

Continue

Algebra 1

Simplifying Radicals

Simplify.

1) $\sqrt{20}$

2) $\sqrt{8}$

3) $\sqrt{108}$

4) $\sqrt{16}$

5) $\sqrt{27}$

6) $\sqrt{36}$

7) $\sqrt{45}$

8) $\sqrt{150}$

9) $\sqrt{50}$

10) $\sqrt{54}$

11) $\sqrt{72}$

12) $\sqrt{12}$

13) $\sqrt{100}$

14) $\sqrt{180}$

15) $\sqrt{64}$

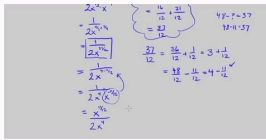
16) $\sqrt{80}$

17) $\sqrt{18}$

18) $\sqrt{144}$

19) $\sqrt{96}$

20) $\sqrt{125}$



Simplify $8y + 4y^2 - 6 + 3y + 10$

STEP 1: KFC

$8y + 4y^2 + (-6) + 3y + 10$

STEP 2: Put like terms together

$8y + 3y + 4y^2 + (-6) + 10$

STEP 3: Add coefficients of like terms

$11y + 4y^2 + 4$

ANSWER $11y + 4y^2 + 4$

Name : _____

Score : _____ Date : _____

MATH MONKS

Unit Circle Practice Worksheet

Fill in the blanks

$\sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$
 $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$

Product property
Quotient property

EXAMPLE 2

$\sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{125} = 5\sqrt{5}$

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{32}{4}} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$

