



Classification of radices (SDRForum)	
Definition:	Radix is a mathematical term for a root. It is the inverse operation of raising a number to a power. For example, the square root of 4 is 2, because 2 squared is 4.
Radix:	The number that is being rooted. For example, in the square root of 4, the radix is 4.
Radical:	The symbol used to denote a root. For example, the square root symbol is $\sqrt{}$.
Radical sign:	The symbol used to denote a root. For example, the square root symbol is $\sqrt{}$.
Radical expression:	An expression that contains a radical sign. For example, $\sqrt{4}$ is a radical expression.
Radical equation:	An equation that contains a radical expression. For example, $\sqrt{x} = 2$ is a radical equation.
Radical function:	A function that contains a radical expression. For example, $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ is a radical function.
Radical number:	A number that is the result of a radical operation. For example, 2 is a radical number because it is the square root of 4.
Radical operation:	An operation that involves a radical sign. For example, taking the square root of a number is a radical operation.
Radical property:	A property of a radical expression. For example, the square root of a product is the product of the square roots: $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$.
Radical rule:	A rule for simplifying a radical expression. For example, the rule for simplifying a square root is to look for perfect squares that are factors of the radicand.
Radical theorem:	A theorem that states a property of radicals. For example, the theorem that states that the square root of a number is unique.
Radical proof:	A proof that demonstrates a property of radicals. For example, a proof that demonstrates that the square root of a number is unique.