## January 14th

Unit 6: Exponents

Lesson 6.7: Simplifying Variable Radicals

### Get ready: Check your HW:

1) 30 
$$\sqrt{10}$$

6) 
$$4\sqrt{6}$$

8) 
$$\sqrt{5}$$

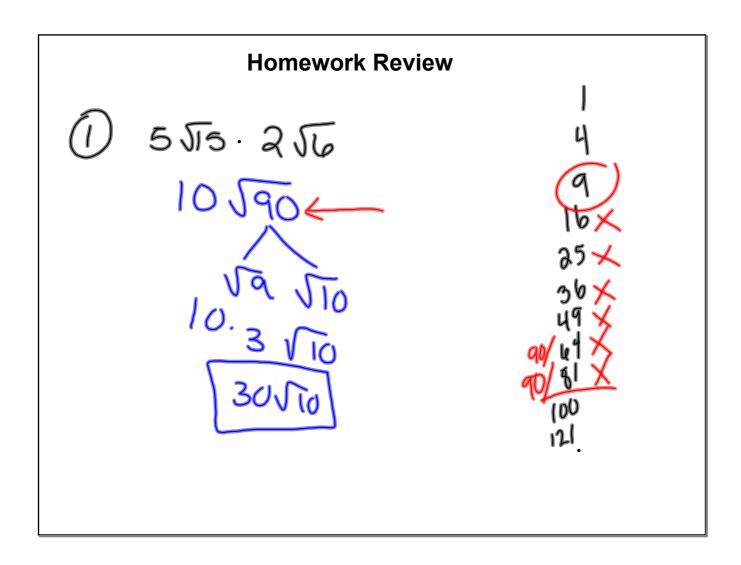
5) 
$$6\sqrt{5}$$
6)  $4\sqrt{6}$ 
9)  $2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}0$ 
10)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{18}$ 
13)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 
14)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ 

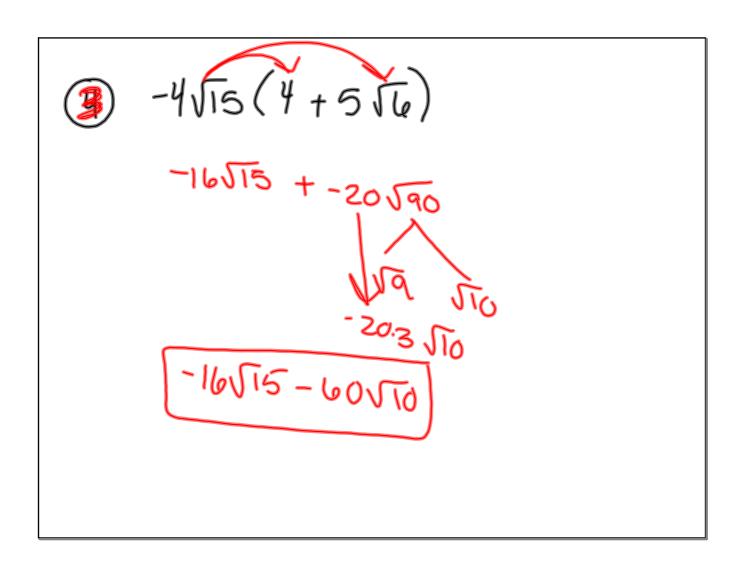
10) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{18}$$

11) 
$$2\sqrt{6} - 6\sqrt{3}$$
 12)  $8\sqrt{105}$ 

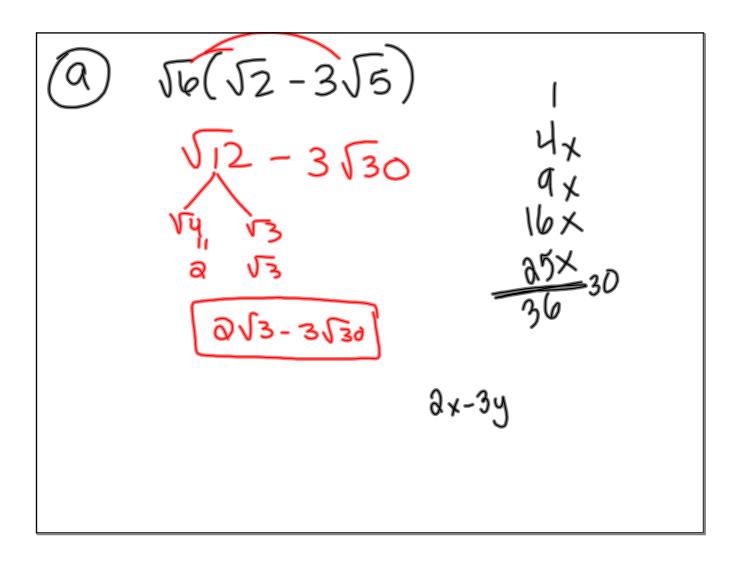
12) 
$$8\sqrt{105}$$

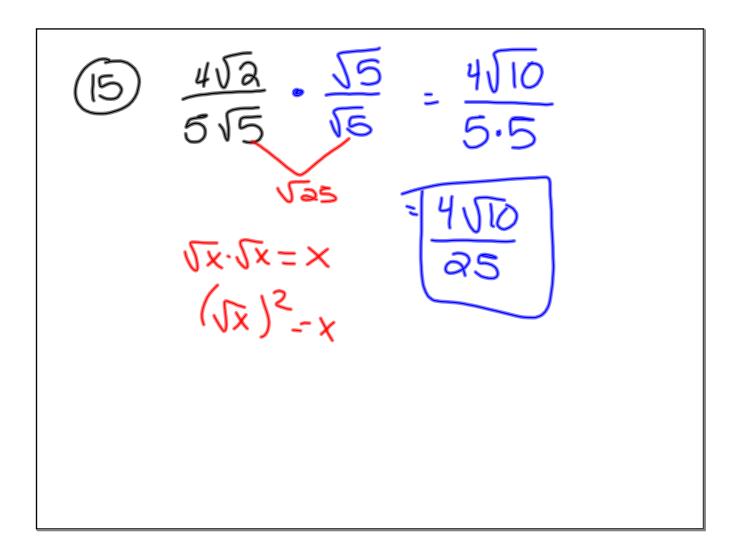
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$





$$\frac{5\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{5\cdot 4}{3} = \boxed{\frac{20}{3}}$$







# RADICALS

√Simplify Multiply ✓

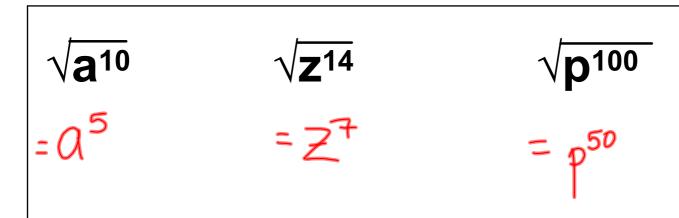
Add Divide /

Subtract Variables

$$\mathbf{x}^{4} * \mathbf{x}^{4} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$(\mathbf{x}^{4})^{2} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$\sqrt{\mathbf{x}^{8}} = \sqrt{4}$$

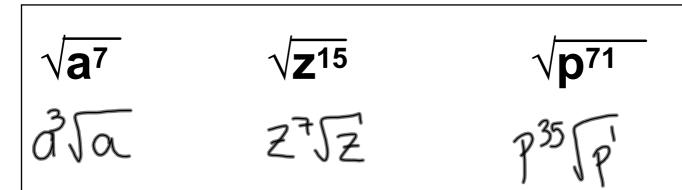


If the power is even, then the square root is 1/2 of the original power

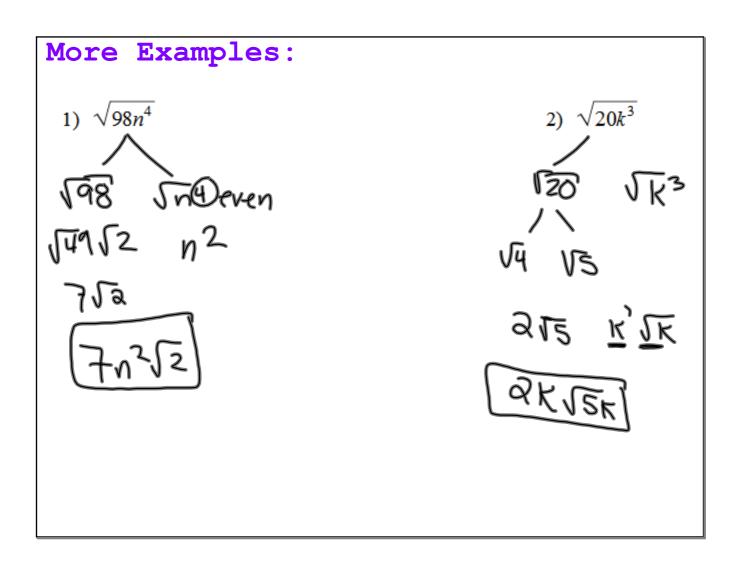
$$\mathbf{x}^{5} * \mathbf{x}^{4} = \mathbf{x}^{9}$$

$$\sqrt{\mathbf{x}^{9}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^{8}}$$

$$\sqrt{\mathbf{x}^{9}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^{8}}$$



If the power is odd, then the square root has 2 parts!



# Practice

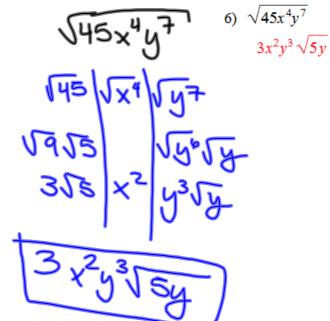
1)  $\sqrt{32m^4}$   $4m^2\sqrt{2}$ 

 $2) \sqrt{75v}$   $5\sqrt{3v}$ 

 $3) \sqrt{144n^7}$   $12n^3 \sqrt{n}$ 

4)  $\sqrt{60x^5}$   $2x^2\sqrt{15x}$ 

 $5) \sqrt{72x^3y}$   $6x\sqrt{2xy}$ 



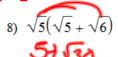
### Simplify

1) 
$$\sqrt{16}$$

2) 
$$2\sqrt{32}$$

### Multiply

7) 
$$2\sqrt{10} \cdot -2\sqrt{6}$$



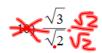
Add

3) 
$$3\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2}$$

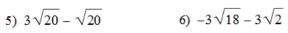
4) 
$$2\sqrt{12} + 3\sqrt{12}$$

### Divide

9) 
$$\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{80}}$$



Subtract



6) 
$$-3\sqrt{18} - 3\sqrt{2}$$

### Variables



12) 
$$\sqrt{112x^2v^4}$$

Recap	
Key Points	
Homework: HW し・子。	Next Class:  Qviz Fri. 1/16  Un. 6 Test Thur. 1/22  QQ Exam 1 ves. 1/87