



I can use properties of radicals to simplify radical expressions.

An expression with radicals is in simplest form if the following are true:

- No perfect square factors other than 1 are in the radicand.
- No fractions are in the radicand.
- No radicals appear in the denominator of a fraction.

We can use properties of radicals to help us simplify:

- **Product Property:**  $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$ , when  $a$  and  $b$  are positive numbers
- **Quotient Property:**  $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$ , when  $a$  and  $b$  are positive numbers

**Example 1:** Write  $\sqrt{72}$  in simplest radical form.

**Solution:** Find biggest perfect square that goes into  $72$ :

$$\sqrt{72} = \sqrt{36 \cdot 2} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

OR

Make a factor tree:  
 $= 2 \cdot 3 \sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$

Circle pairs - pull pair OUT & multiply  
 - Anything NOT circled stays IN

Please simplify the following.

$$\sqrt{75} = \sqrt{25 \cdot 3} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

a)  $\sqrt{75} = \sqrt{25 \cdot 3} = 5\sqrt{3}$

$$\sqrt{48} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 3} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

b)  $\sqrt{48} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 3} = 4\sqrt{3}$

c)  $\sqrt{120} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 30} = 2\sqrt{30}$

d)  $\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 2} = 3\sqrt{2}$

**Example 2:** Find the product of the following radical expressions and simplify;  $(4\sqrt{6})(3\sqrt{10})$

Multiply the numbers outside the radical, multiply the numbers under the radical:

$$(4\sqrt{6})(3\sqrt{10}) = 4 \cdot 3 \sqrt{6 \cdot 10} = 12\sqrt{60} = 12\sqrt{4 \cdot 15} = 12 \cdot 2\sqrt{15} = 24\sqrt{15}$$

OR

$$\sqrt{60} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = 2\sqrt{3 \cdot 5} = 2\sqrt{15}$$

$$12\sqrt{60} = 12 \cdot 2\sqrt{15} = 24\sqrt{15}$$

Please simplify the following.

6  
^  
2-3  
↑  
no pairs;  
radical is in  
simplest form

a)  $(5\sqrt{3})(2\sqrt{2}) = 10\sqrt{6}$

b)  $(3\sqrt{6})(4\sqrt{2}) = 12\sqrt{12} = 12\sqrt{4 \cdot 3} = 12 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 24\sqrt{3}$

c)  $(5\sqrt{15})(3\sqrt{3}) = 15\sqrt{45} = 15\sqrt{9 \cdot 5} = 15 \cdot 3\sqrt{5} = 45\sqrt{5}$

$(\sqrt{\quad})^2$  undo each other

**Example 3:** Square the following radical expression;  $(3\sqrt{5})^2$

**Solution:** "Distribute" the power of 2 to each term

$$(3\sqrt{5})^2 = 3^2(\sqrt{5})^2 \\ = 9 \cdot 5 = \boxed{45}$$

Please simplify the following.

a)  $(\sqrt{7})^2$   
 $= \boxed{7}$

b)  $(2\sqrt{3})^2$   
 $2^2(\sqrt{3})^2$   
 $= 4 \cdot 3$   
 $= \boxed{12}$

c)  $(5\sqrt{2})^2$   
 $5^2(\sqrt{2})^2$   
 $= 25 \cdot 2$   
 $= \boxed{50}$

**Example 4:** Please use the Quotient Property to simplify this example;  $\frac{\sqrt{18}}{\sqrt{2}}$

**Solution:**

Rewrite as a single quotient under radical if possible, then reduce and simplify:

$$\frac{\sqrt{18}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{18}{2}} = \sqrt{9} = \boxed{3}$$

Please simplify the following.

a)  $\sqrt{\frac{27}{16}}$  ← other way

$$\frac{\sqrt{27}}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{\boxed{3\sqrt{3}}}{4}$$

27  
^  
3 · 9  
^  
3 3 3  
3√3

b)  $\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$2 \sqrt{\frac{6}{2}} = \boxed{2\sqrt{3}}$$

c)  $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{21}{3}} = \boxed{\sqrt{7}}$$

d)  $\frac{\sqrt{24}}{\sqrt{6}}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{24}{6}} = \sqrt{4} = \boxed{2}$$

**Example 5:** Rationalize the denominator for  $\frac{8}{\sqrt{6}}$

**Solution:**

"Pop and drop" → Pop the whole square root to the top and drop the sq. root symbol from the bottom

$$\frac{8}{\sqrt{6}} \uparrow = \left( \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{6} \right) \frac{\boxed{4\sqrt{6}}}{3}$$

simplify

Please rationalize the following denominators and simplify.

a)  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\frac{\boxed{5\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

b)  $\frac{9}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\frac{\boxed{9\sqrt{3}}}{3} = \boxed{3\sqrt{3}}$$

c)  $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}}$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{5}\sqrt{7}}{7} = \frac{\boxed{2\sqrt{35}}}{7}$$