

Task 3.3 – I'm Fluent in Exponents

Today's goal is to practice with rational exponents and strengthen your mathematical fluency, the same way you might grow more fluent in a spoken language.

1. Without using a calculator, determine the value of each of the following (your answers should be whole numbers):

$$4^{5/2} = (2^2)^{5/2} = 2^5 = 32$$

$$9^{3/2} = (3^2)^{3/2} = 3^3 = 27$$

$$8^{2/3} = (2^3)^{2/3} = 2^2 = 4$$

$$16^{3/4} = (2^4)^{3/4} = 2^3 = 8$$

2. It is often useful to be able to think of mathematical expressions in different forms. Rewrite each of the following exponential expressions in their matching radical forms:

Ex: $7^{3/5} \rightarrow \sqrt[5]{7^3}$ or $(\sqrt[5]{7})^3$

index $8^{4/9} = \sqrt[9]{8^4}$

$$x^{7/2} = \sqrt{x^7}$$

$$(7y)^{4/9} = \sqrt[9]{(7y)^4}$$

$$5^{3b/2a} = \sqrt[2a]{5^{3b}}$$

3. Now try going the other way:

$$\sqrt[11]{a^3} = a^{3/11}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{3^8} = 3^{2/1}$$

$$\sqrt[20]{2x} = (2x)^{1/20}$$

4. How might you change these to exponential form?

$$\sqrt[4]{a^3 b^8} = a^{3/4} b^{2/1} = a^{3/4} b^2$$

$$\sqrt{x^1 y^7 z^3} = x^{1/2} y^{7/2} z^{3/2}$$

5. All of the exponent rules we learned apply to rational exponents the same way they applied to integer exponents. Use exponent properties to simplify each of the following:

$$x^{1/7} \cdot x^{3/7} = x^{1/7 + 3/7} = x^{4/7}$$

$$x^{1/2} \cdot x^{2/3} = x^{1/2 + 2/3} = x^{3/6 + 4/6} = x^{7/6}$$

$$(x^{1/7})^{3/2} = x^{1/7 \cdot 3/2} = x^{3/14}$$

$$(x^{2/5})^{5/2} = x^{2/5 \cdot 5/2} = x^{10/10} = x^1$$

Learning Objective: Students will practice using rational exponents and exponent properties.

Notes

What are the first 15 square numbers?

$1 \cdot 1 = 1$	36	121
$2 \cdot 2 = 4$	49	144
9	64	169
16	81	196
25	100	225

What are the first 10 cube numbers?

$1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$	216
$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$	343
27	512
64	729
125	1000

Reflection: Are there any part of simplifying rational exponents that you have questions about?