

$$296 \quad (\sqrt{2a} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2a}) : \sqrt[6]{2a^3} =$$

$$= \sqrt[6]{2^3 a^3} \cdot \sqrt[6]{2^2 a^2} : \sqrt[6]{2a^3} =$$

$$= \sqrt[6]{\frac{2^3 a^3 \cdot 2^2 a^2}{2 a^3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2^4 a^2}{a}} = \sqrt[3]{4a}$$

$$300 \quad \sqrt{\frac{a-1}{x-1}} : \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2-1}{x-1}} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{a-1}{(x-1)(a+1)^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt[6]{\frac{(a-1)^3}{(x-1)^3}} : \sqrt[6]{\frac{(a^2-1)^2}{(x-1)^2}} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{(a-1)^3}{(x-1)^3} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^2}{(a-1)^2(a+1)^2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt[6]{\frac{a-1}{(x-1)(a+1)^2}}$$

$$257 \quad \frac{\sqrt{xy - x - y + 1}}{x(y-1) - (y-1)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{y^2 - 1}} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{(y-1)(x-1)}}{(y-1)(x-1)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{(y-1)(y+1)}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(y-1)(x-1)}{(y-1)(y+1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{y+1}}$$

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$$\sqrt{x^2(x-1)}$$

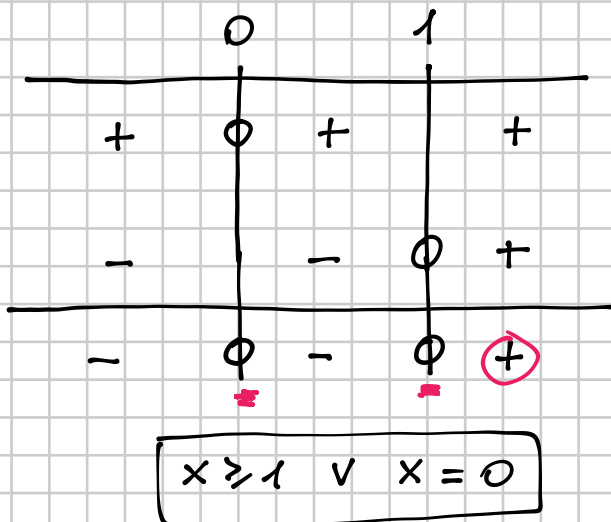
trovare l'insieme di definizione

PARI

$$\underbrace{x^2}_{N_1} \underbrace{(x-1)}_{N_2} \geq 0$$

$$N_1 \quad x^2 > 0 \quad x \neq 0$$

$$N_2 \quad x-1 > 0 \quad x > 1$$



TEOREMA 5 | Alcune operazioni tra radicali

Nell'ipotesi che siano verificate le condizioni di esistenza di tutti i radicali al primo membro, valgono le seguenti proprietà:

- a. $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ con $n \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$
- b. $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ con $n \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$
- c. $(\sqrt[n]{a})^m = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$ con $n, m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$
- d. $\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[mn]{a} = \sqrt[n]{\sqrt[m]{a}}$ con $n, m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$

$$322 \quad (\sqrt[4]{3})^3 = \sqrt[4]{3^3} = \sqrt[4]{27}$$

$$323 \quad (\sqrt[3]{2})^2 = \sqrt[3]{2^2} = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$324 \quad (\sqrt[5]{9})^2 = \sqrt[5]{9^2} = \sqrt[5]{81}$$

$$325 \quad (\sqrt[3]{a^2b})^6 = \sqrt[3]{(a^2b)^6} = \sqrt[3]{a^{12}b^6} = a^4b^2$$

$$326 \quad (\sqrt[2]{ab})^2 = \sqrt{ab}$$

SI POTEVA ANCHE
SEMPLIFICARE SUBITO

$$\sqrt[3]{(a^2b)^6} = a^4b^2$$

$$(\sqrt[4]{3})^3 = \sqrt[4]{3} \cdot \sqrt[4]{3} \cdot \sqrt[4]{3} = \sqrt[4]{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3} = \sqrt[4]{3^3}$$

$$327 \quad (\sqrt[3]{a^2 b})^{2/1} = \sqrt[3]{a^2 b}$$

$$328 \quad (\sqrt[3]{ab^3})^{2/1} = \sqrt[3]{a^2 b^6}$$

$$329 \quad (\sqrt[3]{2a^2 b^3})^5 = \sqrt[3]{2^5 a^{10} b^{15}} = \sqrt[3]{32 a^{10} b^{15}}$$

$$330 \quad [(a-2)\sqrt{3}]^2 = (a-2)^2 \cdot (\sqrt{3})^2 = 3(a-2)^2$$

$$331 \quad (\sqrt{a^n b^{2n}})^{3n} = \sqrt{a^{3n^2} b^{6n^2}}$$

$$332 \quad \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt[6]{3} \quad \text{perché?}$$

$$333 \quad \sqrt{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt[4]{2}$$

$$334 \quad \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt[6]{2}$$

$$335 \quad \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{3}} = \sqrt[12]{3}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{3}} = x$$

↓ elevo al cubo

$$\sqrt{3} = x^3$$

↓ elevo al quadrato

$$3 = (x^3)^2$$

⇓

$$3 = x^6 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[6]{3}$$

TRASPORTO SOTTO IL
SEGNO DI RADICE

$$346 \quad 2\sqrt{2};$$

$$2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2^2 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{2^3} = \sqrt{8}$$

moltiplica
l'esponente di 2
(che è 1) per l'indice
della radice

$$-3\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}} = -\sqrt[3]{3^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{2}{\cancel{3}}} = -\sqrt[3]{18}$$

365 $a^2\sqrt[4]{a} = \sqrt[4]{a^{\overset{2 \cdot 4}{8}} \cdot a} = \sqrt[4]{a^9}$

366 $ab\sqrt[3]{a^2b^3} = \sqrt[3]{a^3b^3 \cdot a^2b^3} = \sqrt[3]{a^5b^6}$