


**Lesson Objectives** (p. 610):

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**Vocabulary**

1. Index (p. 610): \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Rational exponent (p. 611): \_\_\_\_\_

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**Key Concepts**

 3. Properties of  $n$ th Roots (p. 611):

 For  $a > 0$  and  $b > 0$ ,

WORDS	NUMBERS	ALGEBRA
Product Property of Roots		
Quotient Property of Roots		

4. Rational Exponents (p. 611):

 For any natural number  $n$  and integer  $m$ ,

WORDS	NUMBERS	ALGEBRA


**Lesson Objectives** (p. 610):

rewrite radical expressions by using rational exponents; simplify and evaluate radical expressions and expressions containing rational expressions.

**Vocabulary**

- Index (p. 610): in the radical expression  $\sqrt[n]{a}$ ,  $n$  is the index of the radical.
- Rational exponent (p. 611): an exponent that can be expressed as  $\frac{m}{n}$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are integers and  $n \neq 0$ .

**Key Concepts**

- Properties of  $n$ th Roots (p. 611):

For  $a > 0$  and  $b > 0$ ,

WORDS	NUMBERS	ALGEBRA
Product Property of Roots The $n$ th root of a product is equal to the product of the $n$ th roots.	$\sqrt[3]{16} = \sqrt[3]{8} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}$	$\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$
Quotient Property of Roots The $n$ th root of a quotient is equal to the quotient of the $n$ th roots.	$\sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{5}{4}$	$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$

- Rational Exponents (p. 611):

For any natural number  $n$  and integer  $m$ ,

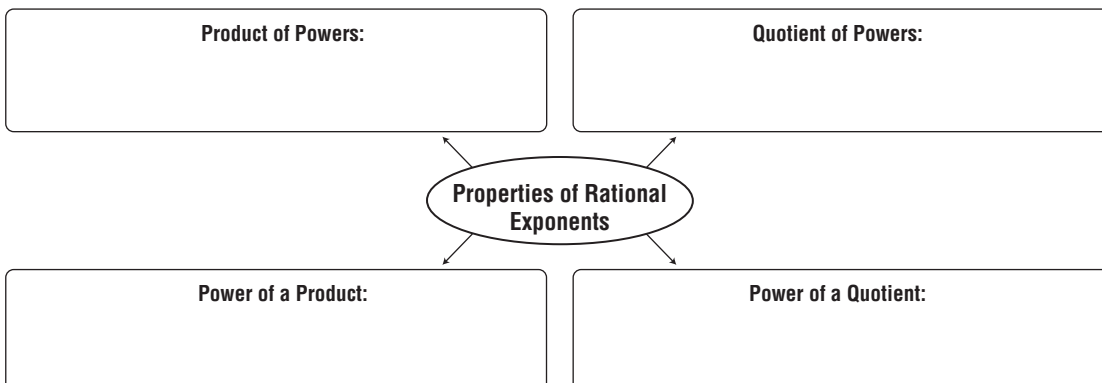
WORDS	NUMBERS	ALGEBRA
The exponent $\frac{1}{n}$ indicates the $n$ th root.	$16^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{16} = 2$	$a^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a}$
The exponent $\frac{m}{n}$ indicates the $n$ th root raised to the $m$ th power.	$8^{\frac{2}{3}} = (\sqrt[3]{8})^2 = 2^2 = 4$	$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$

5. Properties of Rational Exponents (p. 612):

For all nonzero real numbers  $a$  and  $b$  and rational numbers  $m$  and  $n$ ,

WORDS	NUMBERS	ALGEBRA
Product of Powers Property		
Quotient of Powers Property		
Power of a Power Property		
Power of a Product Property		
Power of a Quotient Property		

6. **Get Organized** In each box, give a numeric and algebraic example of the given property of rational exponents. (p. 614).



5. Properties of Rational Exponents (p. 612):

For all nonzero real numbers  $a$  and  $b$  and rational numbers  $m$  and  $n$ ,

WORDS	NUMBERS	ALGEBRA
Product of Powers Property To multiply powers with the same base, add the exponents.	$12^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 12^{\frac{3}{2}} = 12^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}} = 12^2 = 144$	$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$
Quotient of Powers Property To divide powers with the same base, subtract the exponents.	$\frac{125^{\frac{2}{3}}}{125^{\frac{1}{3}}} = 125^{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}} = 125^{\frac{1}{3}} = 5$	$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$
Power of a Power Property To raise one power to another, multiply the exponents.	$(8^{\frac{2}{3}})^3 = 8^{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 3} = 8^2 = 64$	$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$
Power of a Product Property To find the power of a product, distribute the exponents.	$(16 \cdot 25)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 16^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 25^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4 \cdot 5 = 20$	$(ab)^m = a^m b^m$
Power of a Quotient Property To find the power of a quotient, distribute the exponent.	$\left(\frac{16}{81}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{16^{\frac{1}{4}}}{81^{\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{2}{3}$	$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m}$

6. Get Organized In each box, give a numeric and algebraic example of the given property of rational exponents. (p. 614).

