

$$\sqrt{81x^2y^6z^8} = \sqrt{16x^4y^2} = \sqrt{16} \sqrt{x^4} \sqrt{y^2} = 4|x|^2 |y| = 4x^2|y|$$

I say "assume real, but don't assume variables are nonnegative."

$$|x|^2 = x^2$$

$$|x|^{\text{even}} = x^{\text{even}}$$

$$\sqrt{z^6} = |z|^3$$

$|z|^{\text{odd}}$  can't drop absolute values.

$\sqrt{x^5}$  If I say this is Real then  $x \geq 0$  must be the case.

$$\sqrt{(-2)^5} = \sqrt{-32} \text{ ain't real!}$$

If I say  $\sqrt{x^6}$  is real, then I'm not restricting  $x$  at all.

Assume it's real: Then  $x \geq 0$  &  $y \geq 0$ , because they're taken to odd powers.

$$\sqrt{\frac{27x^3}{25y}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{36x}{8y^3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{36} \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{8} \sqrt{y^3}} = \frac{6\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{y^3}}$$

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{x}}{2y\sqrt{2y}}$$

Rationalize Denominator.

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{x}}{2y\sqrt{2y}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2y}}{\sqrt{2y}}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{2y}$

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{2xy}}{2y \cdot 2y} = \boxed{\frac{6\sqrt{2xy}}{4y^2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 8} \\ 2 \overline{) 4} \\ \quad 2 \end{array}$$

$$y^3 = y^{2+1}$$

$$= y^2 y^1$$

$$\sqrt{y^2 y^1} = \sqrt{y^2} \sqrt{y}$$

$$= y \sqrt{y},$$

since  $y \geq 0$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{36x^5}{125y^4}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)36} \\ 2 \overline{)18} \\ 3 \overline{)9} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[3]{36} \sqrt[3]{x^5}}{\sqrt[3]{125} \sqrt[3]{y^4}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{36} x \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{5y \sqrt[3]{y}}$$

$$x^5 = x^{3+2} = x^3 x^2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^5} = \sqrt[3]{x^3 x^2}$$

$$= x \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{x \sqrt[3]{36x^2} \sqrt[3]{y^2}}{5y \sqrt[3]{y}} = \frac{x \sqrt[3]{36x^2 y^2}}{5y \cdot y}$$

$$y^4 = y^{3+1} = y^3 y$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{x \sqrt[3]{36x^2 y^2}}{5y^2}}$$

Domain for general purposes.

① Can't have a negative under a square root.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\text{stuff}} \Rightarrow \text{Need stuff} \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2x-17} \Rightarrow \text{Need } 2x-17 \geq 0$$

$$2x \geq 17$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \left\{ x \mid x \geq \frac{17}{2} \right\}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{17}{2}, \infty \right)$$

② Can't Divide by zero.

$$f(x) = \frac{\text{cool}}{\text{stuff}} \Rightarrow \text{Need stuff} \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^2-5x-6}$$

Need stuff  $\neq 0$

$$x^2-5x-6 \neq 0$$

$$(x-6)(x+1) \neq 0$$

$$x-6 \neq 0 \text{ AND } x+1 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 6 \text{ AND } x \neq -1$$

Recall

$$x^2-5x-6=0$$

$$(x-6)(x+1)=0$$

$$x=6 \text{ OR } x=-1$$

Logic

NOT (THIS OR THAT)

= NOT THIS AND NOT THAT

NOT (Blue or gold)

= Not Blue & not gold.

$$\frac{(x^{-2}y^3)^{1/8}}{(x^{-3}y)^{-1/4}} = \frac{(x^5y^4)^{1/6}}{(x^3y^{-5})^{-1/4}} \quad \begin{array}{l} 5 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6} \\ 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{x^{5/6}y^{2/3}}{x^{-3/4}y^{-5/4}} = x^{5/6+3/4}y^{2/3-5/4} = x^{19/12}y^{-7/12}$$

Scratch:  $\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{10+9}{12} = \frac{19}{12}$

$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{4} - \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{8-15}{12} = -\frac{7}{12}$

LCM = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3

$$= \frac{x^{19/12}}{y^{7/12}}$$

Can you write  $x^{19/12}$  in radical form?

$$\sqrt[12]{x^{19}} = (\sqrt[12]{x})^{19}$$

$$x^{m/n} = \sqrt[n]{x^m}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{x^5}}{8} + \frac{5x\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{4}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[5]{x^7}}{16}$$

$$+ \frac{3x\sqrt[5]{x^2}}{4}$$

$$LCD=16$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt[5]{x^2}}{16} + \frac{3x\sqrt[5]{x^2}}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{4} = \frac{x\sqrt[5]{x^2} + 12x\sqrt[5]{x^2}}{16} = \boxed{\frac{13x\sqrt[5]{x^2}}{16}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[5]{x^7} &= \sqrt[5]{x^5 x^2} \\ &= x\sqrt[5]{x^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^{35}} = \sqrt[3]{x^{33+2}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{x^{33}} \sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^{11} \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cancel{\sqrt{x-3}} \quad \text{No Solution} \\
 & 2 + \sqrt{x-3} = x \\
 & \sqrt{x-3} = \underline{x-2} \\
 & (\sqrt{x-3})^2 = (x-2)^2 \\
 & x-3 = x^2 - 4x + 4 \\
 & x^2 - 4x + 4 = x - 3 \\
 & x^2 - 5x + 4 = -3 \\
 & x^2 - 5x + 7 = 0 \\
 & a=1, b=-5, c=7 \\
 & b^2 - 4ac = (-5)^2 - 4(1)(7) \\
 & \quad = 25 - 28 = -3 \\
 & \text{No Real Solution}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 + \sqrt{x+3} = x$$

$$\sqrt{x+3} = x-2$$

$$x+3 = (x-2)^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot 2x + 2^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = x + 3$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$$

$$a=1, b=-5, c=1$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = (-5)^2 - 4(1)(1)$$

$$= 25 - 4$$

$$= 21$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

