

Unit 11: Radicals and Sequences Simplifying Radicals Class Notes

The expression under a radical sign is the radicand

A radical expression is in simplest form when

- · no radicands have perfect square factors other than 1. EX: 1/18 = 3/2
- · no radicands contain fractions.
- · no radicals can appear in the denominator of affaction

Product Property of Square Roots: For any numbers a and b, where $a \ge 0$ and $b \ge 0$, $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \bullet \sqrt{b}$

Example: Simplify $\sqrt{180}$.

$$\sqrt{180} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}$$

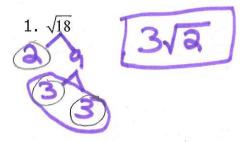
$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

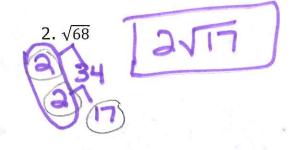
$$= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

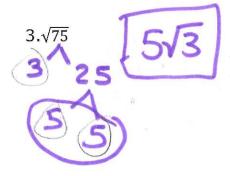
$$= 6\sqrt{5}$$

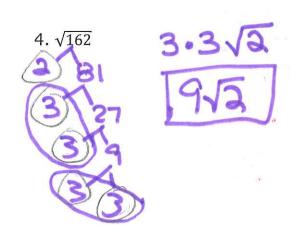
prime factorization of 180
product property of square roots
Simplify
Simplified square root!

Practice: Simplify each expression.









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Quotient Property of Square Roots: For any numbers a and b, where

$$a \ge 0$$
 and $b \ge 0$, $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$

Example1: Simplify
$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$$
 \rightarrow $\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$ $=$ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=$ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 2}}$ $=$ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

quotient property of square roots
prime factor to simplify
simplified square root!

Rationalize the Denominator

Example 2: Simplify
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}$$
 \rightarrow

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt[4]{7}$$

$$=\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

Multiply by $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}}$ to make the denominator a rational number simplified square root!



Practice: Simplify each expression

$$5.\sqrt{\frac{18}{9}}$$

$$6. \sqrt{\frac{5}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{a5}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{25}} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}}$$

$$7.\frac{5}{\sqrt{15}} \bullet \sqrt{15} = 5\sqrt{15}$$

$$8.\frac{7}{\sqrt{13}}$$



