

RECALL:

CONDITIONS

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

- m is an integer
- n is a natural number (integer greater than 0)
- a is greater than or equal to 0 if m is even

- **Radical** means there is a root $\sqrt{\quad}$
- **Rational** means there is an exponent in fraction form

EVALUATING POWERS WITH RATIONAL EXPONENTS

EXAMPLE 1 Rewrite each expression in radical form and then evaluate without a calculator.

<p>a) $81^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{81}$ $= 9 //$ OR $= (9^2)^{1/2}$ $= 9^{2 \cdot 1/2}$ $= 9 //$</p>	<p>b) $(-64)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{-64}$ $= -4$ OR $= (-4^3)^{1/3}$ $= -4^{3 \cdot 1/3}$ $= -4 //$</p>	<p>c) $32^{\frac{4}{5}} = (\sqrt[5]{32})^4$ $= (2)^4$ $= 16$ OR $= (2^5)^{4/5}$ $= 2^{5 \cdot 4/5} = 2^4 = 16$</p>
---	---	--

SOLVING FOR THE BASE IN A POWER

Rational exponents are useful for solving equations involving powers. For example, take both sides of the equation $(x^3)^{1/3} = (8)^{1/3}$ to the exponent 1/3 to find the solution $x = 2$.

EXAMPLE 2: Solve for the unknown variable, x.

<p>a) $x^4 = 16$ $(x^4)^{1/4} = (16)^{1/4}$ $x^{4 \cdot 1/4} = \sqrt[4]{16}$ $x = 2$</p>	<p>b) $x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 27$ $(x^{\frac{3}{2}})^{\frac{2}{3}} = (27)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ $x^{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}} = (\sqrt[3]{27})^2$ $x = (3)^2$ $x = 9$</p>	<p>c) $x^{\frac{2}{3}} = 64$ $(x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} = (64)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ $x = (\sqrt{64})^3$ $x = 8^3$ $x = 512$</p>
---	---	--

SOLVING A FINANCIAL PROBLEM

EXAMPLE 3: Under annual compounding, an initial investment of \$700 grows to \$900 in 5 years. Determine the annual interest rate, i, using the compound interest formula $A = P(1 + i)^n$.

$A = P(1 + i)^n$
 $900 = 700(1 + i)^5$
 $\div 700 \quad \div 700$
 $(1.2857)^{1/5} = [(1 + i)^5]^{1/5}$
 $1.0515 = 1 + i$
 $0.0515 = i$
 $i = 5.15\%$