



# Positive Rational Exponents

Let's use roots to write exponents that are fractions.

## 4.1 Math Talk: Regrouping Fractions

Find the value of each expression mentally.

$$\cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 4$$

$$\cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 4$$

$$\cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 7 \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\cdot 7 \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{7}$$



## 4.2

## You Can Use Any Fraction as an Exponent

1. Use exponent rules to explain why these expressions are equal to each other:

$$5^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\left(5^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2$$

$$(5^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

2. Write  $5^{\frac{2}{3}}$  using radicals.

3. Write  $5^{\frac{4}{3}}$  using radicals. Show your reasoning using exponent rules.

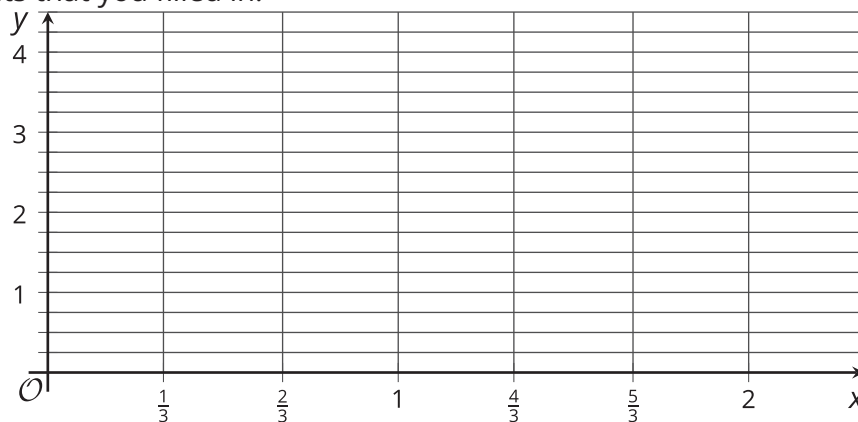
## 4.3

# Fractional Powers Are Just Numbers

- Complete the table as much as you can without using a calculator. (You should be able to fill in three spaces.)

$x$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	2
$2^x$ (using exponents)	$2^0$	$2^{\frac{1}{3}}$	$2^{\frac{2}{3}}$	$2^1$	$2^{\frac{4}{3}}$	$2^{\frac{5}{3}}$	$2^2$
$2^x$ (decimal approximation)							

- Plot the points that you filled in.



- Connect the points as smoothly as you can.
  - Use this graph of  $y = 2^x$  to estimate the value of the other powers in the table, and write your estimates in the table.
- Select one of the columns of the table that includes one of your estimates.
    - Write the power from the second row of the column you chose using radical notation.
    - What is the exact value of that number cubed?
    - Raise your decimal estimate from the table to the third power. What should it be? How close did you get?

## Are you ready for more?

Answer these questions using the fact that  $(1.26)^3 = 2.000376$ .

1. Explain why  $\sqrt[3]{2}$  is very close to 1.26. Is it larger or smaller than 1.26?
2. Is it possible to write  $\sqrt[3]{2}$  exactly with a finite decimal expansion? Explain how you know.

## Lesson 4 Summary

Using exponent rules, we know  $3^{\frac{1}{4}}$  is the same as  $\sqrt[4]{3}$  because  $\left(3^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^4 = 3$ . But what about  $3^{\frac{5}{4}}$ ?

Using exponent rules,

$$3^{\frac{5}{4}} = (3^5)^{\frac{1}{4}} \text{ or } 3^{\frac{5}{4}} = \left(3^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^5$$

which means that

$$3^{\frac{5}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{3^5} \text{ or } \left(\sqrt[4]{3}\right)^5$$

$3^5 = 243$ , so we could also write  $3^{\frac{5}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{243}$ .

Here are more examples of exponents that are fractions and their equivalents:

$x$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	2
$5^x$ (using exponents)	$5^0$	$5^{\frac{1}{3}}$	$5^{\frac{2}{3}}$	$5^1$	$5^{\frac{4}{3}}$	$5^{\frac{5}{3}}$	$5^2$
$5^x$ (equivalent expression)	1	$\sqrt[3]{5}$	$\sqrt[3]{5^2}$ or $\sqrt[3]{25}$	5	$\sqrt[3]{5^4}$ or $\sqrt[3]{625}$	$\sqrt[3]{5^5}$ or $\sqrt[3]{3125}$	25

