## **Radicals and Rewriting Expressions**

Name

Targets. Students can simplify exponents

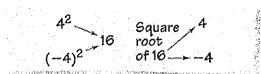
Students can rewrite expressions to different powers

**WARM-UP:** List the perfect squares under the following numbers.

: indicates a square root

Radicand: is the expression under the

\*\* Squaring and square roots are inverse operations



Simplify each expression.

Example:  $\sqrt{64}$ 

1) 
$$\sqrt{1000}$$

2) 
$$\sqrt{32}$$

3) 
$$\sqrt{15}$$

4) 
$$\sqrt{16}$$

Example:  $\sqrt{50}$ 

1) 
$$\sqrt{80}$$

2) 
$$\sqrt{60}$$

Rewrite each expression with the indicated power

2.2.2.2= 24 Example: Rewrite 16 as a power of 2

1) Rewrite 4 as a power of 2:  $= 2.2 = 12^2$ 

2) Rewrite 8 as a power of 2:  $= 2.2.2 = 2^3$ 

3) Rewrite 32 as a power of 2:  $= 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = [2^5]$ 

4) Rewrite 125 as a power of 5 =  $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 =$ 

## **WORKSHOP:**

Simplify each radical expression.

1) 
$$\sqrt{200}$$

2) 
$$\sqrt{84}$$

4) 
$$\sqrt{250}$$

9) 
$$\sqrt{20}$$

10) 
$$\sqrt{36}$$

11) 
$$\sqrt{136}$$

12) 
$$\sqrt{1}$$

Rewrite each expression with the indicated power.

$$3.3.3 = 3^3$$

3) Rewrite 64 as a power of 2: =

5) Rewrite 81 as a power of 3 = 
$$3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 =$$