

4.4 Fractional Exponents and Radicals – Part 1

Recall **product of powers** exponent law:

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

This can be extended to powers with fractional exponents (with 1 as the numerator).

$$5^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = 5^{\frac{2}{2}} = 5^1 = 5$$

$$5^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{3}} = 5^{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} = 5^{\frac{3}{3}} = 5^1 = 5$$

$$\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5 \cdot 5} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\sqrt[3]{5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} = \sqrt[3]{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5} = \sqrt[3]{125} = 5$$

$5^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $\sqrt{5}$ are equivalent

$5^{\frac{1}{3}}$ and $\sqrt[3]{5}$ are equivalent

$$a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a}$$

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

So,

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

Examples: Write each power as a radical and evaluate.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 27^{\frac{1}{3}} &= \sqrt[3]{27} \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } (-64)^{\frac{1}{3}} &= \sqrt[3]{-64} \\ &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 100^{0.5} &= 100^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{100} \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

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

What if the numerator is not a 1?

Recall **power of a power** exponent law:

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn} \quad (8^2)^3 = 8^6$$

We can use this exponent law when the numerator is not a 1.

$$8^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \frac{2}{3} \text{ can be written as } \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \text{ or } 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$8^{\frac{2}{3}} = (8^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 = (\sqrt[3]{8})^2 = (2)^2 = 4$$

* brackets are important!

$$\underline{\underline{\text{or}}} \quad 8^{\frac{2}{3}} = (8^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{64} = 4$$

$$\boxed{a^{\frac{m}{n}} = (\sqrt[n]{x})^m} \text{ or } \sqrt[n]{x^m}$$

Examples: Write each power as a radical and evaluate.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 16^{\frac{3}{2}} &= (\sqrt{16})^3 \\ &= (4)^3 = 64 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } 27^{\frac{2}{3}} &= (\sqrt[3]{27})^2 = 3^2 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 81^{\frac{3}{4}} &= (\sqrt[4]{81})^3 \\ &= (3)^3 = 27 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } (-32)^{0.4} & \quad 0.4 \rightarrow \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5} \\ &= (-32)^{\frac{2}{5}} \\ &= (\sqrt[5]{-32})^2 = (-2)^2 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

page 227 #3-7 all