

When simplifying expressions it may be helpful to ask yourself the following questions:

- Should I rewrite the problem?
- Is it possible to write any numbers using “special powers?”
- Are there any exponent rules I can apply?
- Do I have like bases or indices?
- Are there any fractional exponents in the denominator?
- Is my answer in the simplest form?

Simplify the expression.

1. $\left(\frac{81x^2}{y^4}\right)^{3/4}$

2. $\frac{1}{5x^{1/3}}$

3. $(2y)^{2/3}$

4. $\frac{\sqrt[4]{125}}{\sqrt[4]{5}}$

5. $\frac{x^3}{y^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{y}{x^{1/3}}$

6. $7^{5/2} \cdot 7^{1/2}$

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

8. $\frac{y^{5/6}}{y^{1/6}}$

9. $(64)^{2/3}$

10. $\left(\frac{16}{81}\right)^{1/4}$

11. $\left(\frac{1}{32}\right)^{-3/5}$

12. $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2^4}$

13. $\sqrt{13} \cdot \sqrt[3]{13^2}$

14. $\sqrt[4]{49}$

15. $27^{1/6}$

16. $8^{-2/3} \cdot 64^{1/6}$

17. $\sqrt{98y^4}$

18. $3\sqrt[3]{56a^7b^4}$

19. $\sqrt[6]{256s^{11}p^{18}}$

20. $\sqrt[5]{96x^6y^{10}z^5}$

When finding the inverse of a relation or function remember to:

- Switch the x and y.
- Solve for y.

Find the inverse of the given function.

21. $f(x) = x^2 - 3$

22. $f(x) = 4x - 4$

23. $f(x) = x - 4$

24. $f(x) = (x + 2) - 3$

Find $f(g(x))$ and $g(f(x))$ for each pair of functions.

25. $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$; $g(x) = x - 9$

26. $f(x) = x^2 - 1$; $g(x) = -4x^2$

When determining if the given functions are inverses of each other:

- Find $f(g(x))$. It should simplify to be x.
- Find $g(f(x))$. It should simplify to be x.
- If both the above happens, then the functions are inverses of each other.

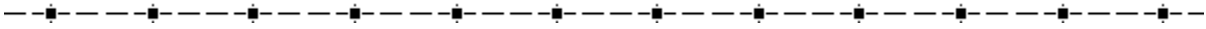
Determine if the given functions are inverses of each other.

27. $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{3}$; $g(x) = 3x-2$

28. $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{2}$; $g(x) = 2x+1$

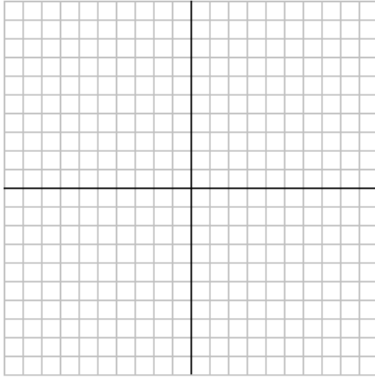
When graphing a radical function:

- Identify the three important points for each graph. (x-values that give $\sqrt{0}$, $\sqrt{1}$, $\sqrt{4}$, or $\sqrt[3]{-1}$, $\sqrt[3]{0}$, $\sqrt[3]{1}$,)
- Sketch the curve.
- Analyze the graph to see if it matches the shift: (h, k) and the “a” effect on the parent graph.

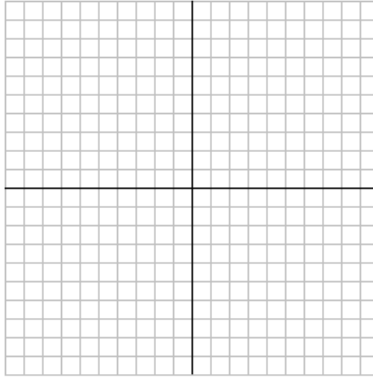


Graph the radical function.

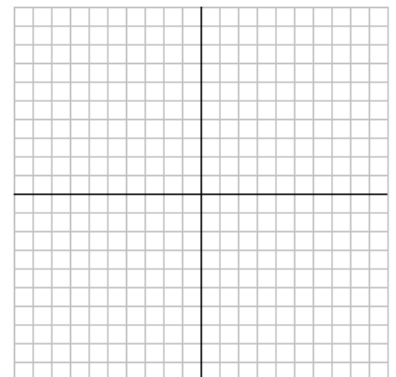
29. $f(x) = -5\sqrt{x}$



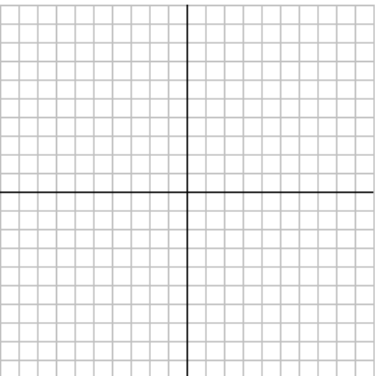
30. $f(x) = (x-1)^{3/2} + 7$



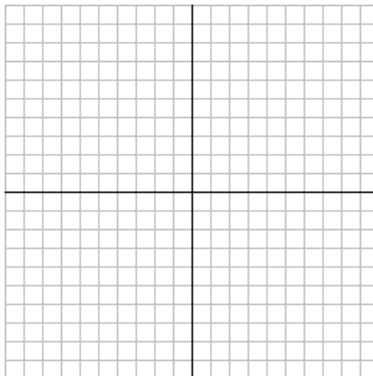
31. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} - 7$



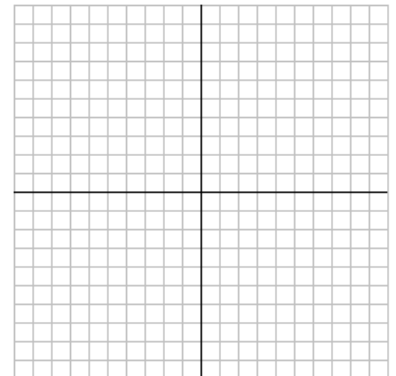
32. $f(x) = \sqrt{x+6}$



33. $f(x) = -2\sqrt[3]{x+4} - 1$



34. $f(x) = -4\sqrt[3]{x-1} + 2$



When solving a radical equation remember to do the following:

- Isolate the radical/rational expression.
- Apply the appropriate exponent to each side.
- Solve for the variable.
- Check your solutions.



Solve the radical equation and check your answers for extraneous solutions.

35. $9 + \sqrt{x+6} = 11$

36. $\sqrt[3]{2p+1} = 3$

$$37. \quad -\frac{1}{2}x^{1/5} = 10$$

$$38. \quad \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{10x+6} = 12$$

$$39. \quad \sqrt[3]{-7x} = 36$$

$$40. \quad \sqrt[3]{6x+192} - \sqrt[3]{2x} = 0$$

$$41. \quad \sqrt{x-2} = x-2$$

$$42. \quad x^{5/2} - 10 = 22$$

$$43. \quad 3\sqrt[5]{x+1} - 37 = 11$$

$$44. \quad \sqrt[4]{x+8} + 1 = 0$$

Answers

1. $\frac{27x^{3/2}}{y^3}$

2. $\frac{x^{2/3}}{5x}$

3. $\frac{\sqrt[3]{xy^2}}{xy}$

4. $\sqrt{5}$

5. $x^{8/3}y^{1/2}$

6. 343

7. $x^{13/12}$

8. $y^{2/3}$

9. $\frac{1}{16}$

10. $\frac{2}{3}$

11. 8

12. $2\sqrt[6]{32}$

13. $13\sqrt[6]{13}$

14. $\sqrt{7}$

15. $\sqrt{3}$

16. $\frac{1}{2}$

17. $7y^2\sqrt{2}$

18. $6a^2b^3\sqrt[7]{7ab}$

19. $2p^3s^6\sqrt[6]{4s^5}$

20. $2xy^2z^5\sqrt[5]{3x}$

21. $y = \sqrt{x+3}$

22. $y = \frac{x+4}{4}$

23. $y = \sqrt{x} + 4$

24. $y = \sqrt{x+3} - 2$

25. $f(x) = x^2 - 16x + 63$

$g(x) = x^2 + 2x - 9$

26. $f(x) = 16x^4 - 1$

$g(x) = -4x^4 + 8x^2 - 4$

27. No

28. Yes

35. -2

36. 13

37. -3,200,000

38. 89.4

39. 223, -209

40. -48

41. 2, 3

42. 4

43. 31, -33

44. No solution