

5.2**Properties of Rational Exponents and Radicals**

For use with Exploration 5.2

Essential Question How can you use properties of exponents to simplify products and quotients of radicals?

1 EXPLORATION: Reviewing Properties of Exponents

Work with a partner. Let a and b be real numbers. Use the properties of exponents to complete each statement. Then match each completed statement with the property it illustrates.

Statement	Property
a. $a^{-2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $a \neq 0$	A. Product of Powers
b. $(ab)^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	B. Power of a Power
c. $(a^3)^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	C. Power of a Product
d. $a^3 \cdot a^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	D. Negative Exponent
e. $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $b \neq 0$	E. Zero Exponent
f. $\frac{a^6}{a^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $a \neq 0$	F. Quotient of Powers
g. $a^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $a \neq 0$	G. Power of a Quotient

2 EXPLORATION: Simplifying Expressions with Rational Exponents

Go to BigIdeasMath.com for an interactive tool to investigate this exploration.

Work with a partner. Show that you can apply the properties of integer exponents to rational exponents by simplifying each expression. Use a calculator to check your answers.

a. $5^{2/3} \cdot 5^{4/3}$

b. $3^{1/5} \cdot 3^{4/5}$

c. $(4^{2/3})^3$

d. $(10^{1/2})^4$

e. $\frac{8^{5/2}}{8^{1/2}}$

f. $\frac{7^{2/3}}{7^{5/3}}$

5.2 Properties of Rational Exponents and Radicals (continued)**3** **EXPLORATION:** Simplifying Products and Quotients of Radicals

Go to *BigIdeasMath.com* for an interactive tool to investigate this exploration.

Work with a partner. Use the properties of exponents to write each expression as a single radical. Then evaluate each expression. Use a calculator to check your answers.

a. $\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{12}$

b. $\sqrt[3]{5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{25}$

c. $\sqrt[4]{27} \cdot \sqrt[4]{3}$

d. $\frac{\sqrt{98}}{\sqrt{2}}$

e. $\frac{\sqrt[4]{4}}{\sqrt[4]{1024}}$

f. $\frac{\sqrt[3]{625}}{\sqrt[3]{5}}$

Communicate Your Answer

4. How can you use properties of exponents to simplify products and quotients of radicals?

5. Simplify each expression.

a. $\sqrt{27} \cdot \sqrt{6}$

b. $\frac{\sqrt[3]{240}}{\sqrt[3]{15}}$

c. $(5^{1/2} \cdot 16^{1/4})^2$

5.2**Notetaking with Vocabulary**

For use after Lesson 5.2

In your own words, write the meaning of each vocabulary term.

simplest form of a radical

conjugate

like radicals

Core Concepts**Properties of Rational Exponents**Let a and b be real numbers and let m and n be rational numbers, such that the quantities in each property are real numbers.

Property Name	Definition	Example
Product of Powers	$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$	$5^{1/2} \cdot 5^{3/2} = 5^{(1/2+3/2)} = 5^2 = 25$
Power of a Power	$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$	$(3^{5/2})^2 = 3^{(5/2 \cdot 2)} = 3^5 = 243$
Power of a Product	$(ab)^m = a^m b^m$	$(16 \cdot 9)^{1/2} = 16^{1/2} \cdot 9^{1/2} = 4 \cdot 3 = 12$
Negative Exponent	$a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}, a \neq 0$	$36^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{36^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{6}$
Zero Exponent	$a^0 = 1, a \neq 0$	$213^0 = 1$
Quotient of Powers	$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}, a \neq 0$	$\frac{4^{5/2}}{4^{1/2}} = 4^{(5/2-1/2)} = 4^2 = 16$
Power of a Quotient	$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m}, b \neq 0$	$\left(\frac{27}{64}\right)^{1/3} = \frac{27^{1/3}}{64^{1/3}} = \frac{3}{4}$

Notes:

5.2 Notetaking with Vocabulary (continued)

Properties of Radicals

Let a and b be real numbers and let n be an integer greater than 1.

Property Name	Definition	Example
Product Property	$\sqrt[n]{a \cdot b} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$	$\sqrt[3]{4} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$
Quotient Property	$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}, b \neq 0$	$\frac{\sqrt[4]{162}}{\sqrt[4]{2}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{162}{2}} = \sqrt[4]{81} = 3$

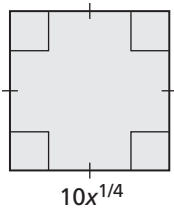
Notes:

Extra Practice

In Exercises 1–4, use the properties of rational exponents to simplify the expression.

1. $(2^3 \cdot 3^3)^{-1/3}$
2. $\frac{10}{10^{-4/5}}$
3. $\left(\frac{52^5}{4^5}\right)^{1/6}$
4. $\frac{3^{1/3} \cdot 27^{2/3}}{8^{4/3}}$

5. Find simplified expressions for the perimeter and area of the given figure.



5.2 Notetaking with Vocabulary (continued)

In Exercises 6–8, use the properties of radicals to simplify the expression.

6. $\sqrt[6]{25} \cdot \sqrt[6]{625}$

7. $\frac{\sqrt{343}}{\sqrt{7}}$

8. $\frac{\sqrt[3]{25} \cdot \sqrt[3]{10}}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$

In Exercises 9–12, write the expression in simplest form.

9. $\sqrt[7]{384}$

10. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{9}}$

11. $\frac{1}{4 - \sqrt{5}}$

12. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{6}}$

In Exercises 13–16, write the expression in simplest form. Assume all variables are positive.

13. $-2\sqrt[3]{5} + 40\sqrt[3]{5}$

14. $2(1250)^{1/4} - 5(32)^{1/4}$

15. $\frac{\sqrt[4]{x} \cdot \sqrt[4]{81x}}{\sqrt[4]{16x^{36}}}$

16. $\frac{21(x^{-3/2})(\sqrt{y})(z^{5/2})}{7^{-1}\sqrt{x}(y^{-1/2})z}$