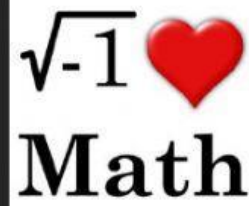


# Evaluating Perfect Square Roots



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

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  $=$ .

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

Challenge:

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

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