I. Square Root Definition (p.524):

If $x^2 = n$, then "x" is a square root of "n"

i.e., $x = \sqrt{n}$

where...

"$\sqrt{\ }$" is the "radical" sign and "n" is the "radicand"

II. About Negatives:

1. $x = -\sqrt{n}$ is also a square root of "n"
2. $n < 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n}$ is **NOT** a real # (*a.k.a.* undefined)

III. $\sqrt{16} =$ ___ since $\_\_^2 =$ ___

$(\sqrt{n})^2 =$ ___ & $(\sqrt{n^2}) =$ ___

IV. Examples (p.531): Problems #4-26(even),46-54, 62-82(even)

V. Cube Roots (p.525):

If $x^3 = n$, then "x" is a cube root of "n"

i.e., $x = \sqrt[3]{n}$

VI. $\sqrt[3]{64} =$ ___ since ____ = ____

$(\sqrt[3]{n})^3 =$ ___

VII. Examples (p.531): Problems #30-38 (even), **56**, 58, 60

VIII. Misc. Examples (p.532): Problems #84-92 (even)

HW: pp.531-532 / Exercises #1-37 (odd), 45-85 (every other odd), 87, 89, 91, 93

Read pp.535-542 (section 8.2)