

Module 4: Radical Expressions

Topic 2 Content: Multiplying Radical Expressions

Introduction



Today's Lesson

- You will learn how to multiply radical expressions.
- You will use your skills to simplify radical expressions.

I'm so glad you could join me for this lesson in Algebra I. In this lesson, you will learn how to multiply radical expressions. Your skills simplifying radical expressions will prove useful during this lesson.

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Topic 2 Content: Multiplying Radical Expressions

Multiplying Radical Expressions

MULTIPLYING RADICAL EXPRESSIONS

Click the Examples Below to Learn More

Example One

Example Two

Example Three

Example Four

Self-Check

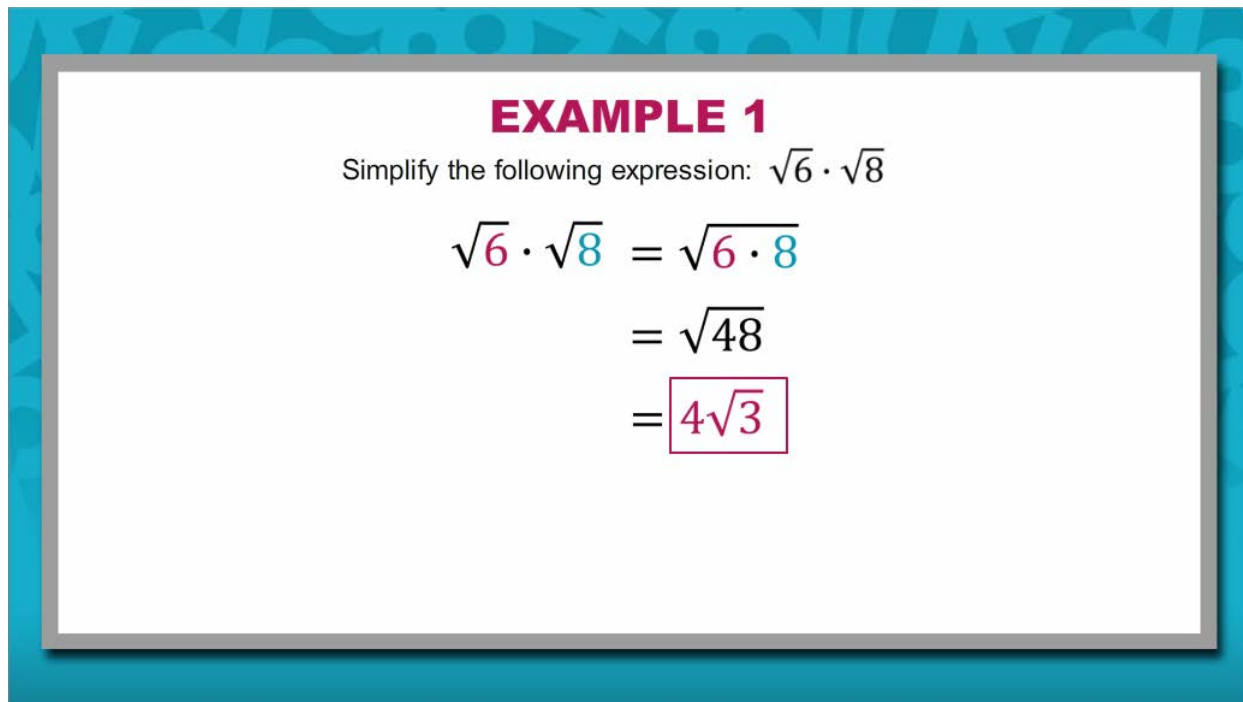
Click the examples below to learn more.

- Example One
- Example Two
- Example Three
- Example Four
- Self-Check

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Topic 2 Content: Multiplying Radical Expressions

Example 1



EXAMPLE 1

Simplify the following expression: $\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{8}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{8} &= \sqrt{6 \cdot 8} \\ &= \sqrt{48} \\ &= \boxed{4\sqrt{3}}\end{aligned}$$

Simplify the following expression: $\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{8}$

To find the product of two radical expressions, begin by applying the Product Property of Radicals. The Product Property of Radicals states that the square root of a product is equal to the product of the square roots of the factors. This means that $\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{8}$ can be represented as $\sqrt{6 \cdot 8}$.

$$\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{6 \cdot 8}$$

The next step is to simplify the radicand by finding the product of 6 and 8: $6 \cdot 8 = 48$.

$$= \sqrt{48}$$

The last step is to represent $\sqrt{48}$ in simplest radical form. The simplest radical form of $\sqrt{48}$ is $4\sqrt{3}$.

$$= 4\sqrt{3}$$

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Example 2

EXAMPLE 2

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5}$

$$\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5}$$

What property justifies the work shown? Click your answer below.

Commutative Property of Multiplication

Product Property of Radicals

Associative Property of Multiplication

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5}$

$$\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5}$$

What property justifies the work shown? Click your answer below.

- A) Commutative Property of Multiplication
- B) Product Property of Radicals
- C) Associative Property of Multiplication

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Example 2 (continued)

EXAMPLE 2

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5}$

$$\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5}$$

The Product Property of Radicals states the square root of a product is equal to the product of the square roots of the factors. Therefore,

$$\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5}$$

Product Property of Radicals

Next

$$\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5}$$

The Product Property of Radicals states that the square root of a product is equal to the product of the square roots of the factors. Therefore,

$$\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5}.$$

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Example 2 (continued)

EXAMPLE 2

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5}$

$$\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5}$$

$\sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5} = ?$

Click your answer below.

3 $\sqrt[3]{29}$ $\sqrt[3]{120}$

$$\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5}$$

The next step is to find the product of the factors of the radicand.

$$\sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5} = ?$$

Click your answer below.

- A) 3
- B) $\sqrt[3]{29}$
- C) $\sqrt[3]{120}$

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Example 2 (continued)

EXAMPLE 2

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} &= \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{120}\end{aligned}$$
$$\sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5} = \sqrt[3]{120}$$

Simplify the radicand by finding the product of 24 and 5, which is 120.

$\sqrt[3]{120}$ **Next**

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} &= \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{120}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5} = \sqrt[3]{120}$$

Simplify the radicand by finding the product of 24 and 5, which is 120.

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Example 2 (continued)

EXAMPLE 2

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} &= \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{120}\end{aligned}$$

What is the simplest radical form of $\sqrt[3]{120}$?

$2\sqrt[3]{15}$

$8\sqrt[3]{15}$

$2\sqrt[3]{30}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} &= \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{120}\end{aligned}$$

The last step is to represent $\sqrt[3]{120}$ in simplest radical form.

What is the simplest radical form of $\sqrt[3]{120}$?

- A) $2\sqrt[3]{15}$
- B) $8\sqrt[3]{15}$
- C) $2\sqrt[3]{30}$

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Example 2 (continued)

EXAMPLE 2

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} &= \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{120} \\ &= \boxed{2\sqrt[3]{15}}\end{aligned}$$

The simplest radical form of $\sqrt[3]{120}$ is $2\sqrt[3]{15}$.

$2\sqrt[3]{15}$ [View Work](#) [Menu](#)

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} &= \sqrt[3]{24 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{120} \\ &= 2\sqrt[3]{15}\end{aligned}$$

The simplest radical form of $\sqrt[3]{120}$ is $2\sqrt[3]{15}$.

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Example 2 (continued)

EXAMPLE 2

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $\sqrt[3]{24} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5}$

$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{120} &= \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{2^3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3 \cdot 5} \\ &= 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{15} \\ &= \boxed{2\sqrt[3]{15}} \end{aligned}$	<p>Complete the prime factorization of 120.</p> <p>Represent multiple factors as a cube.</p> <p>Apply the Product Property of Radicals.</p> <p>Find the product of the factors of the radicand.</p> <p>Simplify the expression.</p>
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$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{120} &= \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{2^3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3 \cdot 5} \\ &= 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{15} \\ &= 2\sqrt[3]{15} \end{aligned}$	<p>Complete the prime factorization of 120.</p> <p>Represent multiple factors as cubes.</p> <p>Apply the Product Property of Radicals.</p> <p>Find the product of the factors of the radicand.</p> <p>Simplify the expression.</p>
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Example 3

Simplify the following expression: $-4\sqrt{5} \cdot 3\sqrt{8}$

The Commutative Property of Multiplication allows you to change the order of multiplication. Apply the property in this example by multiplying -4 and 3 first. Then, multiply $\sqrt{5}$ and $\sqrt{8}$.

$$-4 \cdot 3 = -12$$

To find the product of $\sqrt{5}$ and $\sqrt{8}$, apply the Product Property of Radicals. The Product Property of Radicals states that the square root of a product is equal to the product of the square roots of the factors.

Therefore, $\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{8}$ can be represented as $\sqrt{5 \cdot 8}$.

The next step is to find the product of the factors of the radicand: $5 \cdot 8 = 40$.

Now, represent $\sqrt{40}$ in simplest radical form. The simplest radical form of $\sqrt{40}$ is $2\sqrt{10}$.

The last step is to simplify the product: $-12 \cdot 2 = -24$. The final answer is $-24\sqrt{10}$.

Steps to solve this problem:

$$\begin{aligned} -4\sqrt{5} \cdot 3\sqrt{8} &= -4 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{8} \\ &= -12 \cdot \sqrt{5 \cdot 8} \\ &= -12 \cdot \sqrt{40} \\ &= -12 \cdot 2\sqrt{10} \\ &= -24\sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

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Example 4

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10}$$

What property justifies the work shown? Click your answer below.

Commutative Property of Multiplication

Product Property of Radicals

Associative Property of Multiplication

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10}$$

What property justifies the work shown? Click your answer below.

- A) Commutative Property of Multiplication
- B) Product Property of Radicals
- C) Associative Property of Multiplication

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Example 4 (continued)

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10}$$

The Commutative Property of Multiplication justifies changing the order of multiplication.

Commutative Property of Multiplication

Next

$$2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10}$$

The Commutative Property of Multiplication justifies changing the order of multiplication.

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Example 4 (continued)

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10}$$
$$2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} = 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10}$$

Is the statement above true or false?

True **False**

$$2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10}$$

$$2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} = 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10}$$

Is the statement above true or false?

- A) True
- B) False

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Example 4 (continued)

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \end{aligned}$$

The product of 2 and 7 is 14.
The Product Property of Radicals justifies that $\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10}$ is equal to $\sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10}$.

True

Next

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \end{aligned}$$

The product of 2 and 7 is 14.

The Product Property of Radicals justifies that $\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10}$ is equal to $\sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10}$.

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Example 4 (continued)

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\square} \end{aligned}$$

Enter the product of the factors of the radicand above and click submit.

Submit

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{?} \end{aligned}$$

Enter the product of the factors of the radicand above and click submit.

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Example 4 (continued)

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{500} \end{aligned}$$

The product of 50 and 10 is 500.

Next

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{500} \end{aligned}$$

The product of 50 and 10 is 500.

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Example 4 (continued)

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$\begin{aligned}2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{500}\end{aligned}$$

What is the simplest radical form of $\sqrt[3]{500}$?

$125\sqrt[3]{4}$

$5\sqrt[3]{4}$

$25\sqrt[3]{20}$

$$\begin{aligned}2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot 500\end{aligned}$$

What is the simplest radical form of $\sqrt[3]{500}$?

- A) $125\sqrt[3]{4}$
- B) $5\sqrt[3]{4}$
- C) $25\sqrt[3]{20}$

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Example 4 (continued)

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{500} \\ &= 14 \cdot 5\sqrt[3]{4} \end{aligned}$$

The simplest radical form of $\sqrt[3]{500}$ is $5\sqrt[3]{4}$.

$5\sqrt[3]{4}$ **View Work** **Next**

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot 500 \\ &= 14 \cdot 5\sqrt[3]{4} \end{aligned}$$

The simplest radical form of $\sqrt[3]{500}$ is $5\sqrt[3]{4}$.

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Example 4 (continued)

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[3]{500} &= \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5^3} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5^3} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{4} \cdot 5 \\ &= 5\sqrt[3]{4}\end{aligned}$	<p>Complete the prime factorization of 500.</p> <p>Represent multiple factors as cubes.</p> <p>Apply the Product Property of Radicals.</p> <p>Simplify.</p> <p>Apply the Commutative Property of Multiplication.</p>
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[Next](#)

$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[3]{500} &= \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5^3} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5^3} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{4} \cdot 5 \\ &= 5\sqrt[3]{4}\end{aligned}$	<p>Complete the prime factorization of 500.</p> <p>Represent multiple factors as cubes.</p> <p>Apply the Product Property of Radicals.</p> <p>Simplify.</p> <p>Apply the Commutative Property of Multiplication.</p>
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Example 4 (continued)

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{500} \\ &= 14 \cdot 5\sqrt[3]{4} \end{aligned}$$

$14 \cdot 5\sqrt[3]{4} = ?$

$2\sqrt[3]{15}$

$19\sqrt[3]{4}$

$70\sqrt[3]{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot 500 \\ &= 14 \cdot 5\sqrt[3]{4} \end{aligned}$$

Complete the final step.

$$14 \cdot 5\sqrt[3]{4} = ?$$

- A) $2\sqrt[3]{15}$
- B) $19\sqrt[3]{4}$
- C) $70\sqrt[3]{4}$

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Example 4 (continued)

EXAMPLE 4

Represent the product in simplest radical form: $2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{500} \\ &= 14 \cdot 5\sqrt[3]{4} \\ &= \boxed{70\sqrt[3]{4}} \end{aligned}$$

The product of 14 and 5 is 70.
The final answer is $70\sqrt[3]{4}$.

[70 \$\sqrt\[3\]{4}\$](#) [Menu](#)

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot 7\sqrt[3]{10} &= 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10} \\ &= 14 \cdot \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 10} \\ &= 14 \cdot 500 \\ &= 14 \cdot 5\sqrt[3]{4} \\ &= 70\sqrt[3]{4} \end{aligned}$$

The product of 14 and 5 is 70.

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Self-Check 1

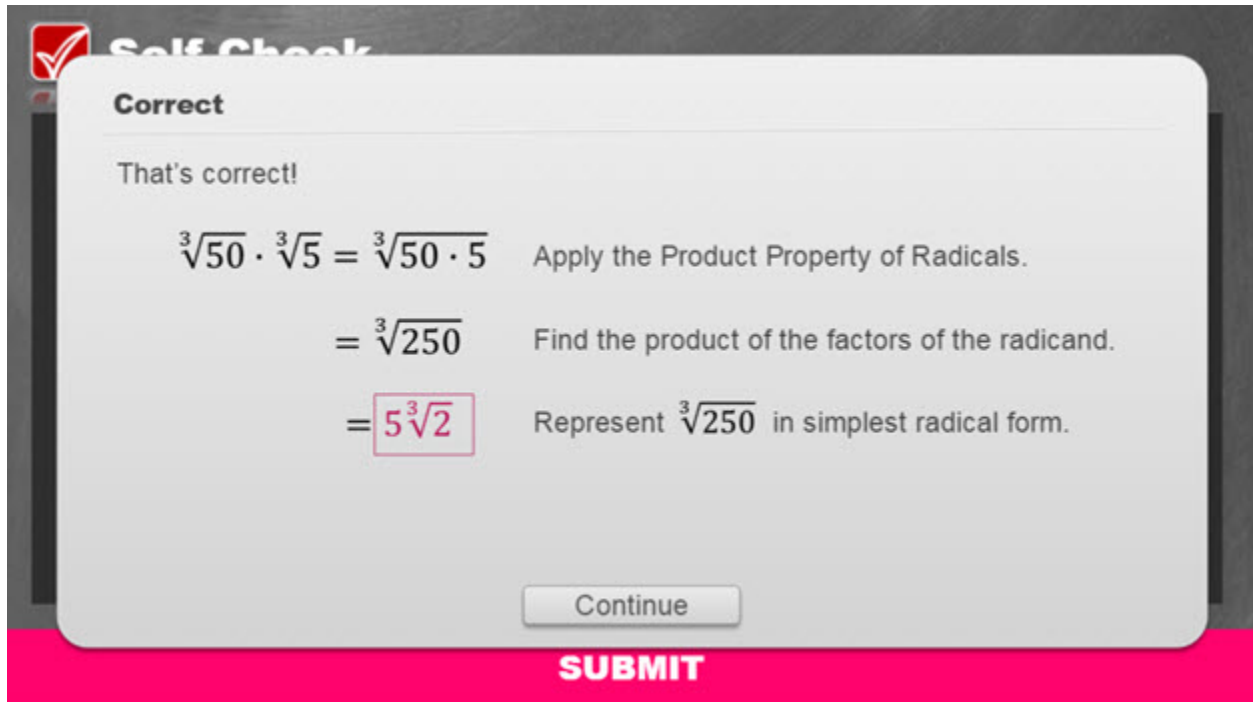


The image shows a digital interface for a self-check problem. At the top left, there is a red checkmark icon followed by the text "Self-Check". Below this, the instruction "Represent the product in simplest radical form." is displayed. The mathematical expression to be simplified is $\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5}$. Three multiple-choice options are listed: $5\sqrt[3]{10}$, $125\sqrt[3]{2}$, and $5\sqrt[3]{2}$. At the bottom of the interface is a prominent pink button labeled "SUBMIT".

Solve the problem in the image above to check your understanding of the content.

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Self-Check 1: Answer

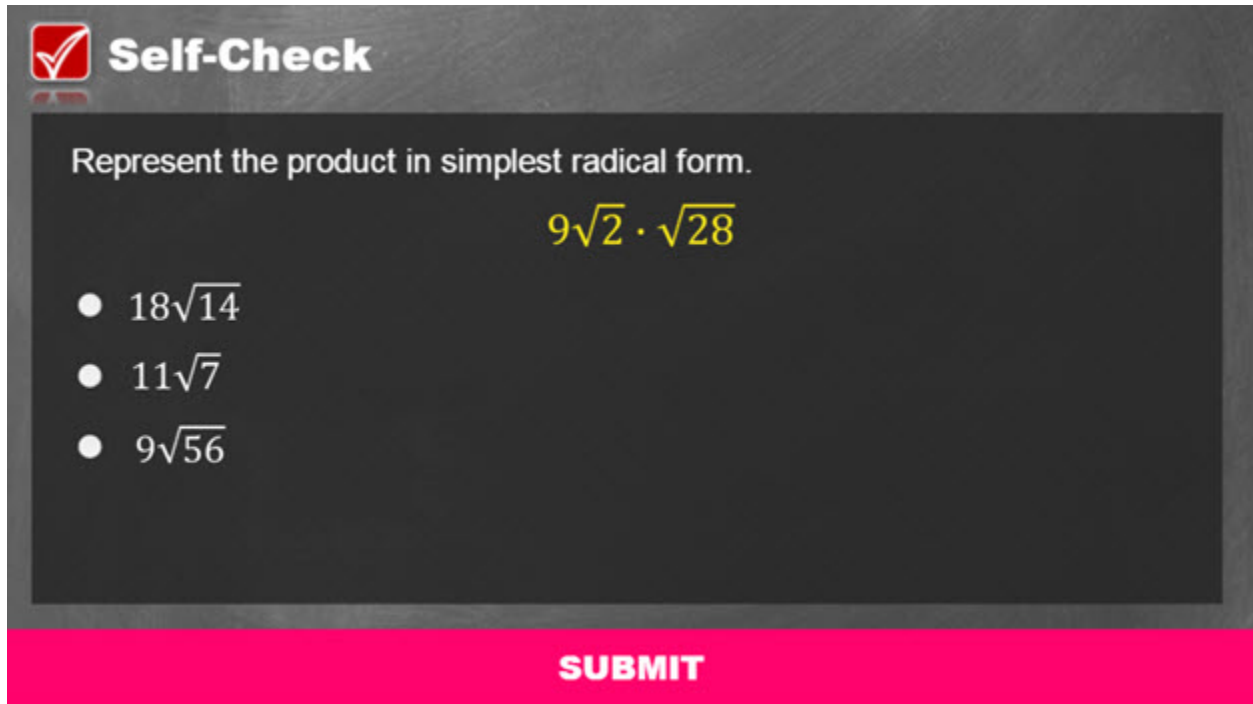


The screenshot shows a self-check interface with a grey background and a red checkmark icon in the top left corner. The text "Self Check" is partially visible. Below the icon, the word "Correct" is displayed in bold. Underneath, it says "That's correct!". The main content shows a three-step solution for the equation $\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 5}$. The first step is $\sqrt[3]{50} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{50 \cdot 5}$ with the instruction "Apply the Product Property of Radicals." The second step is $= \sqrt[3]{250}$ with the instruction "Find the product of the factors of the radicand." The third step is $= 5\sqrt[3]{2}$, where the final expression is enclosed in a red box, and the instruction is "Represent $\sqrt[3]{250}$ in simplest radical form." At the bottom of the grey box is a "Continue" button. Below the grey box, on a red background, is the word "SUBMIT" in white capital letters.

For your reference, the image above shows the correct solution to the self-check problem.

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Self-Check 2



Self-Check

Represent the product in simplest radical form.

$$9\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{28}$$

- $18\sqrt{14}$
- $11\sqrt{7}$
- $9\sqrt{56}$

SUBMIT

Solve the problem in the image above to check your understanding of the content.

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Self-Check 2: Answer

The screenshot shows a 'Self Check' window with a red checkmark icon. The word 'Correct' is displayed at the top. Below it, the text 'That's correct!' is shown. The solution is presented in a two-column format:

$9\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{28} = 9 \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot 28}$	Apply the Product Property of Radicals.
$= 9 \cdot \sqrt{56}$	Find the product of the factors of the radicand.
$= 9 \cdot 2\sqrt{14}$	Represent $\sqrt{56}$ in simplest radical form.
$= 18\sqrt{14}$	Simplify the product.

At the bottom of the window is a 'Continue' button. Below the window, a red bar contains the word 'SUBMIT' in white capital letters.

For your reference, the image above shows the correct solution to the self-check problem.

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Conclusion



You have reached the conclusion of this lesson where you learned how to multiply radical expressions.