IV. Cube Roots (p.507):

1. If "x" is any number, then the notation $\sqrt[3]{x}$ represents the "cube root"
2. If $x = n^3$, then $n = \sqrt[3]{x}$
3. $\left(\sqrt[3]{x}\right)^3 =$ ___
4. $\sqrt[3]{x^3} =$ ___
5. Examples (p.512): Exercises #48-56(even)

V. n^{th} Roots (pp.508-510): not covered

HW: pp.511-513/Exercises#~~1-45(odd)~~,47,51,91,93
Read pp.515-521 (section 7.2)

I. Square Root & Cube Root, Part 2:

1. $\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$ since $(x^{1/2})^2 = x^{1/2 \cdot 2} = x^1 = x$ (definition of square root)
2. $\sqrt[3]{x} = x^{1/3}$ since $(x^{1/3})^3 = x^{1/3 \cdot 3} = x^1 = x$ (definition of cube root)
3. Examples (pp.521-522): Exercises #2,4,22,24,40,42,48

II. $x^{m/2} = \sqrt{x^m}$ or $\left(\sqrt{x}\right)^m$

III. $x^{m/3} = \sqrt[3]{x^m}$ or $\left(\sqrt[3]{x}\right)^m$

IV. Examples (pp.521-522): Exercises #12,14,16,50, 56,82

HW: pp.521-522 / Exercises #1,3,7,11,13,21,23,27, 37,39,41,45,47,49,65,85

Read pp.525-530 (section 7.3)