

TA : Racovitan Michael  
 Office : DU 370  
 E-mail : [racovita@math.niu.edu](mailto:racovita@math.niu.edu)  
 Web page : [www.math.niu.edu/~racovita/Math109P/Math109P2.html](http://www.math.niu.edu/~racovita/Math109P/Math109P2.html)

## Solutions

(1) Find each square root.

(a)  $\sqrt{-16}$                       (b)  $\sqrt{\frac{81}{49}}$                       (c)  $\sqrt{25a^2}$                       (d)  $\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4}$

Solutions.

(a)  $\sqrt{-16}$  is NOT a real number. No real number gives  $-16$  when squared.

(b)  $\sqrt{\frac{81}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{81}}{\sqrt{49}} = \frac{9}{7}$  .

(c)  $\sqrt{25a^2} = \sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{a^2} = 5 | a |$  .

(d)  $\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} = \sqrt{(x + 2)^2} = | x + 2 |$  .

(2) Find each cubic root .

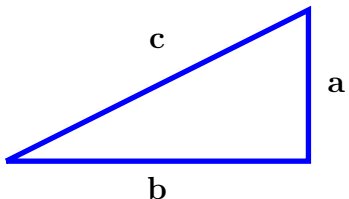
(a)  $\sqrt[3]{-27}$                       (b)  $\sqrt[3]{27b^3}$

Solutions.

(a)  $\sqrt[3]{-27} = -3$  .

(b)  $\sqrt[3]{27b^3} = \sqrt[3]{27} \cdot \sqrt[3]{b^3} = 3b$  .

(3) The lengths of two sides of the right triangle  $ABC$  shown in the illustration are given:  $b = 7$  cm and  $c = 25$  cm . Find the length of the missing side  $a$  .



Solutions.

We use Pythagoras Theorem: if  $a$  and  $b$  are the legs of the right triangle and  $c$  is the hypotenuse, then

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad .$$

In our case,  $a$  is unknown, so we solve for  $a$  :

$$25^2 = a^2 + 7^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 25^2 - 7^2 = 625 - 49 = 576 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2} = \sqrt{576} \Rightarrow a = 24 \quad .$$

So, the second leg is 24 cm. ■

- (4) Find the distance between the points  $(6, 8)$  and  $(12, 16)$ .

Solutions.

The distance between two points  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$  is given by the formula:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \quad .$$

In our case,  $(x_1, y_1) = (6, 8)$  and  $(x_2, y_2) = (12, 16)$ , so

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} = \sqrt{(12 - 6)^2 + (16 - 8)^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10 \quad . \quad \blacksquare$$