



Déjà Vu, It's Algebra 2!

Lesson 24

Radical Expressions, Functions, & Equations

What is the square root of 25?

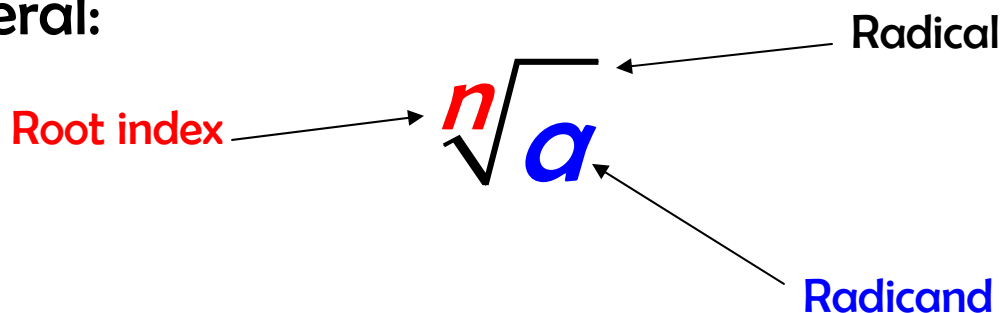
We can write this question using a **radical**: $\sqrt{25}$

When we ask this question, we really want to answer the following, *“What number, times itself, is equal to 25?”* The answer is 5, since $5 \cdot 5 = 5^2$

Is there another answer????????? What about -5 ?

Since $(-5)(-5) = (-5)^2 = 25$, $\sqrt{25} = \pm 5$

In general:



Example:

$$\sqrt[4]{81} =$$

 ± 3

$$\sqrt[3]{-125} =$$

 -5

$$\sqrt[6]{-729} =$$

no
solution

$$-\sqrt{4^{-1}} =$$

 $-\frac{1}{2}$ **Properties of Radicals:**

$$1. \sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$$

$$\sqrt{36} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 9} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{9} = \pm(2 \cdot 3) = \pm 6$$

$$2. \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{81}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{81}}{\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

Example:Simplify the following expression: $\sqrt[4]{\frac{16x^8}{5}}$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{16} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^8}}{\sqrt[4]{5}} = \frac{2x^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{5}}{\sqrt[4]{5}}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{5}}{\sqrt[4]{5}}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{5}}{\sqrt[4]{5}}\right)}{5} = \frac{2x^2 \sqrt[4]{5^3}}{5} = \frac{2x^2 \sqrt[4]{125}}{5}$$

A **rational exponent** is an exponent that can be expressed in the form $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are integers. Every radical expression can be written equivalently with rational exponents.

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

Example:

$$\left(\sqrt{x}\right)^3 =$$

$$x^{3/2}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{16x^3} =$$

$$16^{1/4} \cdot x^{3/4} = 2x^{3/4}$$

$$\left(-125\right)^{2/3} =$$

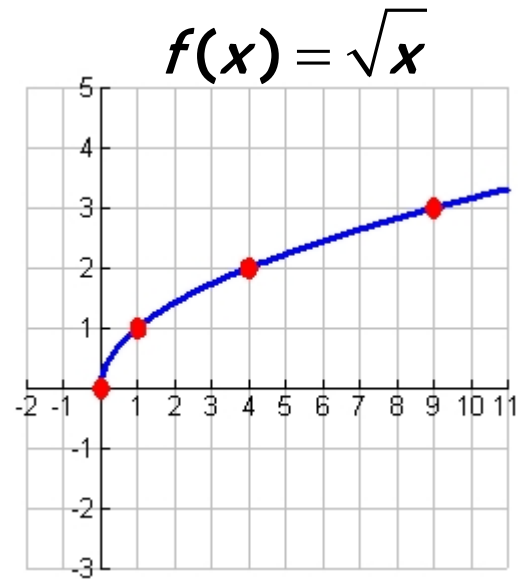
$$\left(\sqrt[3]{-125}\right)^2 = (-5)^2 = 25$$

A **Radical Function** is a function containing a radical. A **square root function** contains \sqrt{x}

What does the graph of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ look like??

(notice the indicated root is positive)

x	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$	$(x, f(x))$
0	$f(0) = \sqrt{0} = 0$	$(0, 0)$
1	$f(1) = \sqrt{1} = 1$	$(1, 1)$
4	$f(4) = \sqrt{4} = 2$	$(4, 2)$
9	$f(9) = \sqrt{9} = 3$	$(9, 3)$
16	$f(16) = \sqrt{16} = 4$	$(16, 4)$



We can graph transformations of this “parent” function of the form

$$g(x) = a\sqrt{b(x-c)} + d$$

Example:

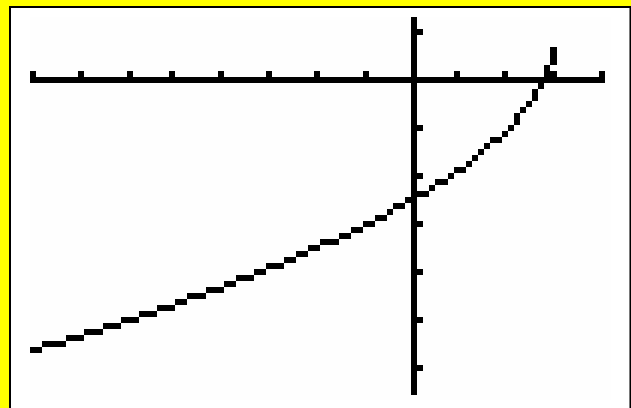
Sketch $g(x) = 1 - 2\sqrt{3-x}$, then find the domain and range.

$$g(x) = -2\sqrt{-(x-3)} + 1$$

x-axis reflection
vertical stretch by a factor of 2
y-axis reflection
right 3
up one

$$\text{Domain: } \{x \mid x \leq 3\}$$

$$\text{Range: } \{y \mid y \leq 1\}$$



Déjà RE-Vu

Solve:

$$\sqrt{x+18} = x-2$$

$$(\sqrt{x+18})^2 = (x-2)^2$$

$$x+18 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0$$

$$(x-7)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = 7 \text{ or } x = -2$$

check

$$x = 7$$

$$\sqrt{7+18} = "7-2$$

$$\sqrt{25} = "5$$

$$5 = 5$$

$$x = -2$$

$$\sqrt{-2+18} = "-2-2$$

$$\sqrt{16} = "-4$$

$$4 \neq 4$$

So only $x = 7$ is a solution

