

Math 12 – Workshop #16

- What is the definition of $\sqrt[3]{2}$?
 - Suppose a is a real number, how do we define $\sqrt[3]{a}$?
 - Use the rules of exponents to show that it makes sense to write $x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ as $\sqrt[3]{x}$. Your explanation must be good enough to convince your facilitator.
- Is $\sqrt{a+b} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ always true? Choose numbers a and b to support your answer.
- Write $x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ in at least four different, but equivalent ways.
- Compute $(4^3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $(4^{\frac{1}{2}})^3$ by hand. Which is easier?
- Compute the following without a calculator. Use the Super Helpful Property to make your life easier.
 - $16^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 - $8^{\frac{2}{3}}$
 - $\left(\frac{25}{4}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$
 - $3^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 3^{\frac{2}{3}}$
 - $4^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 2^{\frac{6}{4}}$
- Simplify the following
 - $(125z^3)^{2/3}$
 - $[(x+1)^2]^{1/2}$
- Simplify the following with only positive exponents. Assume all variables are positive
 - $x^4 \cdot x^2$
 - $x^{3/2} \cdot x^{5/7}$
 - $(a^3)^2$
 - $(a^{2/3})^{3/4}$
- Simplify the following with only positive exponents. Assume all variables are positive
 - $\frac{z^4}{z^2}$
 - $\frac{z^{3/2}}{z^{5/7}}$
 - $(w^3y^{-3})^2$
 - $(w^{3/5}y^{1/7})^3$
- Multiply the following and simplify the exponents
 - $(x^3 + 3x^2 - 1) \cdot x^{-1/2}$
 - $y^{3/5} \cdot (y^{2/5} + y^{1/5} - y^{-3/5})$
 - $(x^{1/2} + y^{3/2})^2$
- Simplify the following
 - $\sqrt{7}\sqrt{7}$
 - $\sqrt[3]{13}\sqrt[3]{13}\sqrt[3]{13}$
 - $\sqrt[3]{3}\sqrt[3]{9}$
 - $\sqrt{2700}$

11. Simplify the following assume all variables are positive values

(a) $\frac{\sqrt{32a^5}}{\sqrt{2a}}$

(c) $\sqrt[3]{\frac{7a^3}{64}}$

(b) $\sqrt{\frac{5x}{16z^4}}$

(d) $\sqrt[3]{\frac{26b^{-3}}{y^6}}$

12. Suppose that $\sqrt{2y^7} = 1.1$. Without using a calculator, evaluate

$$\sqrt{8y^7} + \sqrt{32y^7} - \sqrt{2y^7}$$

13. Simplify the following

(a) $\sqrt{288} - \sqrt{98}$

(b) $\sqrt[3]{xy^4} + \sqrt[3]{8xy^4} - \sqrt[3]{27xy^4}$