Unit 1 – Mathematical Relationships

Square Roots and Simplifying Radicals

Radical Sign (square root sign)

Radicand

Numbers or variables under the radical sign

Prime Numbers

2 3 5 7 11 13...

Radicals are in SIMPLEST form when:

1. No perfect square factors other than 1 are under the radical.

2. No fractions are under the radical.

3. No radicals are in the denominator.

You'll need to know how to prime factor to simplify square roots.

Olf a radicand isn't a perfect square, you'll prime factor.

OList some prime factors.

Factor Trees to Prime Factorization

45

Factor Trees to Prime Factorization

54

Factor Trees to Prime Factorization

98



When you have a pair, bring the number out.



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

 $=4\sqrt{3}$



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

 $=6\sqrt{5}$

You try!

 $5.\sqrt{20}$ $6.4\sqrt{40}$ $7.-\sqrt{99}$ $8.\sqrt{108}$ $2\sqrt{5}$ $8\sqrt{10}$ $-3\sqrt{11}$ $6\sqrt{3}$

Variables as Radicands

Even Exponent – Take HALF out (nothing left under the radical)

ODD Exponent – Leave ONE under the radical and take HALF of the rest out



When you have a pair, bring that term out.

 $= x \bullet x \bullet x$

 $= \chi^3$



When you have a pair, bring that term out. = $a \bullet b \bullet b \sqrt{a} = ab^2 \sqrt{a}$



What needs to be done before class on Thursday?

Discussion Post Finish Notes Sheet and come with questions