

# Simplifying Radical Expressions

Algebra Worksheet · Grade 8–10

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning Objectives

- Simplify square roots by factoring out perfect squares
- Simplify cube roots by factoring out perfect cubes, including negative radicands
- Add, subtract, and multiply radical expressions by combining like radicals

## Problems

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1. Simplify the square root below:

$$\sqrt{36}$$

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2. Simplify the square root below:

$$\sqrt{50}$$

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3. Simplify the square root below:

$$\sqrt{72}$$

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4. Simplify the cube root below:

$$\sqrt[3]{-54}$$

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5. Simplify the cube root below:

$$\sqrt[3]{128}$$

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6. Add the radical expressions below:

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$$-5\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}$$

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7. Simplify and then add the radical expressions below:

$$\sqrt{45} + \sqrt{20}$$

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8. Multiply the radical expressions below and simplify:

$$\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{2}$$

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9. Simplify the cube root expression below:

$$\sqrt[3]{27m^3n^5}$$

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10. Simplify and then subtract the radical expressions below:

$$3\sqrt{98} - 2\sqrt{50} + \sqrt{8}$$

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# Simplifying Radical Expressions — Answer Key

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## Answer Key

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### 1. Answer: 6

- 36 is a perfect square because  $6 \times 6 = 36$
  - So  $\sqrt{36} = 6$
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### 2. Answer: $5\sqrt{2}$

- Factor 50 into a perfect square factor:  $50 = 25 \times 2$
  - $\sqrt{50} = \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{2} = 5\sqrt{2}$
- 

### 3. Answer: $6\sqrt{2}$

- Factor 72 into a perfect square factor:  $72 = 36 \times 2$
  - $\sqrt{72} = \sqrt{36} \times \sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$
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### 4. Answer: $-3\sqrt[3]{2}$

- Factor 54 into a perfect cube factor:  $54 = 27 \times 2$
  - $\sqrt[3]{-54} = \sqrt[3]{-27} \times \sqrt[3]{2} = -3\sqrt[3]{2}$
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### 5. Answer: $4\sqrt[3]{2}$

- Factor 128 into a perfect cube factor:  $128 = 64 \times 2$
  - $\sqrt[3]{128} = \sqrt[3]{64} \times \sqrt[3]{2} = 4\sqrt[3]{2}$
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### 6. Answer: $-8\sqrt{3}$

- Both terms have the same radical  $\sqrt{3}$ , so combine the coefficients
  - $-5 - 3 = -8$ , giving  $-8\sqrt{3}$
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### 7. Answer: $5\sqrt{5}$

- Simplify  $\sqrt{45} = \sqrt{9 \times 5} = 3\sqrt{5}$
  - Simplify  $\sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4 \times 5} = 2\sqrt{5}$
  - Add like radicals:  $3\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} = 5\sqrt{5}$
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### 8. Answer: $2\sqrt{3}$

- Multiply inside the radical:  $\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{12}$
  - Factor  $\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4 \times 3} = \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$
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### 9. Answer: $3m\sqrt[3]{n^2}$

- Factor:  $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$  (perfect cube),  $\sqrt[3]{m^3} = m$  (perfect cube)
  - For  $n\sqrt[3]{n^3}$ , write  $n\sqrt[3]{n^3} = n^3 \times n^2$ , so  $\sqrt[3]{n^3 \times n^2} = n\sqrt[3]{n^2}$
  - Combine:  $3 \times m \times n \times \sqrt[3]{n^2} = 3mn\sqrt[3]{n^2}$
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### 10. Answer: $13\sqrt{2}$

- Simplify  $3\sqrt{98} = 3\sqrt{49 \times 2} = 3 \times 7\sqrt{2} = 21\sqrt{2}$

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- Simplify  $2\sqrt{50} = 2\sqrt{(25 \times 2)} = 2 \times 5\sqrt{2} = 10\sqrt{2}$
  - Simplify  $\sqrt{8} = \sqrt{(4 \times 2)} = 2\sqrt{2}$
  - Combine:  $21\sqrt{2} - 10\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = 13\sqrt{2}$
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