

Warm Up:

1. Write a line that is perpendicular to  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$  and passes through the point  $(1, -2)$

New  $m = -2$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y + 2 = -2(x - 1)$$

$$y + 2 = -2x + 2$$

$$y = -2x$$

2/ Given  $f(x) = 2x - 5$ , evaluate each.

a) Evaluate  $f(4)$   
 $f(x) = 2(4) - 5 = 3$

b)  $f(x-4) = 2(x-4) - 5$   
 $= 2x - 8 - 5$   
 $= 2x - 13$

c)  $f(m+7) = 2(m+7) - 5$   
 $= 2m + 14 - 5$   
 $= 2m + 9$

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### Quiz Answers

①  $3x + 2(x+5) = -5(x-6) + 1 + x$

$$3x + 2x + 10 = -5x + 30 + 1 + x$$

$$5x + 10 = -4x + 31$$

$$9x + 10 = 31$$

$$9x = 21$$

$$x = \frac{21}{9}$$

$$x = 2.33$$

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#2

$$\begin{cases} -3x + 3y = 3 & \textcircled{1} \\ -5x + y = 13 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$-3x + 3y = 3$$

$$+3x \quad +3x$$

$$3y = 3x + 3$$

$$y = x + 1 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

Substitute  $y$  value from eq.  $\textcircled{3}$  into eq.  $\textcircled{2}$

$$-5x + y = 13$$

$$-5x + x + 1 = 13$$

$$-4x + 1 = 13$$

$$-4x = 12$$

$$x = -3 \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$y = x + 1$   
 $y = -3 + 1 = -2 \quad \textcircled{5}$

$(-3, -2)$

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#4  $(-3, 3)$  —  $(6, 9)$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{9 - 3}{6 - (-3)} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$m = \frac{2}{3}$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 3 = \frac{2}{3}(x - (-3))$$

$$y - 3 = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}(3)$$

$$y - 3 = \frac{2}{3}x + 2$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x + 5$$

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#7 graph  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}(6) + 4$$

$$y = 4$$

$b = 4$   
 $m = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}}$

$0 = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$   
 $\frac{1}{2}x = -4$   
 $x = -8$

$(0, 4)$   
 $(-8, 0)$

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#9  $(4n^3)^2 = 4^2 n^6 = 16n^6$

#10  $\frac{6x^3y^4}{24x^5y^2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^3y^4}{x^5y^2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^3y^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{4}xy^2$

#11  $(x^{-3})^4 x^4 = x^{-12} x^4 = x^{-8} = \frac{1}{x^8}$

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Simplifying Radicals

Definition of  $b^{1/n}$ : For any real number  $b$  and for any integer  $n > 1$ ,  $b^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{b}$

Express each rational exponent in radical form:

1)  $36^{1/2} = \sqrt{36}$

2)  $64^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{64}$

$$b^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{b}$$

$$\sqrt{\quad} = \sqrt{\quad}$$

$4 \rightarrow 4^2 = 4 \times 4 = 16$

$4 \rightarrow 4^{1/2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$

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The order of a Radical is represent the Number of repeating Units

$\sqrt{\quad} = \sqrt{\quad} = \text{Repeat 2 time}$

$\sqrt[3]{\quad} = \text{Repeat 3 time}$

$\sqrt[4]{\quad} =$

$\sqrt{X^2} = \sqrt{X \cdot X} = X$

$= (X^2)^{1/2} = X^{2 \cdot (1/2)} = X^1 = X = X$

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$\sqrt[3]{X^3} = \sqrt[3]{X \cdot X \cdot X} = X$

other way

$(X^3)^{1/3} = X = X = X$

$\sqrt[3]{8} = ? = \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = 2$

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Simplifying Radicals

Definition of  $b^{m/n}$ : For any real number  $b$  and for any integer  $n > 1$ ,  $b^{m/n} = \sqrt[n]{b^m}$

Express each rational exponent in radical form:

1)  $x^{5/7} = \sqrt[7]{x^5}$

2)  $2^{1/4} y^{1/4} z^{3/4} = \sqrt[4]{2yz^3}$

3)  $2^{1/2} y^{1/3} z^{2/3}$

$2^{3/6} y^{2/6} z^{4/6} = \sqrt[6]{2^3 y^2 z^4}$

$= \sqrt[6]{8y^2 z^4}$

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Express in exponential form:

1)  $\sqrt[3]{21} = 21^{1/3}$

2)  $\sqrt[2]{7ab} = (7ab)^{1/2} = 7^{1/2} a^{1/2} b^{1/2}$

3)  $\sqrt[3]{6x^2} = (6x^2)^{1/3} = 6^{1/3} x^{2/3}$

4)  $\sqrt[10]{x^4} = x^{4/10} = x^{2/5}$

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$\sqrt[3]{21} \Rightarrow 21^{1/3}$

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An expression that contains a radical sign ( $\sqrt{\quad}$ ) is a **radical expression**.

The expression under a radical sign is a **radicand**.

$\sqrt{\quad}$

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Simplest form of a square root expression:  
 An expression containing square roots is in simplest form when:

1. The radicand has no perfect square factors other than 1.
2. The radicand has no fractions.
3. There are no square roots in any denominator.

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Simplify:

1.  $\sqrt{24}$
2.  $\sqrt{x^3y^4}$
3.  $\sqrt{48a^2b}$

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3)  $\sqrt{48a^2b}$

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Simplify:

4)  $3\sqrt{54}$

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5)  $\sqrt[3]{8x^4y^5z}$

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6)  $\sqrt[4]{12x^2y^5}$

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①  $-2\sqrt{120a^4b^3}$

$= -2\sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b}$

$= -4a^2b\sqrt{30b}$

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