

Exponents

Laws of exponents

1. Use a calculator to complete the following two tables.

3^1	3^2	3^3	3^4	3^5		3^7	3^8
				243	729	2 187	6 561

	5^2	5^3	5^4		5^6		
5				3 125	15 625	78 125	390 625



Tip

Calculate each power individually before performing any operation.
 $4^2 + 2^3 = 16 + 8 = 24$

2. Use the answers in Question 1 to complete the following:
 The first one has been done for you.

a) $3^2 \times 3^3 = 3^5 = 9 \times 27 = 243 = 3^5$

b) $5^4 + 5^1 = \square = \square$

c) $5^6 \div 5^2 = 15\ 625 \div \square = \square = 5^{\square}$

d) $3^6 - 3^2 = \square = \square$

e) $5^4 \times 5^2 = \square = \square = \square$

f) $3^7 \div 3^5 = \square = \square = \square$

g) $5^6 - 5^3 = \square = \square$

h) $3^4 + 3^5 = \square = \square$

3. Now fill in = or $\neq$.

a) $7^5 + 7^3 \square 7^8$

b) $2^9 - 2^5 \square 2^4$

c) $5^{12} \times 5^8 \square 5^{20}$

d) $3^{10} \div 3^6 \square 3^4$

e) $a^5 + a^3 \square a^8$

f) $b^9 - b^5 \square b^4$

g) $c^{12} \times c^8 \square c^{20}$

h) $d^{10} \div d^6 \square d^4$

4. Complete the calculations. Tick each correct conclusion with a $[\checkmark]$. Draw big crosses through the incorrect conclusions.

	Calculations	Conclusion
a)	$(3^4)^2 = \square \times \square = 81 \times 81 = 6\ 561$	$(3^4)^2 = 3^8$
b)	$(5^2)^3 = (5^2) \times (5^2) \times (5^2) = \square \times \square \times \square = 15\ 625$	$(5^2)^3 = 5^5$
c)	$(3 \times 5)^3 = (\square \times \square) \times (\square \times \square) \times (\square \times \square)$ $= 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$	$(3 \times 5)^3 = 3^3 \times 5^3$
d)	$(5 + 3)^3 = (5 + 3) \times (5 + 3) \times (5 + 3)$ $= 8 \square \square \square \square$	$(5 + 3)^3 = 5^3 + 3^3$

5. Now fill in = or $\neq$.

a) $(12^4)^6 \square 12^{24}$

b) $(7 \times 19)^5 \square 7^5 \times 19^5$

c) $(7 + 9)^5 \square 7^5 + 9^5$

d) $(x^4)^6 \square x^{24}$

e) $(y \times z)^5 \square y^5 \times z^5$

f) $(x + y)^5 \square x^5 + y^5$

Exponents

Calculations; scientific notation



Reminder

$$\begin{aligned} a^b \cdot a^c &= a^{b+c} & (ad)^b &= a^b \cdot d^b \\ a^b \div a^c &= a^{b-c} & a^0 &= 1 \\ (a^b)^c &= a^{bc} \end{aligned}$$

1. Simplify. (Leave answers in exponential form if possible.)

a) $(12^4)^{10} =$

c) $210^0 =$

e) $21^8 \div 21^8 =$

g) $(5 \times 11 \times 17)^6 =$

i) $11^8 \div 11^3 =$

k) $2^6 - 2^3 =$

b) $17^{15} \div 17^8 =$

d) $5^2 + 5^3 =$

f) $3^{12} \times 3^8 \times 3^5 =$

h) $-1 \times (6^5)^8 =$

j) $-8 \times 24^0 =$

l) $7^2 \times 5^3 \times 7^4 \times 5 =$

2. Simplify to show the difference between:

a) $(5 + 1)^3$ and $5^3 + 1^3$

b) $\sqrt{36 + 64}$ and $\sqrt{36} + \sqrt{64}$

3. Complete the table.

	City and country	Population in ordinary notation	Population in scientific notation
a)	Madrid, Spain	3 233 527	
b)	Ngerulmud, Palau		$3,91 \times 10^2$
c)	Asuncion, Paraguay	520 722	
d)	Tokyo, Japan		$3,712\ 6 \times 10^7$
e)	Vaduz, Liechtenstein	5 248	
f)	Mbabane, Swaziland		$8,159\ 4 \times 10^4$

http://www.worldatlas.com/capcitys.htm#.Ud_xA2diYTB

4. Arrange the cities in Question 3 in ascending order according to their population.

5. Nelly inherited $R1,23 \times 10^5$. She spent $R9,95 \times 10^3$ on a laptop and bought a car for $R4,87 \times 10^4$. How much money is left? (Write the answer in ordinary notation and in scientific notation.)