

4.4B Radicals Containing Variables

Some radicals can contain variables. In Mathematics 1201, students expressed a radical as a power with rational exponents. The focus here will be exclusive to the square root of a radical with variable radicands, for example, $\sqrt{x^n} = x^{\frac{n}{2}}$.

Simplifying Algebraic Expressions Involving Radicals

\sqrt{x} cannot be simplified, since x is the smallest possible variable radicand. However, other powers of x under a root sign can be simplified.

Example 1:

Simplify the following.

(A) $\sqrt{x^2}$
 $= x$

(B) $\sqrt{x^3}$
 $= \sqrt{(x \cdot x) \cdot x}$
 $= \sqrt{x^2 \cdot x}$
 $= \sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{x}$
 $= x\sqrt{x}$

(C) $\sqrt{x^4}$
 $= \sqrt{(x \cdot x)(x \cdot x)}$
 $= \sqrt{x^2 \cdot x^2}$
 $= \sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{x^2}$
 $= x \cdot x$
 $= x^2$

Example 2:

Complete the table:

	Greatest Perfect Square	Prime Factorization
$\sqrt{125}$	$\sqrt{25 \times 5} = 5\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{5 \times 5 \times 5} = 5\sqrt{5}$
$\sqrt{x^3}$	$\sqrt{x^2 \times x} = x\sqrt{x}$	$\sqrt{(x \times x) \times x} = x\sqrt{x}$
$\sqrt{x^4}$	$\sqrt{x^2 \times x^2} = x \times x = x^2$	$\sqrt{x \times x \times x \times x} = x \times x = x^2$
$\sqrt{x^5}$	$\sqrt{x^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x} = x \cdot x \sqrt{x} = x^2 \sqrt{x}$	$\sqrt{x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x} = x \cdot x \sqrt{x} = x^2 \sqrt{x}$
$\sqrt{x^6}$	$\sqrt{x^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^2} = x \cdot x \cdot x = x^3$	$\sqrt{x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x} = x \cdot x \cdot x = x^3$

When the radical consists of a radicand that contains a variable and a numerical coefficient, simply split the radical into two separate radicals. For example:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{18} \sqrt{x^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{9} \sqrt{2} \\
 &= 3\sqrt{2} \quad \times
 \end{aligned}
 \qquad
 \begin{aligned}
 &= 3x\sqrt{2} \quad \sqrt{18x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 3:

Simplify the following and state any restrictions:

(A) $\sqrt{4x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{4} \sqrt{x^2} \\
 &= 2x, x \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

(B) $4\sqrt{18x^3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4\sqrt{18} \sqrt{x^3} \\
 &= 4\sqrt{9} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x \cdot x \cdot x} \\
 &= 4 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} \cdot x\sqrt{x} \\
 &= 12x\sqrt{2x}, x \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(C) $\sqrt{54x^5}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{54} \sqrt{x^5} \\
 &= \sqrt{9} \sqrt{6} \sqrt{x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x} \\
 &= 3\sqrt{6} \cdot x \cdot x \sqrt{x} \\
 &= 3x^2\sqrt{6x}, x \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(D) $-7y^2\sqrt{8y^5}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -7y^2\sqrt{8} \sqrt{y^5} \\
 &= -7y^2\sqrt{4} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y} \\
 &= -7y^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot y \cdot y \sqrt{y} \\
 &= -14y^4\sqrt{2y}, y \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(E) $4\sqrt{8x^3y^4}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4\sqrt{8} \sqrt{x^3} \sqrt{y^4} \\
 &= 4\sqrt{4} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x \cdot x \cdot x} \sqrt{y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y} \\
 &= 4 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot x\sqrt{x} \cdot y \cdot y \\
 &= 8xy^2\sqrt{2x}, x \geq 0, y \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

(F) $\sqrt{y-5}$

simplest form

$$\begin{aligned}
 y-5 &\geq 0 \\
 y &\geq 5
 \end{aligned}$$