

Lesson 5.1- SWBAT simplify numerical radicals.

Kick off- Find the value of each of the following:

$\sqrt{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\sqrt{36}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\sqrt{121}$	$\frac{11}{11}$
$\sqrt{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\sqrt{49}$	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\sqrt{144}$	$\frac{12}{12}$
$\sqrt{9}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\sqrt{64}$	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\sqrt{169}$	$\frac{13}{13}$
$\sqrt{16}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\sqrt{81}$	$\frac{9}{9}$	$\sqrt{196}$	$\frac{14}{14}$
$\sqrt{25}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\sqrt{100}$	$\frac{10}{10}$	$\sqrt{225}$	$\frac{15}{15}$

**Perfect Squares**

**To Simplify a Radical**

- Find the factors of the inside number and one of the factors must be a perfect square.
- Split the inside numbers into two different radicals
- The perfect square first and then the other factor.
- Take the square root of the perfect square and if there is a number on the outside multiply it to the number.

\*Largest Perfect Square!

**Examples:**

1)  $\sqrt{8}$

2)  $\sqrt{24}$

**Perfect Squares:** 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100  
Largest perfect square!

3)  $6\sqrt{12}$

4)  $-5\sqrt{54}$

**12 $\sqrt{3}$**

5)  $27$

6)  $18$

7)  $32$

8)  $\sqrt{50}$

9)  $\sqrt{40}$

**$5\sqrt{2}$**

10)  $2\sqrt{45}$

11)  $2\sqrt{80}$

**$6\sqrt{5}$**

12)  $3\sqrt{28}$

$$3 \cdot \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{7}$$

$$3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{7}$$

$$6\sqrt{7}$$

13)  $\sqrt{54}$

$$\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{6}$$

$$3\sqrt{6}$$

14)  $\sqrt{44}$

$$\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{11}$$

$$2\sqrt{11}$$

15)  $\sqrt{72}$

$$\sqrt{36} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$6\sqrt{2}$$

16)  $9\sqrt{75}$

$$9 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$9 \cdot 5 \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$45\sqrt{3}$$

\*Make sure you use the largest perfect square!

17)  $\sqrt{216}$

$$\sqrt{36} \cdot \sqrt{6}$$

$$6\sqrt{6}$$