

## Section P.6: Rational Exponents and Radicals

**Key Topics:** square root, simplification, rules for exponents

### Principal Square Root

$\sqrt{a} = b$  means (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

$b$  is called the \_\_\_\_\_ square root of  $a$ .

If  $\sqrt{a} = b$ , then  $a = b^2 \geq 0$ . Consequently, the symbol  $\sqrt{a}$  denotes a real number \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_. The number or expression under the radical sign is called the \_\_\_\_\_ and the radicand together with the radical sign is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

Note that,  $a \geq 0$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\sqrt{a}$  and  $-\sqrt{a}$  are square roots of  $a$ .

### Square Root Property

For  $a \geq 0$ , if  $x^2 = a$  then \_\_\_\_\_.

For any real number  $x$ ,

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

For any nonnegative real number  $x$ ,

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

### Product and Quotient Properties of Square Roots

$$\sqrt{ab} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad a \geq 0, b \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad a \geq 0, b > 0$$

### The Principal $n$ th Root of a Real Number

1. If  $a$  is positive ( $a > 0$ ), then  $\sqrt[n]{a} = \_$  provided that  $b^n = \_$  and  $\_$ .
2. If  $a$  is negative ( $a < 0$ ) and  $n$  is odd, then  $\sqrt[n]{a} = \_$  provided that  $\_$ .
3. If  $a$  is negative ( $a < 0$ ) and  $n$  is even, then  $\sqrt[n]{a}$  is  $\_$  a real number.
4. If  $a = 0$ , then  $\sqrt[n]{a} = \_$ .

### Simplifying $\sqrt[n]{a^n}$

If  $n$  is  $\_$ , then  $\sqrt[n]{a^n} = \_$ .

If  $n$  is  $\_$ , then  $\sqrt[n]{a^n} = \_$ .

### Rules for Radicals

If  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers and all indicated roots are defined, then

$$\sqrt[n]{ab} = \_, \quad \_ \text{ rule}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \_, \quad \_ \text{ rule}$$

and

$$\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \_, \quad \_ \text{ rule}$$

### The Exponent $\frac{1}{n}$

For any real number  $a$  and any integer  $\_$ ,

$$a^{1/n} = \_.$$

When  $n$  is even and  $a < 0$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{a}$  and  $a^{1/n}$  are  $\_$  real numbers.

Notice that the denominator  $n$  of the rational exponent is the  $\_$  of the  $\_$ .

### The Exponent $\frac{1}{n}$ and Radicals

If  $a$  is any real number and  $n$  is any \_\_\_\_\_, then

<p>If <math>a &gt; 0</math>, <math>\sqrt[n]{a} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}</math> is _____.</p> <p>If <math>a &lt; 0</math>, <math>\sqrt[n]{a} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}</math> is _____ a real number.</p> <p>If <math>a = 0</math>, <math>\sqrt[n]{0} = 0^{1/n} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}</math>.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><math>n</math> _____</p> <p>If <math>a &gt; 0</math>, <math>\sqrt[n]{a} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}</math> is _____.</p> <p>If <math>a &lt; 0</math>, <math>\sqrt[n]{a} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}</math> is _____.</p> <p>If <math>a = 0</math>, <math>\sqrt[n]{0} = 0^{1/n} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}</math>.</p>
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### Rational Exponents

$$a^{m/n} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}},$$

provided that  $m$  and  $n$  are \_\_\_\_\_ with no common factors, \_\_\_\_\_, and  $\sqrt[n]{a}$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ number.

### Properties of Rational Exponents

If  $r$  and  $s$  are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers and  $a$  and  $b$  are \_\_\_\_\_ numbers, then

$$a^r \cdot a^s = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad (a^r)^s = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad (ab)^r = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\frac{a^r}{a^s} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^r = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad a^{-r} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-r} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

provided that all of the expressions used are \_\_\_\_\_.