Name: _____ Date: ____



Simplifying Radicals



Many radicals can be changed to an equivalent form that is easier to use in solving problems. Changing a radical to this new form is called simplifying.

Step 1: To simplify
$$\sqrt{18}$$
, think $\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9}$

Step 2:
$$\sqrt{2 \cdot 9}$$
 can be written as $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{9}$

Step 3: Find the
$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$
 and rewrite as $3 \cdot \sqrt{2}$ or $3\sqrt{2}$

So
$$\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 3 \cdot \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$



Simplify the following.

1.
$$\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2 \sqrt{2}$$

2.
$$\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 1} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{1} = 3 \cdot \sqrt{1} = \sqrt{1}$$

4.
$$\sqrt{27} = \sqrt{} = \sqrt{} = \sqrt{} = \sqrt{} = \sqrt{} = \sqrt{}$$

6.
$$\sqrt{24} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 1} = \sqrt{1} \cdot \sqrt{1} = 1 \cdot \sqrt{1} = 1 \cdot \sqrt{1}$$

10.
$$\sqrt{45} = \sqrt{9 \cdot _{-}} = _{-} = _{-}$$

Review. Write the square root of each of the following.