**833** 
$$2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 2 \cdot (2^{2}) \cdot (2^{3}) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2^{-2}) =$$

849 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}\sqrt[3]{5}:\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{5}}$$
 = Risolvere usendo le potense e

$$= \left(5^{-1} \cdot 5^{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} : \left(5^{-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} =$$

$$= \left(5^{-1+\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 5^{-\frac{1}{3}} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{3}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1$$

850 
$$\sqrt[4]{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \sqrt[8]{2} =$$

$$= \left(2 \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \left(2\right)^{\frac{1}{8}} = \left(2^{1-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{8}} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{3} &$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{16a^5}{b^8}}: \sqrt[3]{2a^{-1}b} =$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{16a^{5}}{2^{8}}} : (2a^{-1}b) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16a^{5}}{2^{8}}} : 2b = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16a^{5}}{2^{8}}} : 2a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16a^{5}}{2^{$$

854 
$$\sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x} = \frac{24 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}}{1 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{24 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}}{1 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{24 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}}{1 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{24 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}}{1 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{24 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}}{1 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{24 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}}{1 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{24 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}}{1 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{24 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}}{1 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{24 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^{12}}{1 \cdot 10^{12}} = \frac{24 \cdot 10^$$

Rosiardissone il den.

$$\frac{1}{(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{11})(2 + \sqrt{3})} = [2\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{33} + 4\sqrt{3} - 6]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{11})(2 + \sqrt{3})} \frac{2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}}{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{11})(2 + \sqrt{3})} \frac{2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}}{2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{(2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11})(2 - \sqrt{3})}{(12 - 11) \cdot (4 - 3)} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} - 6 + 2\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{33}}{(12 - 11) \cdot (4 - 3)}$$

## RADICALI E VALORE ASSOLUTO

DOMANDA 1: E sempre vera l'inguaghansa  $\sqrt{\chi^2} = \chi$ ? NO

DOMANDA 2: É sempre vere l'inguaglionse  $\sqrt[3]{x^3} = x$ ? SI

1) 
$$\int x^2 = x$$
 e vere sols se  $x \ge 0$ . Impolhi, ed es., se  $x = -5$ 

$$\sqrt{(-5)^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \neq -5$$

2) 
$$\sqrt[3]{\times} = \times$$
 = vero na fer  $\times$  >0 che jer  $\times$  <0, ferche
eniste la redice cubica di un numer negativo,
el è ancora negotivo.

$$\sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$$
 cice  $\sqrt[3]{(-2)^3} = -2$ 

In generale

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n} = \begin{cases} |a| & \text{se } n \text{ è pari} \\ a & \text{se } n \text{ è dispari} \end{cases} \text{ per ogni } a \in \mathbf{R}$$