# Warmup 1/(The base used in scientific notation) Created by Mr. Lischwe

- 1) Which do you think would be a larger number: 22<sup>3</sup> or 3<sup>22</sup>?
- 2) Without multiplying it out, estimate the value of 22<sup>3</sup>.10,648
- 3) Without multiplying it out, estimate the value of 3<sup>22</sup>.
- 4) Guess: what do you think 2<sup>0</sup> is?
- 5) Guess: what do you think 4<sup>-2</sup> is?



## p. 19 ((1 - 5, 7, 9 - 12))

- 1.  $(-5)^4$
- 2.  $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot q^3$
- 3.  $m^5$
- 4. 6,561
- 5.  $\frac{1}{81}$
- 7. 8,000,000,000 (8 billion)

- 9. -311
- 10.37
- 11.16
- 12.10

9)  $g^5 - h^3$ (2)<sup>5</sup> - (7)<sup>3</sup> 32 - 343 -311

10)  $c^{2} + d^{3}$ (8)<sup>2</sup> + (-3)<sup>3</sup> 64 + (-27) 37

1) 
$$a^{2} \cdot b^{6}$$
  
 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} \cdot (2)^{6}$   
 $\frac{1}{4} \cdot 64$   
16

12) 
$$(r-s)^3 + r^2$$
  
 $(-3 - (-4))^3 + (-3)^2$   
 $(1)^3 + 9$   
10

Discuss with your group: The population of Bridgeville triples every decade. Its population in 2000 was 25,000. Which of these expressions would calculate the population in 2040? 4 Jecades A) 25,000 · 3 · 4

B) 25,000 · 3 · 40

C) 25,000  $\cdot$  4<sup>3</sup> D) 25,000  $\cdot$  3<sup>4</sup>

E) 25,000  $\cdot$  3<sup>40</sup>

25,000.3.3.3.3

Calculate the exact population of Bridgeville in 2040.  $\chi_{029,000}$ 

### **Table of Contents (2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)**

- p. 1 Exponent Basics (1.2)
- p. 2 Zero & Negative Exponents (1.5)

**Zero & Negative Exponents** 

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**Discover how zero & negative exponents work** 

#### » Find a pattern and use it to complete the table:

<b>Exponential Form</b>	Standard Form
<b>2</b> <sup>4</sup>	16
<b>2</b> <sup>3</sup>	8 5.2 2.2
<b>2</b> <sup>2</sup>	4
<b>2</b> <sup>1</sup>	2
<b>2</b> <sup>0</sup>	III 2.0

## Finding a pattern

#### » Find a pattern and use it to complete the table:

<b>Exponential Form</b>	Standard Form
<b>3</b> <sup>4</sup>	81
<b>3</b> <sup>3</sup>	27
3 <sup>2</sup>	9 >>3
<b>3</b> <sup>1</sup>	3
<b>3</b> <sup>0</sup>	

## Finding a pattern

» Any time you expand a power, there is really an "invisible 1" being multiplied by everything.

## $3^4 = 1 • 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$

- » You don't need to write the 1 when you expand, but if you understand that it is there, it will make some things we learn later make MUCH more sense.
- $\gg 2d^3 = 2 \cdot d \cdot d \cdot d$

## The "invisible $1^{\prime\prime}$



#### For 5<sup>o</sup>, there are no 5's, but the invisible 1 is still there!!!

## The "invisible 1"

### Zero Exponents:

## » Anything to the zero power is 1!

## **Examples** 1) $9^0 = 1$ 2) $a^0 = 1$



4)  $(8x^2 \cdot 3y^{18})^0 = 1$ 

Zero Exponents

## 4<sup>-2</sup> IS DIFFERENT THAN (-4)<sup>2</sup>!!!

- » We know that  $4^2 = 16$ .
- » We know that (-4)<sup>2</sup> is also 16.

» But what if the EXPONENT is negative?
» 4<sup>-2</sup> = ???

### » Find a pattern and use it to complete the table:

Exponential Form	Standard Form	
<b>2</b> <sup>4</sup>	16	,
<b>2</b> <sup>3</sup>	8	
<b>2</b> <sup>2</sup>	4	1
<b>2</b> <sup>1</sup>	2	
<b>2</b> <sup>0</sup>	1 2	-2
<b>2</b> <sup>-1</sup>	17 2	÷7
<b>2</b> <sup>-2</sup>	<u>-</u>	
<b>2</b> <sup>-3</sup>	- 18	
<b>2</b> <sup>-4</sup>	16	

### » Find a pattern and use it to complete the table:

	Exponential Form	Standaı Form	rd	
	34	81		
	<b>3</b> <sup>3</sup>	27		
	<b>3</b> <sup>2</sup>	9	1-3	
	<b>3</b> <sup>1</sup>	3	2-3	
	<b>3</b> <sup>0</sup>	1	1:2	
	<b>3</b> -1	-laul-	etc.	
	<b>3</b> <sup>-2</sup>	4		
	<b>3</b> -3	1 27		
	3-4	1		
Findir	ng a	[Da	atter	7

<b>4</b> <sup>-2</sup>	$\frac{1}{16}$
<b>2</b> <sup>-3</sup>	$\frac{1}{8}$
10 <sup>-3</sup>	1 1000
2 <sup>-4</sup>	$\frac{1}{16}$
7 <sup>-1</sup>	$\frac{1}{7}$

Examples – Try these in your head!!!

 $x^{-3}$   $\frac{1}{x^3}$ 

## What about with variables?

## Negative Exponents: **Rule:** $x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}$

## » Negative exponent:

> 1 over the same power with a positive exponent

## Negative Exponents >

One way to think about  
positive/negative exponents...  

$$3^4 = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$$
  
 $3^4 = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$   
 $3^3 = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$   
 $3^2 = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$   
 $3^1 = 1 \cdot 3$   
 $3^0 = 1$   
 $3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3}$   
 $3^{-3} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}$   
(How do you expand  
exponent? This is how.

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(How do you expand a negative exponent? This is how.)

## » POSITIVE EXPONENTS:

> Are 1 TIMES the base that many times

 $> 2^4 = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$ 

## » NEGATIVE EXPONENTS:

> Are 1 DIVIDED BY the base that many times >  $2^{-4} = 1 \div 2 \div 2 \div 2 \div 2$   $= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$  $= \frac{1}{2^4}$ 

### » ZERO EXPONENTS:

> Are the 1 not multiplied or divided by anything >  $2^0 = 1$ 



## »Positive exponents mean to multiply. »Negative exponents mean to divide!

### **Negative Exponents: Examples**





### Why doesn't this work?

## DO NOT do this:



6×10<sup>-</sup>  $= 6 \times \frac{1}{10^4}$ 6  $=\frac{10^{4}}{10^{4}}$ 

### Why does the "move the decimal" trick work here???

...which means you're starting with 6 and you're dividing by ten 4 times!

### » Finish Corrections

- > Explain your mistake
- > Explain the correct process

### » +30 Minutes of ALEKS

## Homework