sqrt{6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$10f) \sqrt{91}$$

Already in simplest form.

homework solutions

$$\begin{aligned}
 10g) \quad \sqrt{28} &= \sqrt{(4) \cdot (7)} \\
 &= \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{7} \\
 &= \boxed{2\sqrt{7}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10h) \quad \sqrt{33} \\
 \text{Already in simplest form}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10i) \quad \sqrt{112} &= \sqrt{(16) \cdot (7)} \\
 &= \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{7} \\
 &= \boxed{4\sqrt{7}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * 11a) \quad \sqrt[3]{16} &= \sqrt[3]{(8)(2)} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{8} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} \\
 &= \downarrow 2 \sqrt[3]{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * 11b) \quad \sqrt[3]{81} &= \sqrt[3]{(27)(3)} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{27} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} \\
 &= \downarrow 3 \sqrt[3]{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * 11c) \quad \sqrt[3]{256} &= \sqrt[3]{(64)(4)} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{64} \cdot \sqrt[3]{4} \\
 &= \downarrow 4 \sqrt[3]{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * 11d) \quad \sqrt[3]{128} &= \sqrt[3]{(64) \cdot (2)} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{64} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} \\
 &= 4 \sqrt[3]{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Use either prime factorization or product of n^{th} factors

2. Write each radical in simplest form, if possible.

a) $\sqrt{30}$ *Already simplest*

b) $\sqrt[3]{32}$

c) $\sqrt[4]{48}$

b) $\sqrt[3]{32}$
 $= \sqrt[3]{8 \times 4}$
 $= \sqrt[3]{8} \times \sqrt[3]{4}$
 $= 2 \sqrt[3]{4}$



d) $\sqrt[3]{375}$
 $= \sqrt[3]{125 \times 3}$
 $= \sqrt[3]{125} \times \sqrt[3]{3}$
 $= 5 \sqrt[3]{3}$

d) $\sqrt[3]{375}$

Mixed to Entire

Express as a
reduced
mixed radical.

$$5\sqrt{18}$$

Entire Radicals
(mixed \Rightarrow entire)

mixed	entire
$a \sqrt[n]{b}$	$\sqrt[n]{(a^n) \cdot b}$

Express as an entire radical.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3\sqrt{5} \\
 &= \sqrt{3^2 \times 5} \\
 &= \sqrt{9 \times 5} \\
 &= \sqrt{45}
 \end{aligned}$$

Express as an entire radical.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2\sqrt[4]{7} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{2^4 \times 7} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{16 \times 7} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{112}
 \end{aligned}$$

Mixed to Entire

$$3\sqrt[5]{2}$$

$$= \sqrt[5]{3^5 \times 2}$$

$$= \sqrt[5]{243 \times 2}$$

$$= \sqrt[5]{486}$$

$$7\sqrt[3]{-4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 7^3 \times -4} \\ \underline{343} \times -4 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{343} \times -4$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-1372}$$

$$2\sqrt[4]{5}$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{2^4 \times 5}$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{16 \times 5}$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{80}$$

Quiz Outline

3) Entire to Mix

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt[3]{250} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{125 \times 2} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{125} \times \sqrt[3]{2} \\ &= 5\sqrt[3]{2} \end{aligned}$$

Homework

Quiz Wed. Feb 14

Quiz Outline
1) Evaluate w/ calculator
 $\sqrt{2197}$

2) Estimate
Show work

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{500} \\ & \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \sqrt[3]{343} \quad \sqrt[3]{512} \\ \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ 7 \quad \quad \quad 8 \end{array} \\ & \approx 7.9 \end{aligned}$$

#4 Quiz
Mix → Entire

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt[3]{5} \\ &= \sqrt[4]{6^4} \times 5 \\ & \sqrt[4]{81 \times 5} \\ & \sqrt[4]{405} \end{aligned}$$

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Questions:

~~9, 10~~

~~11, 12~~

10 (c, e,)

11 (e, g, i)

12 (b, d, f, h, j)

13

14

15

17 a, c

18 a, c

19-23