

Simplifying Radicals Worksheet Answer Key PDF

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Part 1: Building a Foundation

What is the square root of 64?

undefined. 6 undefined. 7 **undefined. 8** ✓ undefined. 9

The square root of 64 is 8.

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undefined. 6 undefined. 7 **undefined. 8 √** undefined. 9

The square root of 64 is 8.

Which of the following are perfect squares?

undefined. 16 ✓ undefined. 20 undefined. 25 ✓ undefined. 30

The perfect squares among the options are 16 and 25.

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The perfect squares among the options are 16 and 25.

Define a radical in mathematical terms and provide an example.

A radical is an expression that includes a root, such as a square root. An example is $\sqrt{16} = 4$.

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A radical is an expression that includes a root, such as a square root. An example is $\sqrt{16} = 4$.

List the first four perfect squares and their square roots.

- 1. What is the first perfect square? 1
- 2. What is the second perfect square?
- 4

3. What is the third perfect square?

9

4. What is the fourth perfect square?

16

The first four perfect squares are 1 (1), 4 (2), 9 (3), and 16 (4).

Part 2: Understanding and Interpretation

Which property of radicals allows you to write $\sqrt{(a * b)}$ as $\sqrt{a} * \sqrt{b}$?

undefined. Product Property ✓ undefined. Quotient Property undefined. Sum Property undefined. Difference Property

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The property is known as the Product Property of Radicals.

Which property of radicals allows you to write $\sqrt{(a * b)}$ as $\sqrt{a} * \sqrt{b}$?

undefined. Product Property ✓ undefined. Quotient Property undefined. Sum Property undefined. Difference Property

The property is known as the Product Property.

When simplifying $\sqrt{72}$, which of the following steps are correct?

undefined. Factor 72 into 36 * 2 \checkmark undefined. Write $\sqrt{72}$ as $\sqrt{36}$ * $\sqrt{2}$ \checkmark undefined. Simplify to $6\sqrt{2}$ \checkmark undefined. Leave as $\sqrt{72}$

The correct steps are to factor 72 into 36 * 2, write $\sqrt{72}$ as $\sqrt{36}$ * $\sqrt{2}$, and simplify to $6\sqrt{2}$.

When simplifying $\sqrt{72}$, which of the following steps are correct?

undefined. Factor 72 into 36 * 2 \checkmark undefined. Write $\sqrt{72}$ as $\sqrt{36}$ * $\sqrt{2}$ \checkmark undefined. Simplify to $6\sqrt{2}$ \checkmark undefined. Leave as $\sqrt{72}$

The correct steps include factoring 72 into 36 * 2 and simplifying to $6\sqrt{2}$.

Explain why $\sqrt{(a + b)}$ is not equal to $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$. Provide an example to support your explanation.

 $\sqrt{(a + b)}$ is not equal to $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ because the square root of a sum is not the sum of the square roots. For example, $\sqrt{(4 + 1)} = \sqrt{5}$, which is not equal to $\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{1} = 3$.

Explain why $\sqrt{(a + b)}$ is not equal to $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$. Provide an example to support your explanation.

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The expression $\sqrt{(a + b)}$ is not equal to $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ because the square root of a sum is not the sum of the square roots. For example, $\sqrt{(4 + 1)} = \sqrt{5}$, which is not equal to $\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{1} = 3$.

Part 3: Application and Analysis

Simplify the expression $\sqrt{50}$.

undefined. 5√2 ✓ undefined. 10√5 undefined. 2√5 undefined. 25

The simplified form of $\sqrt{50}$ is $5\sqrt{2}$.

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The simplified form of $\sqrt{50}$ is $5\sqrt{2}$.

Which of the following expressions are equivalent to $\sqrt{(8/2)}$?

undefined. $\sqrt{4} \checkmark$ undefined. $2 \checkmark$ undefined. $\sqrt{8} / \sqrt{2} \checkmark$ undefined. $2\sqrt{2}$

The equivalent expressions are $\sqrt{4}$ and 2.

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The equivalent expressions are $\sqrt{4}$ and 2.

Simplify the radical expression $\sqrt{45}$ and explain each step of your process.

To simplify $\sqrt{(45)}$, factor it as $\sqrt{(9 * 5)}$, which simplifies to $3\sqrt{5}$.

Simplify the radical expression $\sqrt{45}$ and explain each step of your process.

To simplify $\sqrt{45}$, factor it into 9 * 5, then simplify to $3\sqrt{5}$.

Part 4: Evaluation and Creation

Consider the expression $\sqrt{(x^2 * y)}$. Which of the following are true?

undefined. It can be simplified to $x\sqrt{y}$ if $x \ge 0$. \checkmark

undefined. It can be simplified to $\sqrt{x} * \sqrt{y}$. undefined. It is already in its simplest form.

undefined. It can be rewritten as $\sqrt{(xy)} * \sqrt{x}$.

It can be simplified to $x\sqrt{y}$ if $x \ge 0$, and it cannot be simplified to $\sqrt{x} * \sqrt{y}$.

Analyze the expression $\sqrt{(75)}$ - $\sqrt{(3)}$ and determine if it can be simplified further. Justify your answer.

The expression cannot be simplified further because $\sqrt{(75)}$ is already in its simplest form and $\sqrt{(3)}$ is a prime number.

Consider the expression $\sqrt{(x^2 * y)}$. Which of the following are true?

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undefined. It is already in its simplest form.

undefined. It can be rewritten as $\sqrt{(xy)} * \sqrt{x}$.

It can be simplified to $x\sqrt{y}$ if $x \ge 0$ and it can be rewritten as $\sqrt{(xy)} * \sqrt{x}$.

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Analyze the expression $\sqrt{(75)}$ - $\sqrt{(3)}$ and determine if it can be simplified further. Justify your answer.

The expression cannot be simplified further as $\sqrt{75}$ and $\sqrt{3}$ do not have common factors.

Evaluate the following statements and select those that are true about rationalizing the denominator:

undefined. It involves multiplying by a conjugate. \checkmark

undefined. It eliminates radicals from the denominator. \checkmark

undefined. It simplifies the expression.

undefined. It increases the complexity of the expression.

The true statements are that it involves multiplying by a conjugate and eliminates radicals from the denominator.

Create a real-world problem that involves simplifying a radical expression. Provide a solution to your problem.

An example problem could involve finding the length of a diagonal in a square garden with a side length of $\sqrt{50}$. The solution would involve simplifying to $5\sqrt{2}$.

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True statements include that it involves multiplying by a conjugate and eliminates radicals from the denominator.

Create a real-world problem that involves simplifying a radical expression. Provide a solution to your problem.

An example could be calculating the length of a diagonal in a square with side length $\sqrt{50}$, which simplifies to $5\sqrt{2}$.

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