

Surds

Simplify, multiply, divide, add, and subtract surds.



Name _____

Date _____

Show your method

Find the largest perfect-square factor to simplify a surd. To multiply or divide, combine both surds under one root first, then simplify.

Worked example Simplify $\sqrt{72}$.

$$\boxed{\sqrt{72}} = \boxed{\sqrt{36 \times 2}} = \boxed{\sqrt{36} \times \sqrt{2}} = \boxed{6\sqrt{2}}$$

largest square factor split the root $\sqrt{36} = 6$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{72} &= \sqrt{36 \times 2} \\ &= \sqrt{36} \times \sqrt{2} \\ &= 6\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

1. Simplify $\sqrt{80}$.

$$\boxed{\sqrt{80}} = \boxed{\sqrt{16 \times 5}} = \boxed{\sqrt{16} \times \sqrt{5}} = \boxed{4\sqrt{5}}$$

largest square factor split the root $\sqrt{16} = 4$

2. Simplify $\sqrt{54}$.

$$\boxed{\sqrt{54}} = \boxed{\sqrt{9 \times 6}} = \boxed{\sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{6}} = \boxed{3\sqrt{6}}$$

largest square factor split the root $\sqrt{9} = 3$

3. Simplify $\sqrt{28}$.

$$\boxed{\sqrt{28}} = \boxed{\sqrt{4 \times 7}} = \boxed{\sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{7}} = \boxed{2\sqrt{7}}$$

largest square factor split the root $\sqrt{4} = 2$

4. Simplify $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{18}$.

$$\boxed{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{18}} = \boxed{\sqrt{2 \times 18}} = \boxed{\sqrt{36}} = \boxed{6}$$

one root multiply simplify

5. Simplify $\sqrt{32} \div \sqrt{2}$.

$$\boxed{\sqrt{32} \div \sqrt{2}} = \boxed{\sqrt{\frac{32}{2}}} = \boxed{\sqrt{16}} = \boxed{4}$$

one root divide simplify

6. Simplify $\sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{7}$.

$$\boxed{\sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{7}} = \boxed{\sqrt{7 \times 7}} = \boxed{\sqrt{49}} = \boxed{7}$$

one root multiply simplify

7. Simplify $5\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{6}$.

8. Simplify $9\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{2}$.

9. Is $\sqrt{24}$ fully simplified as $2\sqrt{6}$? Explain.

Surds (continued)

Combining like surds, harder simplifying, and rationalising a denominator.



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10. Simplify $4\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{3}$.

$$\underbrace{\boxed{\sqrt{3}} \boxed{\sqrt{3}} \boxed{\sqrt{3}} \boxed{\sqrt{3}}}_4 + \underbrace{\boxed{\sqrt{3}} \boxed{\sqrt{3}} \boxed{\sqrt{3}} \boxed{\sqrt{3}} \boxed{\sqrt{3}} \boxed{\sqrt{3}}}_6 = \boxed{10\sqrt{3}}$$

count the $\sqrt{3}$ tiles: $4 + 6 = 10$

11. Simplify $8\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{5}$.

$$\underbrace{\boxed{\sqrt{5}} \boxed{\sqrt{5}} \boxed{\sqrt{5}} \boxed{\sqrt{5}} \boxed{\sqrt{5}} \boxed{\sqrt{5}} \boxed{\sqrt{5}} \boxed{\sqrt{5}}}_8 - \underbrace{\boxed{\sqrt{5}} \boxed{\sqrt{5}} \boxed{\sqrt{5}}}_3 = \boxed{5\sqrt{5}}$$

count the $\sqrt{5}$ tiles: $8 - 3 = 5$

12. Simplify $\sqrt{98} \div \sqrt{2}$.

$$\sqrt{98} \div \sqrt{2} = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{98}{2}}}_{\text{one root}} = \underbrace{\sqrt{49}}_{\text{divide}} = \underbrace{7}_{\text{simplify}}$$

13. Simplify $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{48}$.

14. Simplify $\sqrt{72} \div \sqrt{8}$.

15. A square has side length $\sqrt{18}$ cm. Find its area.

16. Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{7}{\sqrt{7}}$.

17. Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{20}{\sqrt{5}}$.

18. Simplify $\sqrt{50} + \sqrt{8} - \sqrt{2}$.
