## **Day 21: Fractional Exponent Investigation**

## I. Consider the following pattern:

A. Fill in the blanks based off of the examples.



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E. Based on your observations from part D, try to evaluate the following without your calculator.



F. Look back at parts D and E to complete the following symbolic rule in *radical form*:



## II. **Practice:**

- A. Rewrite in radical form, then simplify completely.
  - a.  $100^{\frac{1}{2}} =$  b.  $125^{\frac{1}{3}} =$  c.  $17^{\frac{1}{2}} =$

d. 
$$64^{\frac{1}{3}} =$$
 e.  $16^{\frac{1}{4}} =$  f.  $16^{\frac{3}{4}} =$ 

g. 
$$\left(8^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 =$$
 h.  $\left(8^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 =$  i.  $\left(8^4\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} =$ 

**Notes:** Fractional Exponents with a numerator  $\neq 1$ 

B. Rewrite in exponential form, then simplify completely.

- a.  $\sqrt{81} =$  b.  $\sqrt[3]{125} =$  c.  $\sqrt[4]{20} =$
- d.  $\sqrt[3]{-64} =$  e.  $\sqrt[3]{8} =$  f.  $(\sqrt[3]{x})^4 =$
- g.  $(\sqrt{98})^2 =$  h.  $(\sqrt[3]{98})^3 =$  i.  $(\sqrt[4]{98})^4 =$

## III. Extension:

Based on what you have learned, evaluate the following without a calculator.

a. 
$$(27)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 b.  $1^{35}$  c.  $\left(\frac{1}{32}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$   
d.  $(-27)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$  e.  $4^{2.5}$  f.  $\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$   
g.  $216^{\frac{1}{3}}$  h.  $16^{\frac{1}{4}}$  i.  $25^{\frac{3}{2}}$  =  
j.  $(x^{6})^{\frac{1}{2}}$  k.  $(9x^{2})^{0.5}$  = 1.  $(4x^{0.5})^{0.5}$  =

m. 
$$\left(\left(8x^3\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} =$$
 n.  $\left(9x^{-5}y^2\right)^{\frac{-1}{2}} =$  o.  $\left(\left(-4x^3y^{-2}\right)^3\right)^{-0.5} =$ 

<u>Summarize:</u> In your own words, summarize how to simplify the following types of exponents:

- a. Zero Exponents, like  $2^0$ .
- b. Negative Exponents, like 3<sup>-2</sup>.
- c. Fractional Exponents, like  $(4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .