NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD _____

6-4 Study Guide and Intervention

*n*th *Roots*

Simplify Radicals

Square Root	For any real numbers *a* and *b*, if $a^2 = b$, then *a* is a square root of *b*.
***n*th Root**	For any real numbers *a* and *b*, and any positive integer *n*, if $a^n = b$, then *a* is an *n*th root of *b*.
Real *n*th Roots of *b*, $\sqrt[n]{b}$, $-\sqrt[n]{b}$	1. If *n* is even and $b > 0$, then *b* has one positive real root and one real negative root. 2. If *n* is odd and $b > 0$, then *b* has one positive real root. 3. If *n* is even and $b < 0$, then *b* has no real roots. 4. If *n* is odd and $b < 0$, then *b* has one negative real root.

Example 1: Simplify $\sqrt{49z^8}$.

$\sqrt{49Z^8} = \sqrt{(7z^4)^2} = 7z^4$

z^4 must be positive, so there is no need to take the absolute value.

Example 2: Simplify $-\sqrt[3]{(2a-1)^6}$

$-\sqrt[3]{(2a-1)^6} = \sqrt[3]{[(2a-1)^2]^3} = -(2a-1)^2$

Exercises

Simplify.

1. $\sqrt{81}$

2. $\sqrt[3]{-343}$

3. $\sqrt{144p^6}$

4. $\pm\sqrt{4a^{10}}$

5. $\sqrt[5]{243p^{10}}$

6. $-\sqrt[3]{m^6n^9}$

7. $\sqrt[3]{-b^{12}}$

8. $\sqrt{16a^{10}b^8}$

9. $\sqrt{121x^6}$

10. $\sqrt{(4k)^4}$

11. $\pm\sqrt{169r^4}$

12. $-\sqrt[3]{-27p^6}$

13. $-\sqrt{625y^2z^4}$

14. $\sqrt{36q^{34}}$

15. $\sqrt{100x^2y^4z^2}$

16. $\sqrt[3]{-0.027}$

17. $-\sqrt{-0.36}$

18. $\sqrt{0.64p^{10}}$

19. $\sqrt[4]{(2x)^8}$

20. $\sqrt{(11y^2)^4}$

21. $\sqrt[3]{(5a^2)^6}$

22. $\sqrt{(3x-1)^2}$

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6-4 Study Guide and Intervention *(continued)*
*n*th *Roots*

Approximate Radicals with a Calculator

Irrational Number	a number that cannot be expressed as a terminating or a repeating decimal

Radicals such as $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$ are examples of irrational numbers. Decimal approximations for irrational numbers are often used in applications. These approximations can be easily found with a calculator.

Example: Use a calculator to approximate $\sqrt[5]{18.2}$ to three decimal places.

$\sqrt[3]{18.2} \approx 1.787$

Exercises

Use a calculator to approximate each value to three decimal places.

1. $\sqrt{62}$

2. $\sqrt{1050}$

3. $\sqrt[3]{0.054}$

4. $-\sqrt[4]{5.45}$

5. $\sqrt{5280}$

6. $\sqrt{18{,}600}$

7. LAW ENFORCEMENT The formula $r = 2\sqrt{5L}$ is used by police to estimate the speed r in miles per hour of a car if the length L of the car's skid mark is measures in feet. Estimate to the nearest tenth of a mile per hour the speed of a car that leaves a skid mark 300 feet long.