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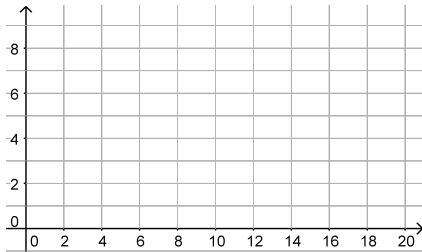
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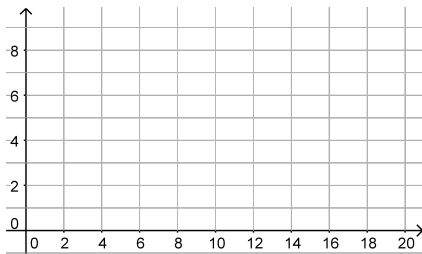
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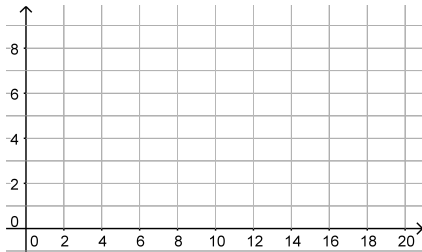
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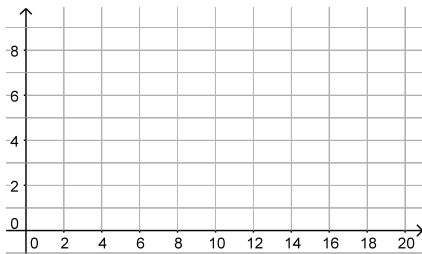
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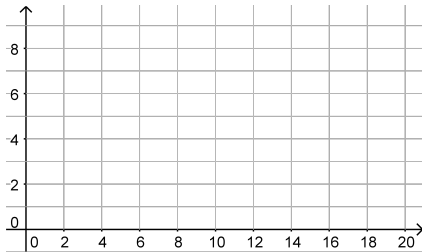
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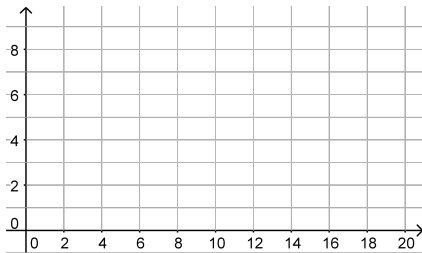
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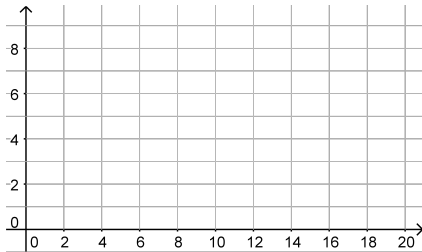
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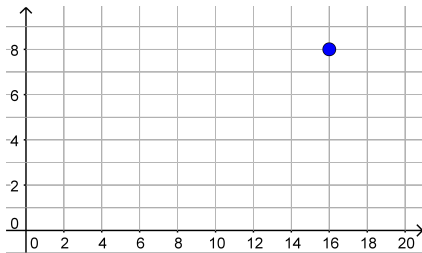
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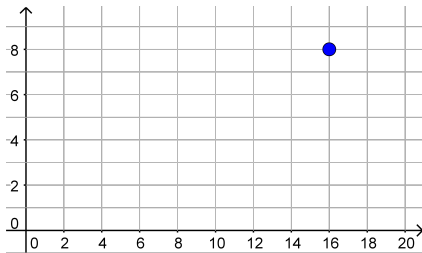
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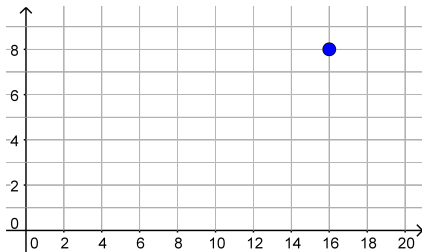
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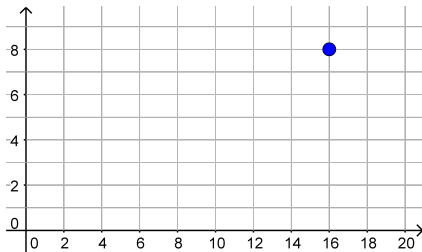
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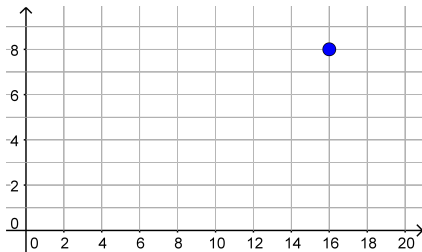
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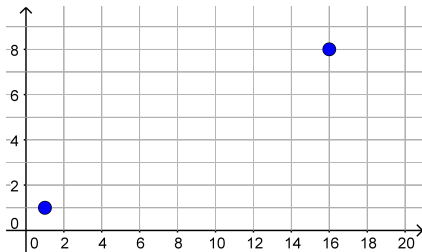
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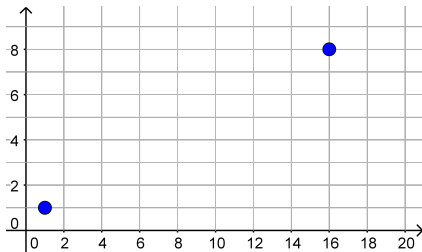
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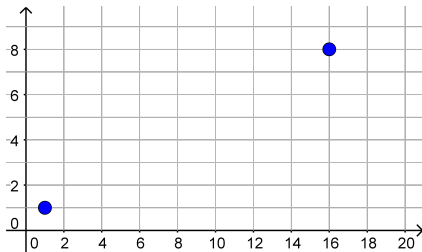
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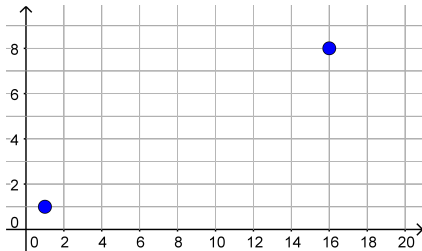
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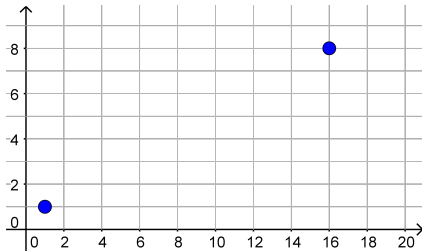
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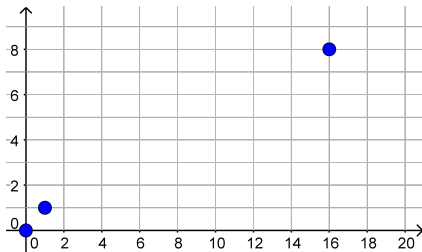
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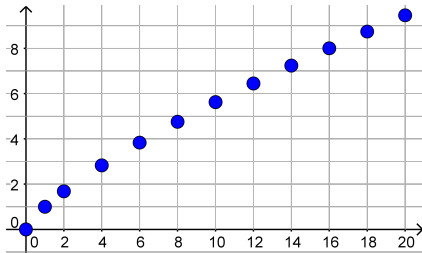
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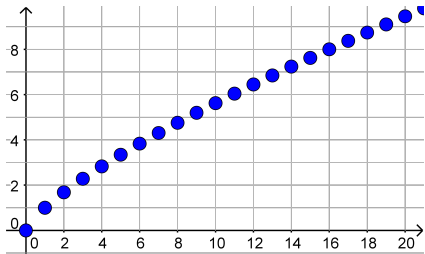
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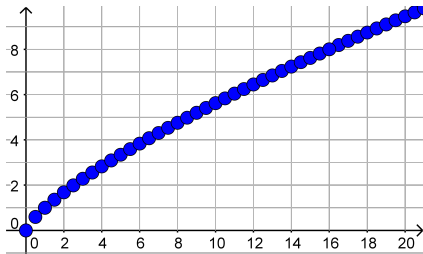
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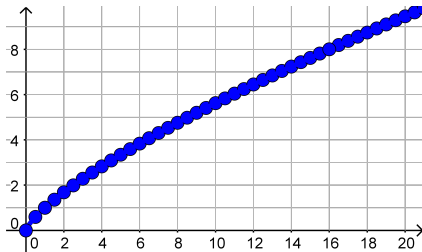
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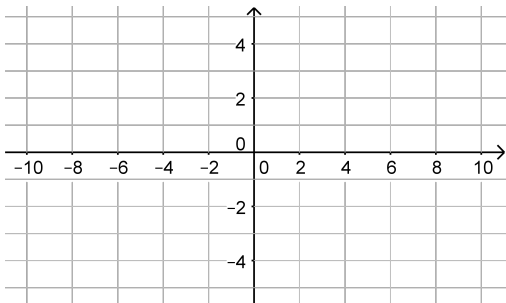
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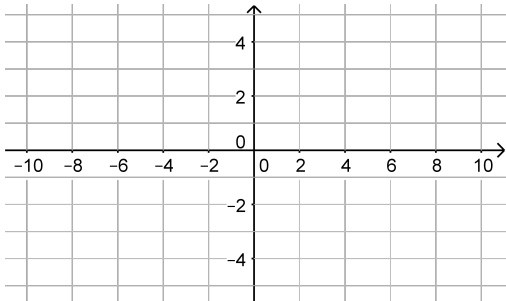
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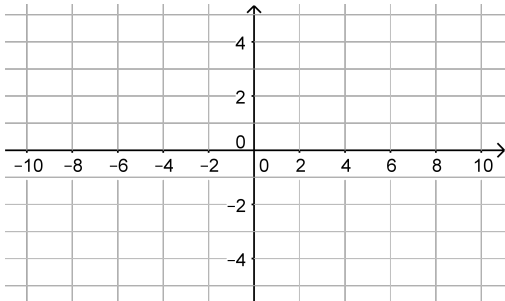
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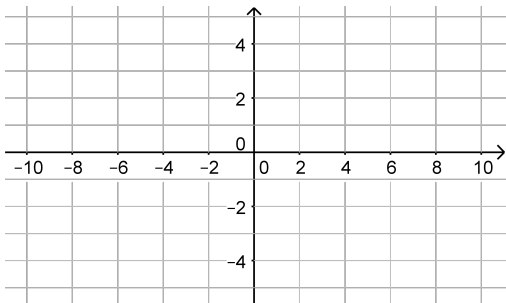
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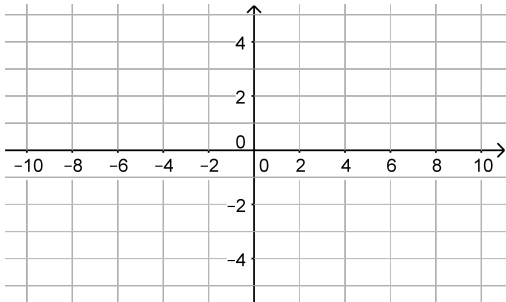
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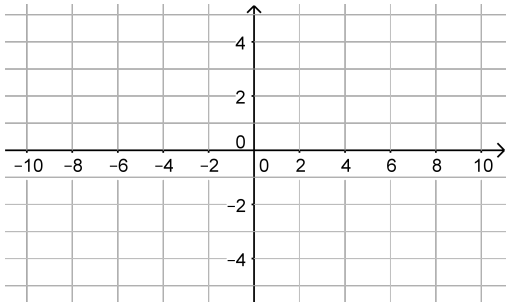
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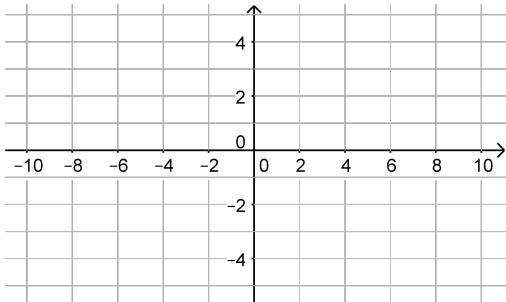
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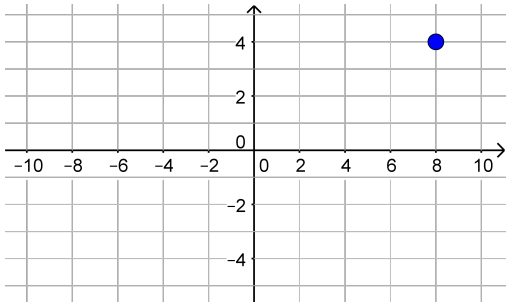
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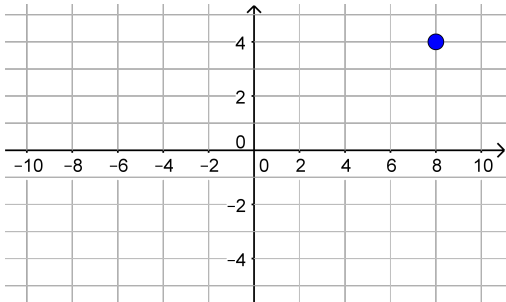
To see the whole graph, let's start with some points.

► Like we saw with the cubed root, we can look at any x -value.

We can find points by picking x -values, and finding $f(x)$

If $x = 8 \rightarrow f(8) = \sqrt[3]{8^2} = 2^2 = 4$, so $(8, 4)$ is a point

If $x = 1$



Graphing $f(x) = x^{2/3}$

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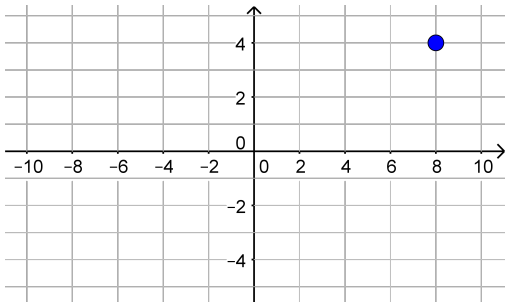
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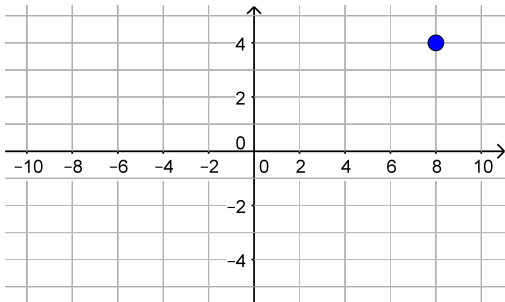
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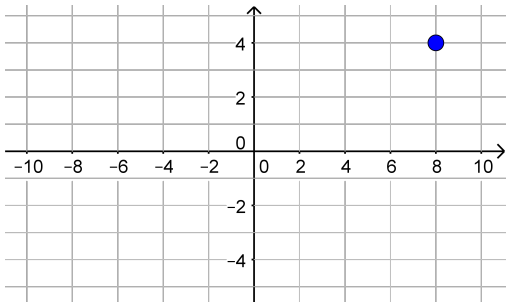
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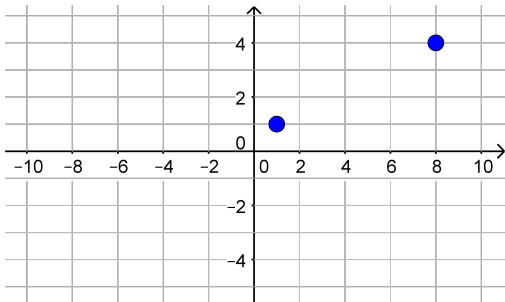
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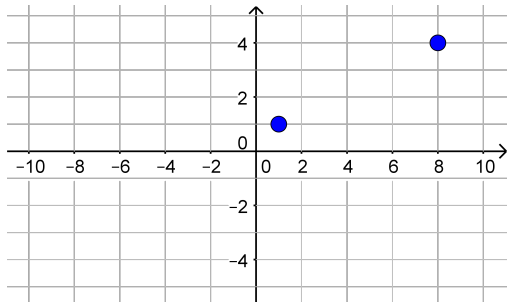
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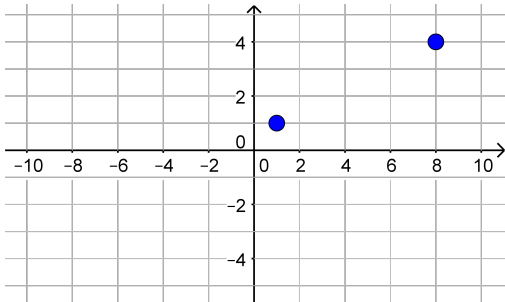
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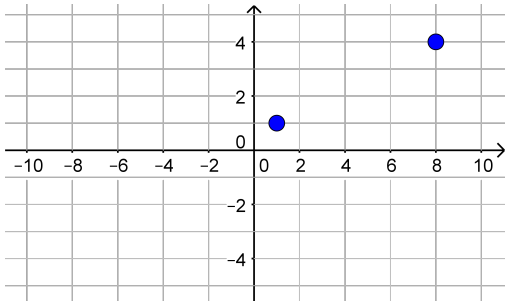
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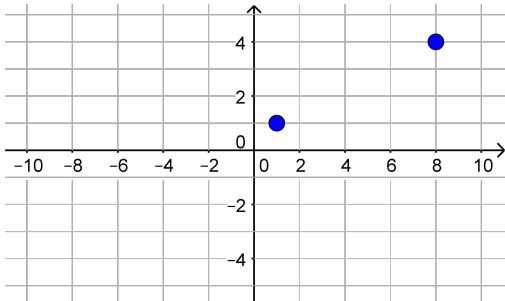
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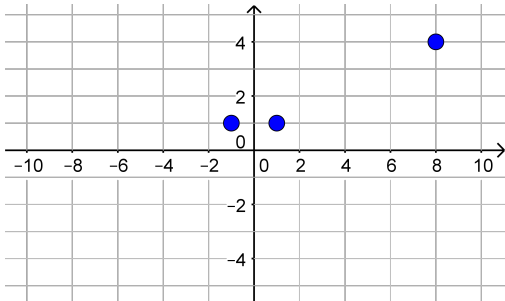
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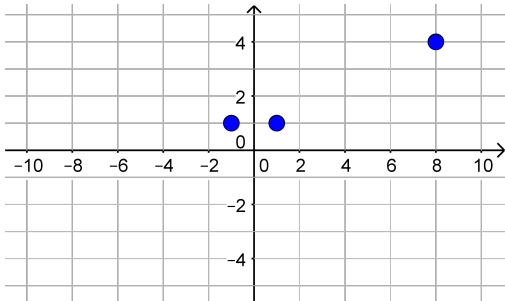
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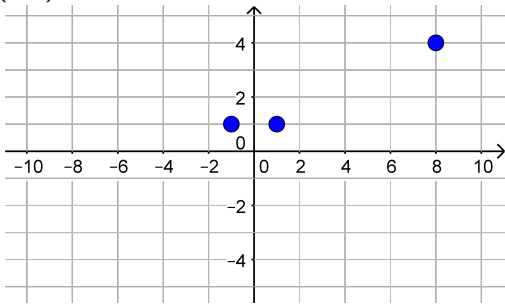
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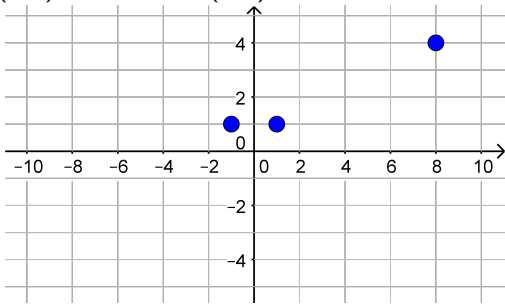
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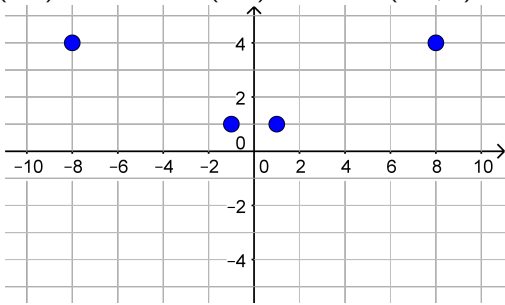
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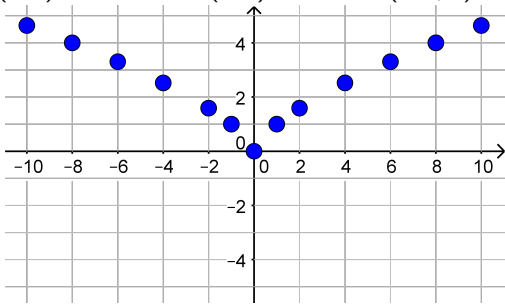
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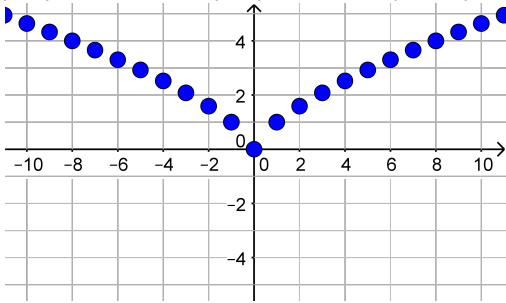
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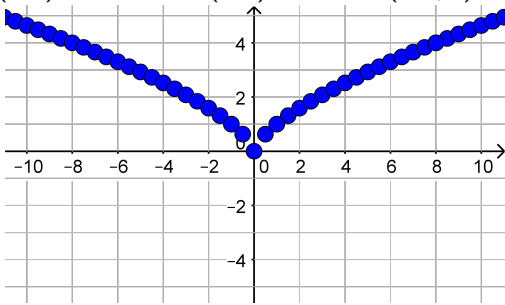
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