

## 6-1 Roots and Radical Expressions

**Objectives:**

- To find  $n$ th roots

**Common Core Content Standard:**

**A.SSE.2** Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it.

Corresponding to every power, there is a \_\_\_\_\_. For example, just as there are squares (second powers), there are square roots. Just as there are cubes (third powers), there are cube roots and so on.

$$5^2 = 25 \quad 5 \text{ is a square root of } 25.$$

$$5^3 = 125 \quad 5 \text{ is a cube root of } 125.$$

$$5^4 = 625 \quad 5 \text{ is a fourth root of } 625.$$

$$5^5 = 3125 \quad 5 \text{ is a fifth root of } 3125.$$

**Take note**

**Key Concept The  $n$ th Root**

$a^n = b$ , with  $a$  and  $b$  real numbers and  $n$  a positive integer, then  $a$  is an  $n$ th root of  $b$ .

If  $n$  is odd...

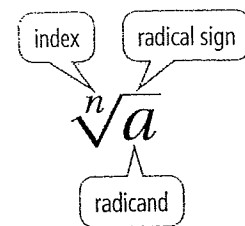
there is one real  $n$ th root of  $b$ , denoted in radical form as  $\sqrt[n]{b}$ .

If  $n$  is even...

- and  $b$  is positive, there are two real  $n$ th roots of  $b$ . The positive root is the principal root (or principal  $n$ th root) and its symbol is  $\sqrt[n]{b}$ . The negative root is its opposite, or  $-\sqrt[n]{b}$ .
- and  $b$  is negative, there are no real  $n$ th roots of  $b$ .

The only  $n$ th root of 0 is 0.

You use a radical sign to indicate a root. The number under the radical sign is the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ gives the degree of the root.

**Example 1: Finding all Real Roots**

What are all the real square roots of  $-0.81$ ,  $\frac{25}{49}$ , and 121?

### Example 2: Finding Roots

What is each real number root of  $\sqrt{0.36}$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{-1}$ , and  $\sqrt{(-17)^2}$ ?

Take note

#### Property $n$ th Roots of $n$ th Powers

For any real number  $a$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{a^n} = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ |a| & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$

### Example 3: Simplifying Radical Expressions

What is the simplified form of each radical?

a.)  $\sqrt{25a^4}$

b.)  $\sqrt[4]{p^{12}q^4}$

### Example 4:

The speed  $s$  in meters per second of a car leaving a skid mark  $d$  meters long after the brakes are applied is given by the formula  $s = \sqrt{15d}$ . If you measure a skid mark and it is 180 meters long, how fast was the car going before it braked?