

## 3.3 - Rational Exponents

when the exponent is a rational number.

$$a^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

index

index: indicates what root you want

Evaluate

$$8^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$9^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

Note: when the index is 2 we don't write it... it is understood (square root)

Ex 1. Evaluate.

a)  $27^{\frac{1}{3}}$   
 $= \sqrt[3]{27}$   
 $= 3$

b)  $(-8)^{\frac{1}{3}}$   
 $= \sqrt[3]{-8}$   
 $= -2$

c)  $(-16)^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $= \sqrt{-16}$

... NO REAL ROOTS!

d)  $-16^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $= -16^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $= -\sqrt{16}$   
 $= -4$

e)  $16^{\frac{-1}{4}}$

$$= (16^{\frac{1}{4}})^{-1}$$

$$= (\sqrt[4]{16})^{-1}$$

$$= 2^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= (16^{-1})^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{16}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

numerator is the exponent

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \left( \sqrt[n]{a} \right)^m$$

OR

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$$

denominator is the index



Ex 2. Evaluate.

a)  $27^{\frac{2}{3}}$   
 $= \left( \sqrt[3]{27} \right)^2$   
 $= 3^2$   
 $= 9$

b)  $81^{\frac{5}{4}}$   
 $= \left( \sqrt[4]{81} \right)^5$   
 $= 3^5$   
 $= 243$

c)  $16^{\frac{-3}{2}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{16^{\frac{3}{2}}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{16})^3}$   
 $= \frac{1}{64}$

d)  $-8^{\frac{2}{3}}$   
 $= -\left( \sqrt[3]{8} \right)^2$   
 $= -4$

e)  $(-27)^{\frac{-1}{3}}$   
 $= \left( \sqrt[3]{-27} \right)^{-1}$   
 $= (-3)^{-1}$   
 $= \frac{1}{-3}$   
 $= -\frac{1}{3}$

f)  $\left( \frac{4}{81} \right)^{\frac{-3}{2}}$   
 $= \left( \frac{81}{4} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$   
 $= \frac{(\sqrt{81})^3}{(\sqrt{4})^3}$   
 $= \frac{729}{8}$

g)  $32^{0.4}$  { 0.4 · 10/10 = 4/10 = 2/5 }  
 $= 32^{\frac{2}{5}}$   
 $= \left( \sqrt[5]{32} \right)^2$   
 $= 2^2$   
 $= 4$

h)  $25^{\frac{4}{9}} \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{9}}$  HINT! need to change the base

$$= \left( 5^2 \right)^{\frac{4}{9}} \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{9}}$$

$$= 5^{\frac{8}{9}} \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{9}}$$

$$= 5^{\frac{8+1}{9}}$$

$$= 5$$

Ex 3. Write the following radicals in exponent form.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \sqrt[5]{7x^4} \\ &= (7x^4)^{\frac{1}{5}} \\ &= 7^{\frac{1}{5}} x^{\frac{4}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x^5}} \\ &= ((x^5)^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= x^{\frac{5}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } & \sqrt[3]{-5x^4} \\ &= (-5x^4)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= (-5)^{\frac{1}{3}} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } & \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{x^9}} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{\frac{9}{7}}} \\ &= x^{-\frac{9}{7}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } & \left( \sqrt[3]{x^3 y^2} \right) \left( \sqrt[4]{x^{-2} y^3} \right) \\ &= (x^3 y^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} (x^{-2} y^3)^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ &= x^{\frac{3}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{4}} y^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ &= x^{1-\frac{1}{2}} y^{\frac{2}{3}+\frac{3}{4}} \\ &= x^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{\frac{17}{12}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) } & \left( \sqrt[5]{2a^3 b^4 c^{-2}} \right)^4 \\ &= \left( (2a^3 b^4 c^{-2})^{\frac{1}{5}} \right)^4 \\ &= (2a^3 b^4 c^{-2})^{\frac{4}{5}} \\ &= 2^{\frac{4}{5}} a^{\frac{12}{5}} b^{\frac{16}{5}} c^{-\frac{8}{5}} \\ &= \frac{2^{\frac{4}{5}} a^{\frac{12}{5}} b^{\frac{16}{5}}}{c^{\frac{8}{5}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{h) } & \sqrt[5]{m^3} \cdot \sqrt[4]{m^5} \\ &= (m^3)^{\frac{1}{5}} (m^5)^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ &= m^{\frac{3}{5}} m^{\frac{5}{4}} \\ &= m^{\frac{37}{20}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{4} \\ &= \frac{12}{20} + \frac{25}{20} \\ &= \frac{37}{20} \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$



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Homework

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