Vocabulary for Radicals

Memorize these by making flashcards or using some other memory strategy.
Radical - The symbol that looks like a long-division sign, but has a hook in front. That hook may have a small number tucked into it which is called an *index*. The word *radical* is also used to represent a term that has a radical sign in it.
Radicand – The numbers and/or variables under the radical.
Index – The number of times a prime factor of the radicand must be repeated in order for that

factor to be removed from under the radical. A square root has no written index; it has an assumed index of two. A cube root has an index of three.

Simplifying Radicals

Rather than identifying the largest root, I like to prime factor radicands, and then circle the groups indicated by the index. For example:



When there are variables (letters) included, the exponent shows how many are there. For example, x^4 means x * x * x * x. So also circle pairs, or whatever the index is, and bring out one for each set.(or divide exp by index and leave remainder)

 $\sqrt[3]{72x^5} = \sqrt[3]{2*2*2}*3*3*\underline{x*x}*x*x} = 2x\sqrt[3]{9x^2}$

Simplifying Radicals Practice Page

- 1. Prime factors of 48: _____
- 2. Write them under the radical:
- 3. For the square root (assumed index of 2), circle each factor that occurs twice in the prime factored radicand:

- 4. Cross out each pair and bring one of each pair to in front of the radical.
- 5. Simplify (multiply the numbers in front of the radical, and those left inside).

Now let's simplify the cube root of 48.

- 6. For the cube root (index of 3), circle each factor that occurs <u>three</u> times in the prime factored radicand:
- 7. Cross out each triple, and bring one from it to in front of the radical.
- 8. Simplify (multiply the numbers in front of the radical, and those left inside).

Repeat these processes on another page for:

24 40 $56x^{3}$ $32x^{4}y^{5}$

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