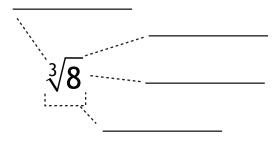


Introduction Understanding Radicals

a) Label each of the following parts of a radical.



b) What is the index of $\sqrt{5}$?

c) What is the difference between an entire radical and a mixed radical?

d) Is it possible to write a radical without using the radical symbol $\sqrt{\ }$?

 $\sqrt[3]{16} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}$

Example 1	Convert each entire radical to a mixed radical.	
a) √20	Prime Factorization Method	Perfect Square Method

b) $\sqrt{32}$	Prime Factorization Method	Perfect Square Method

c) ∛ <u>16</u>	Prime Factorization Method	Perfect Cube Method

 $\sqrt[3]{16} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}$

Example 2 Convert each entire radical to a mixed radical using the method of your choice.

b) $\sqrt{72}$

a) $\sqrt{24}$

c) $\sqrt{49}$

d) ∛81

e) ∛64

f) ∜<u>48</u>

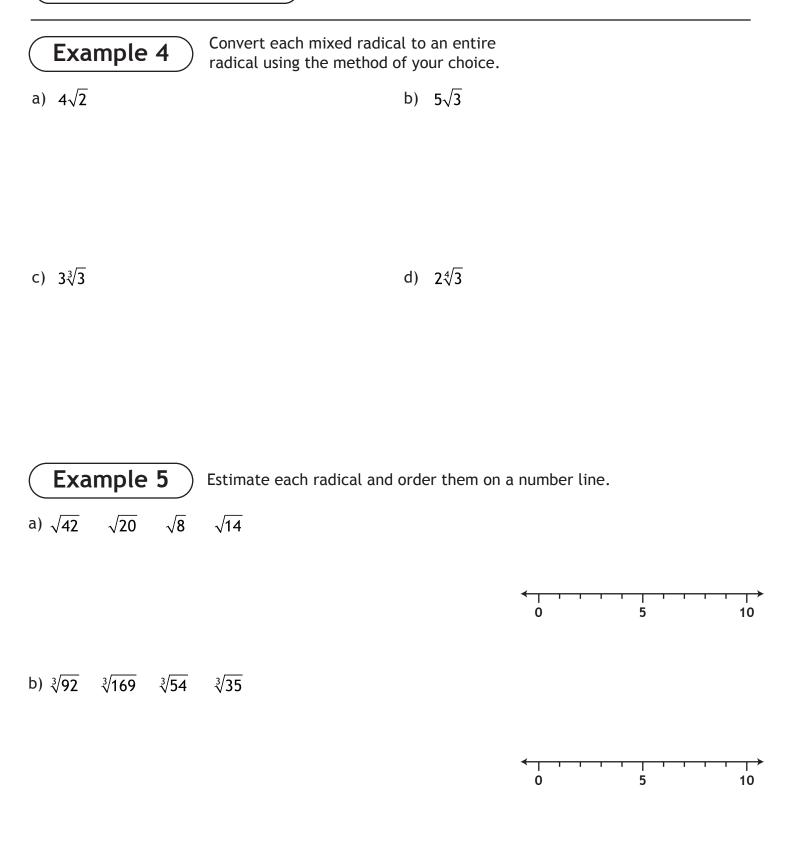
 $\sqrt[3]{16} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}$

Example 3	Convert each mixed radical	to an entire radical.
a) 3 √3	Reverse Factorization Method	Perfect Square Method
		1

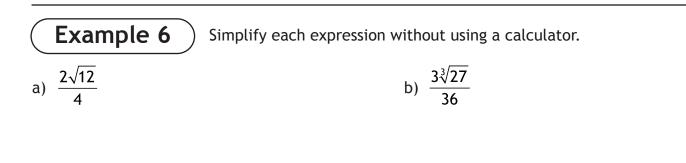
b) 6√2	Reverse Factorization Method	Perfect Square Method

c) 2 ∛ 5	Reverse Factorization Method	Perfect Cube Method

 $\sqrt[3]{16} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}$



 $\sqrt[3]{16} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}$



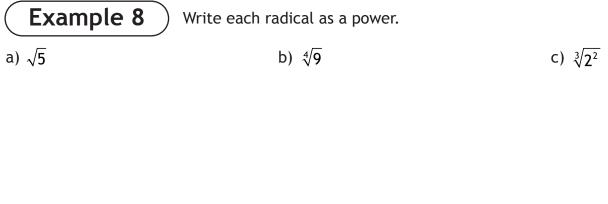


d) $\sqrt{\frac{49}{81}}$



$$\sqrt[3]{16} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}$$
Numbers, Radicals, and Exponents
LESSON FOUR - Radicals
Lesson Notes

Example 7
Write each power as a radical.
a) $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$
b) $(-4)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
c) $2^{\frac{4}{3}}$
d) $(-7)^{\frac{2}{5}}$
e) $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
f) $16^{0.25}$



d)
$$\left(\sqrt[5]{-3}\right)^4$$
 e) $\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{7}}\right)^2$ f) $\sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2}$