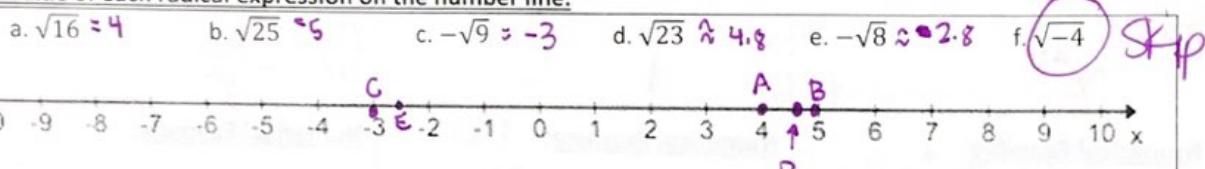


Let's practice simplifying radicals:

$\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 2} = 3\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{40} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 10} = 2\sqrt{10}$	$\sqrt{-3}$ SKIP FOR NOW
$\sqrt[3]{8} = \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = 2$	$\sqrt[3]{40} = \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10} = 2\sqrt[3]{5}$	$\sqrt[4]{40} = \sqrt[4]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10} = \sqrt[4]{2 \cdot 5}$ cannot be simplified

Plot the value of each radical expression on the number line.



What is the same about all six of the expressions and what is different about the six expressions?

SAME: all radicals

DIFFERENT: some rational, some irrational.

Example 1: Simplify the radical expression:

$\sqrt{25x^3y^4} = 5xy^2\sqrt{x}$	$\sqrt[3]{-27m^9n^6} = -3m^3n^2$
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Practice: Simplify the radical expression.

$\sqrt[3]{125} = 5$	$\sqrt[3]{-27} = -3$	$\sqrt[3]{27a^3b^3} = 3ab$	$\sqrt[3]{24a^5b^2c^7} = 2ac\sqrt[3]{3a^2b^2c} = 2ac\sqrt[3]{3a^2b^2c}$	$\sqrt[3]{27ab^3c^4} = 3bc\sqrt[3]{ac}$
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Question: Why can you only simplify a negative under the radical when the root is an odd number? Why can't you simplify a negative under the radical when the root is an even number?

SKIP

Example 2:

$\sqrt{45x^2y^5z^9} = 3xy^2z^4\sqrt{5yz}$	$\sqrt[4]{x^{16}y^4} = x^4y$
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Practice:

$$\sqrt{4x^4y^2z^8}$$

$$2x^2y^2z^4$$

$$\sqrt[3]{27m^3n^6}$$

$$3mn^2$$

$$\sqrt{63x^2m^4}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cancel{7} \\ \cancel{9} \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$3\sqrt{m^2}\sqrt{7}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-81x^4y^2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cancel{9} \\ \cancel{9} \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{matrix} -3x^3\sqrt[3]{3xy^2}$$

Another way to deal with radicals:

Do you know how to solve these?

$$\sqrt{16} \quad \text{Vs.} \quad 16^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$

Memorize the following formula:

$$(\sqrt[m]{x})^n = x^{\frac{n}{m}}$$

Practice: Convert each to the other form (radical  $\rightarrow$  exponent OR exponent  $\rightarrow$  radical)

$$(\sqrt[3]{5})^4$$

$$4^{\frac{9}{5}}$$

$$(\sqrt[5]{8})^{12}$$

$$(\sqrt{16})^3$$

$$(3x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt[7]{4}$$

$$(4y^2)^{\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$(\sqrt[8]{5b})^3$$

Simplify: Now that you know how to convert between radical and rational exponent form, try and evaluate these.

$$\begin{aligned} 81^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \sqrt{81} \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9^{\frac{3}{2}} &= 2\sqrt{9^3} \\ &= 27 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 256^{\frac{1}{4}} &= \sqrt[4]{256} \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 32^{\frac{3}{5}} &= \sqrt[5]{32^3} \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

Question: What operation would you apply to get x?

$$\sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^3}$$

$$(\sqrt[3]{x})^3$$

Practice:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{x^3-8} &= 2 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{5x-2}+1 &= 3 \\ -1 &\downarrow \\ (\sqrt[3]{5x-2})^3 &= (2)^3 \\ 5x-2 &= 8 \\ \boxed{x=2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt{5x-10} &= 10 \\ \cancel{2} &\cancel{2} \\ (\sqrt{5x-10})^2 &= (5)^2 \\ 5x-10 &= 25 \\ 5x &= 35 \\ \boxed{x=7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^3+10 &= 64 \\ -10 &\downarrow \\ 2x^3 &= 54 \\ \cancel{2} &\cancel{2} \\ \sqrt[3]{x^3} &= \sqrt[3]{27} \\ \boxed{x=3} \end{aligned}$$