Grade level: High School Subject: Algebra 2



## **Rational Exponents**

## **Kimberley Thomas**

**Time Required** 

10 – 15 minutes

## **Activity Overview**

In this activity, students will substitute numbers from a given list into an expression with a fractional exponent to discover the connection between rational exponents and radicals.

## **Topic: Rational Exponents**

Evaluating expressions with rational exponents

## **Teacher Preparation and Notes**

This activity is meant as an introduction to rational exponents. Students will discover the rule that a fractional exponent is the same as finding a root of a number. Students should have previous experience simplifying square roots, cube roots, and n<sup>th</sup> roots. Students also need previous experience writing conjectures based upon numerical observations.

#### The Classroom

Each student should have the RationalExponents.tns file on the Nspire handheld. Students should work though the document in pairs or small groups, writing down their conjectures on the handout along with the numeric solutions or on a separate sheet of paper as notes. At the end of the activity, have groups share their conjectures and explanations. From this point, the lesson should continue with rational expressions containing variables.

## **Associated Materials**

- RationalExponents.tns
- RationalExponentsStudent.doc
- RationalExponentsTchr.doc

#### **Getting Started**

Students will open the document RationalExponents.tns

Students can take notes on their own paper, making sure to write down their conjectures or write their results on the RationalExponentsStudent.doc.

It may be necessary to remind students to press (ctrl) (tab) to move from the top of the screen to the bottom.

It may be helpful for the teacher to demonstrate selecting the number in the box and changing that number to a different value from the given list.

Students need to examine the results on the right side and make a conjecture.

K. Thomas Page 1

Grade level: High School Subject: Algebra 2



## **Activity Instructions and Answers**

Press ctrl tab to move from the top of the screen to the bottom. Once on the bottom of the screen, move the cursor to select the value in the box by clicking on it. Once selected, change the value to one of the values for a in the list. The answer on the right will change.

## Suggested conjecture response:

When the base is raised to the one-half power, the result is the square root of the base.

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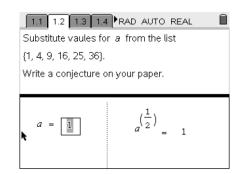
When the base is raised to the one-third power, the result is the cube root of the base.

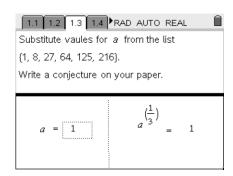
## Suggested conjecture response:

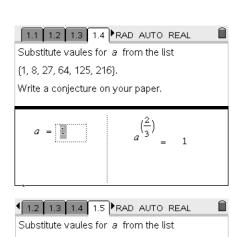
When the base is raised to the two-thirds power, the result is the cube root of the base, then that answer is squared.

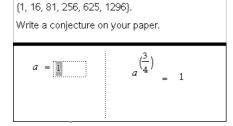
## Suggested conjecture response:

When the base is raised to the three-fourths power, the result is the fourth root of the base, then that answer is cubed.









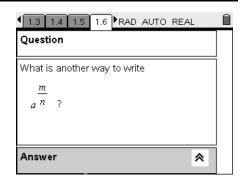
K. Thomas Page 2

Grade level: High School Subject: Algebra 2

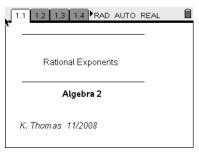
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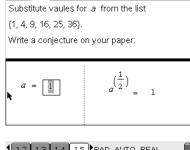
Summarizing question. After completing the previous activities, students should be able to connect fraction exponents to radicals. In the class discussion, identify the denominator as the index of the radical. The numerator is the power.

tab (enter) will allow the student to see the suggested answer to the question.

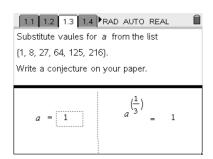


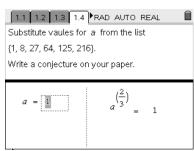
## **Screen Shots**

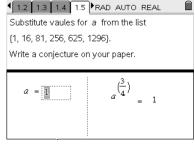




1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 RAD AUTO REAL







1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 RAD AUTO REAL	
Question	
What is another way to write	ĺ
<u>m</u>	
a <sup>n</sup> ?	
Answer	

K. Thomas Page 3