

Warm-up:

Complete #13, 14, 17, 20
on handout from yesterday

3a) $\sqrt{12} = \bar{a}$

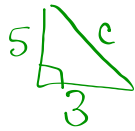
b) $\sqrt[4]{16} = \bar{a}$

c) $\sqrt[3]{-100} = \bar{a}$

10. a) $\sqrt[3]{64}$ $\sqrt[3]{125}$ $\sqrt{50}$ $\sqrt[4]{100}$ $\sqrt[3]{1000}$ $\sqrt[3]{400}$

$\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$ $\sqrt[3]{125} = 5$ $\sqrt{50} \approx 7.1$ $\sqrt[4]{100} \approx 3.2$ $\sqrt[3]{1000} = 10$ $\sqrt[3]{400} \approx 7.4$

$\sqrt[4]{100}$, $\sqrt[3]{70}$, $\sqrt{50}$, $\sqrt[3]{400}$



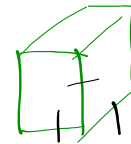
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$= 5^2 + 3^2$$

$$= 25 + 9$$

$$c^2 = 34$$

$$c = \sqrt{34}$$



$$s \cdot s \cdot s = V$$

$$\sqrt[3]{V} = s$$

$\sqrt[3]{10}$ $\sqrt[3]{9}$

$\sqrt[3]{36}$

$\sqrt[3]{8}$

$\sqrt[3]{27}$

$\sqrt[3]{216}$



$$s^2 = A$$

$$\sqrt{A} = s$$

$$\sqrt{40} = s$$



Last night sheet
#1 and 4

AND

3, 4, 10 on new
sheet

1. Use a number line to order these numbers from least to greatest. Identify which numbers are irrational and which are rational.

$-\frac{14}{5}, \frac{123}{99}, -2, \sqrt{-10}, \sqrt{4}$

2. a) Which of the following statements are true? Explain your reasoning.

- All natural numbers are integers.
- All integers are rational numbers.
- All whole numbers are natural numbers.
- All irrational numbers are roots.
- Some rational numbers are natural numbers.

b) For each statement in part a that is false, provide examples to explain why.

3. Complete the following table

	N	W	I	Q	\bar{Q}	R
$\frac{1}{2}$				✓		✓
$\sqrt{-7}$						✓
$\sqrt{4}$	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
$-\frac{7}{6}$				✓		✓
$\sqrt{6.15}$					✓	✓
$\frac{17}{12}$	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
$\frac{10.12}{-13.4}$				✓		✓

4. Estimate each of the following. Show all your work.

a) $\sqrt{34}$ b) $\sqrt[3]{30}$

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YOU TRY!

Order the following radicals from least to greatest.

$\sqrt{2}, \sqrt[3]{-2}, \sqrt[3]{6}, \sqrt{11}, \sqrt[4]{30}$

Feb 9-7:00 PM

So far...

powers 3^2

radicals $\sqrt{100}$

estimation $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$ $\sqrt[4]{\quad}$

ordering

number systems chart/TorF

Quiz on this material tomorrow

$3, 3, 3, 3$

Feb 8-1:35 PM

4.3 Mixed and Entire Radicals

LESSON FOCUS Express an entire radical as a mixed radical, and vice versa.

Make Connections

We can name the fraction $\frac{3}{12}$ in many different ways:

$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{20}, \frac{30}{120}, \frac{100}{400}$

How do you show that each fraction is equivalent to $\frac{3}{12}$?

Why is $\frac{1}{4}$ the simplest form of $\frac{3}{12}$?

Introduction

Reducing Radicals

Multiplication Property of Radicals

$\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$,
where n is a natural number, and a and b are real numbers

Sep 11-8:24 PM

$\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$

$\frac{75}{100}$

Radicals

Just as with fractions, Radicals expressions have equivalent expressions:

$\sqrt{16 \cdot 9}$ or $\sqrt{16 \cdot 9}$

Same works if we change the "index":

$\sqrt[3]{8 \cdot 27}$ or $\sqrt[3]{8 \cdot 27}$

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EX:

$$\sqrt{16 \cdot 9} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{9}$$

$$= 4 \cdot 3$$

$$= 12$$

$$\sqrt{16 \cdot 9} = \sqrt{144}$$

$$= 12$$

Radicals

Mixed Radical - has a coefficient in front of the radical sign.

ex: $3\sqrt{5}$ OR $\frac{2\sqrt{26}}{3}$ OR $-3\sqrt[3]{3}$

Entire Radical - has a coefficient of 1 or -1 in front of the radical sign. Everything is entirely under the radical sign

ex: $\sqrt{12}$ OR $-\sqrt{45}$

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Reducing Radicals

To reduce $\sqrt{125}$ you must find the **largest** square number that will divide into 125 evenly!

$$\sqrt[n]{a \cdot b} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$$

↓
Greatest perfect n^{th}

Mar 16-12:12 AM

4

9

16

25

36

49

64

81

100

121

Use your **life line** to help you choose the proper **square number**.

$25 \times 5 = 125$

$\sqrt{125}$

$\sqrt{25 \cdot 5}$

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

$5\sqrt{5}$

perfect one 1st!

13

4

9

16

25

36

49

64

81

100

121

Try these:

a) $\sqrt{12}$

$\sqrt{4 \cdot 3}$

$\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3}$

$2\sqrt{3}$

b) $\sqrt{72}$

$\sqrt{36 \cdot 2}$

$\sqrt{36} \cdot \sqrt{2}$

$6\sqrt{2}$

c) $\sqrt{54}$

$\sqrt{9 \cdot 6}$

$\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{6}$

$3\sqrt{6}$

d) $\sqrt{81}$

9

e) $7\sqrt{128}$

$7\sqrt{64 \cdot 2}$

$7\sqrt{64} \cdot \sqrt{2}$

$7(8)\sqrt{2}$

$56\sqrt{2}$

$\frac{3}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$

14

~~1~~
8
27

$$\sqrt[3]{24}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{8 \cdot 3}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{8} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3}$$

$$2\sqrt[3]{3}$$

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$$\sqrt[3]{108} =$$

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

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

$$3\sqrt[3]{4}$$

1
8
27
64
125

Sep 13-11:17 AM

$$\sqrt{128}$$

$$\sqrt{16 \cdot 8}$$

$$\sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{8}$$

$$4\sqrt{8}$$

$$4\sqrt{4 \cdot 2}$$

$$4\sqrt{4} \sqrt{2}$$

$$4(2)\sqrt{2}$$

$$8\sqrt{2}$$

$\frac{8}{16}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Feb 10-7:49 AM

Quiz tomorrow

Homework

Page: 218-219

Questions: 10 a d g
11 a c e
17

7 (b) 8 (b)

10 (a,c,e,g,i) 11 (a,c,e,g,i) 12 (a,c,e,g,i)

13 14 15 17 a,c 18 a,c

19-23

powers
radicals
estimation
ordering
number systems

Sep 11-9:25 PM