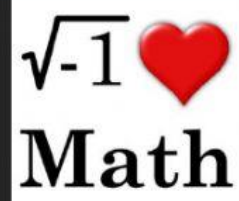


Evaluating Perfect Square Roots



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\sqrt{81} \quad 8$

Challenge:

13. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{27}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

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