

PC11 Rational Exponents Assignment Solutions

1. $\frac{(-3)^4}{81}$

2. $\frac{-3^4}{-81}$

3. $\frac{0^1 \div 1^0}{\frac{0}{1}} = 0$

4. $0^0 + 0$
Undefined

5. $-3(-3)^{-2}$
 $-3 \times \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{1}{3}$

6. $\frac{(-1)^{2024}}{1}$

7. $\frac{3^{-2}}{\frac{1}{9}}$

8. $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-3}$
 $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{27}{8}$

9. $\frac{x(x^3)^4(x^2)}{x^{-3}}$
 $\frac{x^{15}}{x^{-3}} = x^{18}$

10. $\left(\frac{4a^3b^5}{6ab^{-1}}\right)^{-2}$
 $\left(\frac{6ab^{-1}}{4a^3b^5}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2a^2b^6}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4a^4b^{12}}$

11. Simplify $\frac{\sqrt{27}}{\sqrt{3}}$

12. Rationalize $8^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

13. Write $x^{\frac{11}{2}}$ as a mixed radical
 $\sqrt{x^{11}} = \sqrt{x^5 \cdot x^5 \cdot x} = x^5\sqrt{x}$

14. $(0.0004)^{1/2}$
0.02

15. $\sqrt[5]{\sqrt{x}} = x^k$. Find k
$$\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} = x^k$$

$$\frac{1}{10}$$

16. Solve $2a^2 = 50$
 $a^2 = 25$
 $a = \pm 5$

17. Solve $x^6 = 64$
 $x = \pm 2$

18. $64^{-\frac{2}{3}}$
$$(4^3)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = 4^{-2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

19. Show that $1^{-1.2} = 1$
$$\frac{1}{1^{6/5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{1^6}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

20. Convert $\sqrt[3]{5400}$ to a mixed radical
$$\sqrt[3]{2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5}$$

$$6\sqrt[3]{25}$$

21. Simplify $x(\sqrt[5]{x^2})(\sqrt{x^3})$ using fractional exponents in the form $x^{a/b}$
$$x^1 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{5}} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$x^{\frac{29}{10}}$$

22. Simplify $\frac{35^{600}}{5^{600}}$
$$\left(\frac{35}{5}\right)^{600} = 7^{600}$$

23. Solve $49^{1-3x} = 343^{2x+5}$
$$(7^2)^{1-3x} = (7^3)^{2x+3}$$

$$2 - 6x = 6x + 9$$

$$-7 = 12x$$

$$x = -\frac{7}{12}$$

24. Solve $x^{3/7} = 3$
$$x = 3^{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$25. \text{ Solve } x^{2/5} = 5$$

$$\text{Let } a = x^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

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

$$a^2 = 5$$

$$a = \pm\sqrt{5}$$

$$x = \pm 5^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$26. \text{ Solve } \left(\frac{3^{1-3x}}{3^{2x+2}}\right)^3 = 27$$

$$(3^{1-3x-(2x+2)})^3 = 3^3$$

Cube root both sides

$$(3^{1-3x-(2x+2)}) = 3^1$$

$$-5x - 3 = 1$$

$$-4 = 5x$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$27. \text{ Evaluate } \frac{-3^{3000}}{(-3)^{2998}}$$

$$-\frac{3^{3000}}{3^{2998}} = -3^2 = -9$$

$$28. \text{ Show that } \sqrt[c]{a^b} = (\sqrt[c]{a})^b$$

$$LS = \sqrt[c]{a^b} = a^{b/c}$$

$$RS = (\sqrt[c]{a})^b = (a^{\frac{1}{c}})^b = a^{b/c}$$

$$LS = RS$$