

# POWERS AND EXPONENTS



A **factor** is one of at least 2 numbers multiplied together to create a product.

A **power** represents a factor being multiplied repeatedly. The **base** of a power is the repeated **factor** and the **exponent** is the **number** of times the **factor** is repeated.

Power  $2^4 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 16$   
 base  $\leftarrow$  exponent  $\leftarrow$  means multiplication  
 "2 to the fourth power"

Come si dice...?



How do you say...

$4^2$ ? 4 squared

$8^3$ ? 8 cubed

Write the power as a product of the same factor.

a)  $3^5 = \underline{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}$

b)  $6^8 = \underline{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6}$

c)  $11^4 = \underline{11 \cdot 11 \cdot 11 \cdot 11}$

d)  $m^3 = \underline{m \cdot m \cdot m}$

Write the following products as a power using exponents.

a)  $7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 = \underline{7^4}$

b)  $12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 = \underline{12^7}$

c)  $9.2 \cdot 9.2 \cdot 9.2 \cdot 9.2 \cdot 9.2 = \underline{9.2^5}$

d)  $p \cdot p \cdot p \cdot p \cdot p \cdot p \cdot p \cdot p \cdot p \cdot p = \underline{p^{10}}$

Write in standard form.

1)  $12^2 = \underline{144}$

2)  $1^{10} = \underline{1}$

3)  $8^1 = \underline{8}$

~~$12 \cdot 2$~~   $12 \cdot 12$

$1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$

$8 \cdot 1 = 8$

4)  $5^3 = \underline{125}$

5)  $4^4 = \underline{256}$

6)  $0^{19} = \underline{0}$

$5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$

$4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4$   
 $16 \cdot 16$   
 $256$

7)  $1.1^3 = \underline{1.331}$

8)  $(\frac{2}{3})^4 = \underline{\frac{16}{81}}$

9)  $21^2 = \underline{441}$

$1.1 \cdot (1.1) \cdot (1.1)$   
 $1.21 \cdot (1.1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline 121 \\ 1210 \\ \hline 1331 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$
  

$$\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$
  

$$\frac{8}{27} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$
  

$$\frac{16}{81}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \times 21 \\ \hline 42 \\ 420 \\ \hline 441 \end{array}$$

What if a power has an exponent of zero?

Example:  $4^0$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4^3 = 64 \\ 4^2 = 16 \\ 4^1 = 4 \\ 4^0 = 1 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \div 4 \\ \div 4 \\ \div 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2^5 = 32 \\ 2^4 = 16 \\ 2^3 = 8 \\ 2^2 = 4 \\ 2^1 = 2 \\ 2^0 = 1 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \div 2 \\ \div 2 \\ \div 2 \\ \div 2 \\ \div 2 \end{array} \right\}$$



### Simplifying Expressions using Powers

a)  $7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 + 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 = \underline{7^4 + 8^3}$

b)  $4 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 = \underline{4^2 \cdot 9^3}$

c)  $10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 = \underline{10^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 12^2}$

d)  $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 + (6 \cdot 6 + 6) = \underline{5^3 + (6^2 + 6)}$

Now you try! Simplify each expression using powers.

1)  $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 = \underline{3^5 \cdot 7^3}$

2)  $8 \cdot 8 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = \underline{8^2 + 2^4}$

3)  $9 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 + 9 \cdot 7 + 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 = \underline{9^3 + 9 \cdot 7 + 6^3}$

4)  $5(2 \cdot 2 + 2) \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = \underline{5(2^2 + 2) \cdot 4^3}$