## Bell Work:

Simplify each expression
$$(2a^3)(5a^2) = 1005$$

2) 
$$\frac{12 \times 5 \times 3}{4 \times -1} = 3 \times 6 \times 3$$

2) 
$$\frac{1}{4x^{-1}} = 3x^{6}y^{-1}$$
  
3)  $\left(\frac{r^{-1}s^{2}t^{-3}}{r^{-2}s^{6}t^{-1}}\right)^{-1} = \frac{r^{-1}s^{-2}t^{-3}}{r^{-2}t^{-1}} = r^{-1}s^{-2}t^{-4}$ 
 $\frac{t^{4}}{r^{-2}s^{2}t^{-3}}$ 

Principal nth root - The principal nth root of a number is the nth root that has the same sign as the original number.

$$3\sqrt{-27} = -3$$

Property

If n is even, then 
$$\sqrt[n]{a} = |a|$$

If n is odd, then 
$$\sqrt[n]{\alpha} = \alpha$$
  $\sqrt[3]{(-2)^3} = -2$ 

Examples 
$$\frac{exponent}{\ln dex}$$
1)  $-\sqrt{a^6} = -\alpha^3$ 

$$2) = 3\sqrt{3}y^{12} = xy^{4}$$

$$4) \sqrt[5]{-32} \times 15 \times 26 = -2 \times 3 \times 4$$

## **Product Property of Radicals**

If Va and Ub are real numbers, then
Vaib = Va. Ub