

Write in radical form.

$$c^{3.1}$$

change 3.1 into an improper fraction:

$$3.1 = 3 \frac{1}{10} = \frac{31}{10}$$

$$c^{3.1} = c^{\frac{31}{10}} = \sqrt[10]{c^{31}}$$

Explain why the following is true:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[5]{x^3} &= (\sqrt[5]{x})^3 \\ \downarrow &\quad \downarrow \\ (x^3)^{1/5} &\quad (x^{1/5})^3 \\ = x^{3 \cdot 1/5} &= x^{1/5 \cdot 3} \\ = x^{3/5} &= x^{3/5} \end{aligned}$$

both of the original expressions simplify into the same power of x, therefore, they are equivalent expressions.

Without a calculator simplify each.

$$1. \quad 25^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\swarrow \quad \searrow \\ &\sqrt{25^3} \quad \text{or} \quad (\sqrt{25})^3 \\ &\quad \quad \quad \Downarrow \\ &\quad \quad \quad (5)^3 \\ &\quad \quad \quad = \boxed{125} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad 4^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\swarrow \quad \searrow \\ &\sqrt[3]{4^2} \quad \text{or} \quad (\sqrt[3]{4})^2 \\ &\quad \quad \quad \Downarrow \\ &\quad \quad \quad \sqrt[3]{16} \\ &\quad \quad \quad = \sqrt[3]{8 \cdot 2} \\ &\quad \quad \quad = \boxed{2\sqrt[3]{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Without a calculator simplify each.

$$1. \quad \sqrt[4]{9^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt[4]{81} = \boxed{3} \\ &3^4 = 81 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \sqrt[3]{8^5} &= (\sqrt[3]{8})^5 \\ &= (2)^5 \\ &= \boxed{32} \end{aligned}$$

Find the sixth root of 5000 without using the  $\sqrt[n]{\phantom{x}}$  option on the calculator. Round to the nearest hundredth.

Without using a radical we can find the sixth root of a number by using a fractional exponent.

$$\sqrt[6]{5000} = 5000^{\frac{1}{6}} \\ \approx 4.14$$

Answer "**Habits of Mind**" on bottom of page 113 in the Student Companion.

How is  $\sqrt[6]{5}$  related to  $\sqrt[3]{5}$  ?

$$\sqrt[6]{5} = 5^{\frac{1}{6}} \qquad \sqrt[3]{5} = 5^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \searrow \quad \quad \quad (5^{\frac{1}{6}})^2 = 5^{\frac{2}{6}} = 5^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$\sqrt[3]{5}$  is the square of  $\sqrt[6]{5}$

What "**kind**" of answer will come from each?

1.  $x^{12}$  = POS

A real number raised to an even power is ALWAYS POSITIVE.

2.  $x^{15}$  = pos or neg

3.  $x^8$  = POS

A real number raised to an odd power can either be negative or positive.

4.  $x^7$  = pos or neg

The answer will have the same sign as the base.

**s**

What "**kind**" of answer will come from each radical?

1.  $\sqrt[4]{\phantom{x}}$  = POS

The answer from an even radical must be POSITIVE. "**Principal Root**"

2.  $\sqrt[5]{\phantom{x}}$  = pos or neg

3.  $\sqrt[9]{\phantom{x}}$  = pos or neg

The answer from an odd radical can be anything.

Answer will have the same sign as the radicand.

4.  $\sqrt[8]{\phantom{x}}$  = POS

What do you do to find a root of a variable with an exponent?

For example:  $\sqrt[3]{w^{12}}$

$$= w^{\frac{12}{3}} = w^4$$

To find the answer you divide the exponent by the index.

Simplify.

1.  $\sqrt{a^2} \rightarrow$  An even root without any sign in front means the Principal Root (Pos Root).

$$\sqrt{a^2} = \cancel{a} = |a|$$

since the variable  $a$  could be a negative quantity we must assure that the result of this square root is positive by using Absolute Value symbols.

2.  $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = x$  The answer to an odd radical will have the same sign as the radicand which means the answer can be either positive OR negative. **DON'T** use Absolute Value symbols!