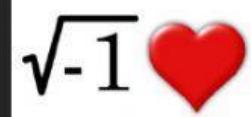


# Evaluating Perfect Square Roots



## Math

**Remember:**

Taking the square root of a perfect square is really asking what number can be multiplied by itself to give you the value under the radical sign

**Apply**

Whenever you have a coefficient next to a square root, you are multiplying.

**Apply**

Don't forget to do all operations to solve the radical expressions.

$$1. -\sqrt{\frac{4}{25}} = -\underline{\quad}$$

$$7. \sqrt{25} - 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$2. 3\sqrt{16} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$8. \pm\sqrt{\frac{4}{25}} = \pm \underline{\quad}$$

$$3. \sqrt{\frac{16}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$9. 12 - 3\sqrt{25} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$4. (\sqrt{25})^2 + \sqrt{196} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$10. 3\sqrt{16} - 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$5. -4\sqrt{64} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$11. 2\left(\sqrt{\frac{80}{5}} - 5\right) = \underline{\quad}$$

$$6. (\sqrt{121})^2 + \sqrt{81} = \underline{\quad}$$

12. Copy and complete the statement with  $<$ ,  $>$ , or  $=$ .

$$\sqrt{81} \quad 8$$

Challenge:

$$13. \sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{27}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$14. \quad 17 - 2\sqrt[3]{8} =$$