Section 1.8 Rational Exponents

Definition of Rational Exponents: $a^{\frac{n}{m}} = (\sqrt[m]{a})^n$

The denominator of a rational exponent becomes the index on our radical, likewise the index on the radical becomes the denominator of the exponent. We can use this property to change any radical expression into an exponential expression.

Example

$(\sqrt[5]{x})^3 = x^{\frac{3}{5}}$	$(\sqrt[6]{3x})^5 = (3x)^{\frac{5}{6}}$
$\dfrac{1}{(\sqrt[7]{a})^3} = a^{-\frac{3}{7}}$	$\dfrac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{xy})^2} = (xy)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$

Index is denominator
Negative exponents from reciprocals

We can also change any rational exponent into a radical expression by using the denominator as the index.

Example

$a^{\frac{5}{3}} = (\sqrt[3]{a})^5$	$(2mn)^{\frac{2}{7}} = (\sqrt[7]{2mn})^2$
$x^{-\frac{4}{5}} = \dfrac{1}{(\sqrt[5]{x})^4}$	$(xy)^{-\frac{2}{9}} = \dfrac{1}{(\sqrt[9]{xy})^2}$

Index is denominator
Negative exponent means reciprocals

Example

$\dfrac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{27})^4}$ Evaluate radical

$27^{-\frac{4}{3}}$ Change to radical, denominator is index, negative means reciprocal

$\dfrac{1}{(3)^4}$ Evaluate exponent

$\dfrac{1}{81}$ Our solution

The largest advantage of being able to change a radical expression into an exponential expression is we are now allowed to use all our exponent properties to simplify. The following table reviews all of our exponent properties.

Properties of Exponents

$a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$	$(ab)^m = a^m b^m$	$a^{-m} = \dfrac{1}{a^m}$
$\dfrac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$	$\left(\dfrac{a}{b}\right)^m = \dfrac{a^m}{b^m}$	$\dfrac{1}{a^{-m}} = a^m$
$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$	$a^0 = 1$	$\left(\dfrac{a}{b}\right)^{-m} = \dfrac{b^m}{a^m}$

When adding and subtracting with fractions we need to be sure to have a common denominator. When multiplying we only need to multiply the numerators together and denominators together. The following examples show several different problems, using different properties to simplify the rational exponents.

Example

$a^{\frac{2}{3}} b^{\frac{1}{2}} a^{\frac{1}{6}} b^{\frac{1}{5}}$ Need common denominator on $a's$ (6) and $b's$ (10)

$a^{\frac{4}{6}} b^{\frac{5}{10}} a^{\frac{1}{6}} b^{\frac{2}{10}}$ Add exponents on $a's$ and $b's$

$a^{\frac{5}{6}} b^{\frac{7}{10}}$ Our Solution

Example

$\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{2}{5}}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$ Multiply $\dfrac{3}{4}$ by each exponent

$x^{\frac{1}{4}} y^{\frac{3}{10}}$ Our Solution

Example

$\dfrac{x^2 y^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{\frac{5}{6}}}{x^{\frac{7}{2}} y^0}$ In numerator, need common denominator to add exponents

$$\frac{x^{\frac{4}{2}}y^{\frac{4}{6}}\cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{5}{6}}}{x^{\frac{7}{2}}y^{0}}$$ Add exponents in numerator, in denominator, $y^0=1$

$$\frac{2x^{\frac{5}{2}}y^{\frac{9}{6}}}{x^{\frac{7}{2}}}$$ Subtract exponents on x, reduce exponent on y

$$2x^{-1}y^{\frac{3}{2}}$$ Negative exponent moves down to denominator

$$\frac{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x}$$ Our Solution

Example ·

$$\left(\frac{25x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{5}}}{9x^{\frac{4}{5}}y^{-\frac{3}{2}}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$ Using order of operations, simplify inside parenthesis first
Need common denominators before we can subtract exponents

$$\left(\frac{25x^{\frac{5}{15}}y^{\frac{4}{10}}}{9x^{\frac{12}{15}}y^{-\frac{15}{10}}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$ Subtract exponents, be careful of the negative:
$\frac{4}{10}-\left(-\frac{15}{10}\right)=\frac{4}{10}+\frac{15}{10}=\frac{19}{10}$

$$\left(\frac{25x^{-\frac{7}{15}}y^{\frac{19}{10}}}{9}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$ The negative exponent will flip the fraction

$$\left(\frac{9}{25x^{-\frac{7}{15}}y^{\frac{19}{10}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$ The exponent $\frac{1}{2}$ goes on each factor

$$\frac{9^{\frac{1}{2}}}{25^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{-\frac{7}{30}}y^{\frac{19}{20}}}$$ Evaluate $9^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $25^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and move negative exponent

$$\frac{3x^{\frac{7}{30}}}{5y^{\frac{19}{20}}}$$ Our Solution

It is important to remember that as we simplify with rational exponents we are using the exact same properties we used when simplifying integer exponents. The only difference is we need to follow our rules for fractions as well. It may be worth reviewing your notes on exponent properties to be sure your comfortable with using the properties.

EXERCISES

Write each expression in radical form.

1) $m^{\frac{3}{5}}$

2) $(10r)^{-\frac{3}{4}}$

3) $(7x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

4) $(6b)^{-\frac{4}{3}}$

Write each expression in exponential form.

5) $\frac{1}{(\sqrt{6x})^3}$

6) $\sqrt{v}$

7) $\frac{1}{(\sqrt[4]{n})^7}$

8) $\sqrt{5a}$

Evaluate.

9) $8^{\frac{2}{3}}$

10) $16^{\frac{1}{4}}$

11) $4^{\frac{3}{2}}$

12) $100^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

Simplify. Your answer should contain only positive exponents.

13) $yx^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot xy^{\frac{3}{2}}$

14) $4v^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot v^{-1}$

15) $(a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-1}$

16) $(x^{\frac{5}{3}}y^{-2})^0$

17) $\frac{a^2b^0}{3a^4}$

18) $\frac{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2x^{\frac{4}{3}}y^{-\frac{7}{4}}}$

19) $uv \cdot u \cdot (v^{\frac{3}{2}})^3$

20) $(x \cdot xy^2)^0$

21) $(x^0y^{\frac{1}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}x^0$

22) $u^{-\frac{5}{4}}v^2 \cdot (u^{\frac{3}{2}})^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

23) $\frac{a^{\frac{3}{4}}b^{-1} \cdot b^{\frac{7}{4}}}{3b^{-1}}$

24) $\frac{2x^{-2}y^{\frac{5}{3}}}{x^{-\frac{5}{4}}y^{-\frac{5}{3}} \cdot xy^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

25) $\frac{3y^{-\frac{5}{4}}}{y^{-1} \cdot 2y^{-\frac{1}{3}}}$

26) $\frac{ab^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 2b^{-\frac{5}{4}}}{4a^{-\frac{1}{2}}b^{-\frac{2}{3}}}$

27) $\left(\frac{m^{\frac{3}{2}}n^{-2}}{(mn^{\frac{4}{3}})^{-1}}\right)^{\frac{7}{4}}$

28) $\frac{(y^{-\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

29) $\frac{(m^2n^{\frac{1}{2}})^0}{n^{\frac{3}{4}}}$

30) $\frac{y^0}{(x^{\frac{3}{4}}y^{-1})^{\frac{1}{3}}}$

31) $\frac{(x^{-\frac{4}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot y)^{-1}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{-2}}$

32) $\frac{(x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^0)^{-\frac{4}{3}}}{y^4 \cdot x^{-2}y^{-\frac{2}{3}}}$

33) $\frac{(uv^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{v^{-\frac{1}{4}}v^2}$

34) $\left(\frac{y^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{-2}}{(x^{\frac{5}{3}}y^3)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$