

# EXPONENTS

## Example 1

$$2^4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$$

$2^4$  is called the power  
 2 is called the base  
 4 is called the exponent  
 This is a power of 2  
 expanded form

## Example 2

Calculate  $2^2 \times 3^2$

**Solution**

$$2^2 \times 3^2 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$$

unlike bases

1. Evaluate: write the value of each.

(a)  $2^2 = 4$

(b)  $3^4 = 81$

(c)  $4^3 = 64$

2. Simplify.

(a)  $3 \times 2^3$   
 $= 3 \times 8$   
 $= 24$

(b)  $2 \times 4^2$   
 $= 2 \times 16$   
 $= 32$

(c)  $2^2 \times 3^3$   
 $= 4 \times 27$   
 $= 108$

(d)  $3^2 \times 2^3$   
 $= 9 \times 8$   
 $= 72$

(e)  $2^3 \times 4^2$   
 $= 8 \times 16$   
 $= 128$

(f)  $5^2 \times 2^2$   
 $= 25 \times 4$   
 $= 100$

3. For each power, what is the base? the exponent?

(a)  $2^3$  base: 2 exponent: 3 (c)  $2^5$  base: 2 exponent: 5

(b)  $3^4$  base: 3 exponent: 4 (d)  $36^1$  base: 36 Exponent 1

4. Write each expression as a power.

(a)  $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$   
 $= 3^5$

(b)  $(-5) \times (-5) \times (-5)$   
 $= (-5)^3$

(c)  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$   
 $= 2^4$

(d)  $-5 \times 5 \times 5$   
 $= -5^3$

(e)  $5 \times 5 \times 5$   
 $= 5^3$

(f)  $6 \times 6$   
 $= 6^2$

(g)  $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$   
 $= 4^6$

(h)  $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$   
 $= 10^5$

5. Write in expanded form.

$$(a) 5^2 = (5)(5)$$

$$(b) 6^4 = (6)(6)(6)(6)$$

$$(c) x^2 = (x)(x)$$

$$(d) (m)^3 = (m)(m)(m)$$

$$(e) (n)^2 = (n)(n)$$

$$(f) 3^4 = (3)(3)(3)(3)$$

6. Evaluate

$$(a) \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$(b) \sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$(c) \sqrt{20} = 4.47$$

7. Evaluate.

$$\begin{aligned} (a) 7^2 + 2^2 \\ = 49 + 4 \\ = 53 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) 4^3 - 2^5 \\ = 64 - 32 \\ = 32 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) 5 + \sqrt{25} - 10 \\ = 5 + 5 - 10 \\ = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d) 3 \times 2^3 \\ = 3(8) \\ = 24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (e) 3^2 \times 2^2 \\ = 9 \times 4 \\ = 36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f) 4^2 - 6^2 + \sqrt{49} \\ = 16 - 36 + 7 \\ = -13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g) \sqrt{25} + 4^2 - 1^4 \\ = 5 + 16 - 1 \\ = 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (h) \sqrt{50 - 1} \\ = \sqrt{49} \\ = 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \sqrt{20 - 4} + 2^2 \\ = \sqrt{16} + 4 \\ = 4 + 4 \\ = 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (j) 3^2 - \sqrt{8 - 4} + 2^2 \\ = 9 - \sqrt{4} + 4 \\ = 9 - 2 + 4 \\ = 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (k) 6^2 + 10^2 \\ = 36 + 100 \\ = 136 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (l) \sqrt{14 - 4} + 10^2 \\ = \sqrt{10} + 10^2 \\ = 3.16 + 100 \\ = 103.16 \end{aligned}$$