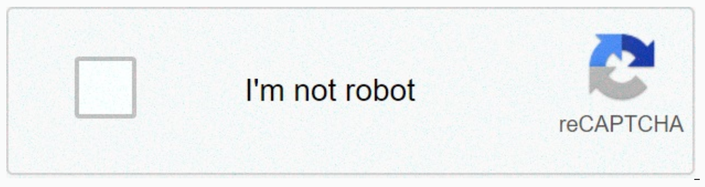

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6 4 practice nth roots

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N-Ty root Root 2nd is the square root Root 3rd is the root of the cube etc! 2 Just as the square root is used twice in multiplication to get the original value. 3 And the root of the cube is used three times in multiplication to get the original value. ... ... The nth root is used n times in multiplication to get the original value. So it's a general way to talk about roots (so it could be the 2nd, or 9th, or 324th, or whatever) Nth Root Symbol This is a special symbol that means nth root, it's a radical symbol (used for quadratic roots) with little n mean nth root. Using it, we could use the nth root in a question like this: Question: What is n in this equation? Answer: I just happen to know that 625 = 54, so the 4th root of 625 must be 5: Or we could use n because we want to say general things: Example: When n is odd (we talk about it later). Why Root ... ? When you see the root I think: I know the tree, but what is the root that created it? For example, in √9 = 3, the tree is 9, and the root is 3. Features Now we know what the nth root is, let's look at some properties: Multiplication and division We can tear the multiplication under the root sign as follows: (If n is even, and b must be both ≥ 0) It can help us simplify equations in algebra and also facilitate some calculations: Example: It also works for division : (a≥0 and b>0) (b can not be zero because we can not divide by zero) Example : Addition and subtraction But we can not do such things for addition or subtraction ! Example: Pythagoras ' Theorem says a2 + b2 = c2 So we can calculate c like this: c = √ (a2 + b2) Which is not the same as c = a + b, right? It's an easy trap to fall into, so beware. It also means that, unfortunately, additions and subtraction can be hard to deal with when under the root sign. Exponents vs Roots Exponent on one side = can be turned into root on the other z =: If then (when n is i b must be ≥ 0) Example: nth root a-to-the-nth-power When the value has exponent n and we take the nth root we get the value back ... ... when and is positive (or zero): (when ≥ 0) Example: ... or when the exponent is odd: (when n is odd) Example: ... but when it is negative and exponent is even we get this: Did you see that −3 has become +3 ? ... so we have: (when < 0 and n is even) (Note: |a| means absolute value, in other words, any negative becomes positive) Example: So this is something to look out for! Read more at Exponents of Negative Numbers. Here's in a small table: n is odd n is even ≥ 0 < 0 nth Root a-to-the-mth-Power Now let's see what happens when exponent and root are different values (m and n). Example: So ... we can move the exponent from under the nth root, which can sometimes be useful. But there is an even stronger method ... we can combine exponent and root to make a new exponent like this: Example: This is because the nth root is the same as the exponent (1/n): Example: 21/2 = √2 (square root 2) You may want to read about fractional exponents next to find out why! Copyright © 2019 MathsIsFun.com Infinity Wikipedia, Search Great Wikipedia Numbers, Search Georg Cantor First File Theory Article Wikipedia, Search Location Arithmetic Wikipedia, Search Wikipedia Calculator, Search Mathematics RadioTechnical Wikipedia, Infinitesimal Wikipedia Search, Search Non-Standard Wikipedia Analysis, Search Mechanical Wikipedia Calculator, search Factorization wikipedia, search Approximation π wikipedia, search Arithmetic wikipedia, search Positional notation wikipedia, search Hyperreal number wikipedia, search Wikipedia census, search Actual Wikipedia number, look seup Vincent's wikipedia theorem, search basic sentence algebra Wikipedia, search Basic mathematics wikipedia, search nth Root used n times in multiplication gives the original value nth ? 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., ... Nth... Instead of talking about the 4th, 16th, etc., if we want to talk in general, we say nth. N-Ty root Root 2nd is the square root Root 3rd is the root of the cube etc! 2 Just as the square root is used twice in multiplication to get the original value. 3 And the root of the cube is used three times in multiplication to get the original value. ... ... could use the nth root in an issue such as Q: What is n in this equation? Answer: I just happen to know that 625 = 54, so the 4th root of 625 must be 5: Or we could use n because we want to say general things: Example: When n is odd (we talk about it later). Why Root ... ? When you see the root I think: I know the tree, but what is the root that created it? For example, in √9 = 3, the tree is 9, and the root is 3. 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Exponents vs Roots Exponent on one side = can be converted to root on the other side =: If then (when n is even b it must be ≥ 0) Example: nth root a-to-nth-Power When the value has exponent n and we get the nth root we get the value back ... ... when and is positive (or zero): (when ≥ 0) Example: ... or when the exponent is odd: (when n is odd) Example: ... but when it is negative and exponent is even we get this: Did you see that −3 has become +3 ? ... so we have: (when < 0 and n is even) (Note: |a| means absolute value, in other words, any negative becomes positive) Example: So this is something to look out for! Read more at Exponents of Negative Numbers. Here's in a small table: n is odd n is even ≥ 0 < 0 nth Root a-to-the-mth-Power Now let's see what happens when exponent and root are different values (m and n). Example: So ... we can move the exponent from under the nth root, which can sometimes be useful. But there is an even stronger method ... we can combine exponent and root to make a new exponent like this: Example: This is because the nth root is the same as the exponent (1/n): Example: 21/2 = √2 (square root 2) You may want to read about fractional exponents next to find out why! Image copyright © 2019 MathsIsFun.com this preview shows page 1 - 3 of 3 pages. Page.

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