

## 4.6 Negative and Zero Exponents

### A Multiplication Notation

Multiplication notation is shortcut for *repetitive addition*.

Examples 1. Simplify.

a)  $10 + 10 + 10 =$

b)  $x + x + x + x =$

c)  $\odot + \odot + \odot =$

### B Exponential Notation

Exponential notation is a shortcut for *repetitive multiplication*.

Example 2. Simplify.

a)  $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 =$

b)  $a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a =$

c)  $\Delta \times \Delta \times \Delta \times \Delta \times \Delta \times \Delta \times \Delta =$

### C Understanding the Exponential Notation

$b^e$

- ✓  $b$  is called *base*
- ✓  $e$  is called *exponent*
- ✓  $b^e$  is called *power*

### D Multiplying powers with the same base

Example 3. Write as a single power and develop a rule.

$$a^4 a^3 =$$

Conclusion:

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

*To multiply powers with the same base, keep the base the same and add the exponents.*

Example 4. Write as a single power (simplify). Do not evaluate.

a)  $10^5 \times 10^3 =$

b)  $x^2 \times x^6 =$

c)  $\omega^2 \times \omega^3 \times \omega^4 =$

d)  $a^3 \times a^4 \times a \times a^5 =$

Note.  $a^1 = a$

## E Zero Exponent

Example 5. Prove that

$$a^0 = 1$$

Example 6. What is  $0^0$ ?

## F Dividing powers with the same base

Example 7. Write as a single power and develop a rule.

$$a^4 \div a^3 = \frac{a^4}{a^3} =$$

Note.  $a \div b = \frac{a}{b}$

Conclusion: 
$$a^m \div a^n = \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

*To divide powers with the same base, keep the base the same and subtract the exponents.*

Example 8. Write as a single power (simplify). Do not evaluate.

a)  $10^5 \div 10^3 =$

b)  $\heartsuit^9 \div \heartsuit^4 =$

c)  $3^{10} \div 3^2 =$

d)  $x^{10} \div x^6 =$

## G Power of a Power

Example 9. Write as a single power and develop a rule.

$$(a^2)^3 =$$

Conclusion: 
$$(a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$$

*To simplify a power of a power, keep the base the same and multiply the exponents.*

Example 10. Write as a single power (simplify). Do not evaluate.

a)  $(10^3)^4 =$

b)  $(7^2)^6 =$

c)  $(\heartsuit^5)^2 =$

d)  $(x^3)^2 =$

e)  $(x^2)^3 =$

Example 11. Write as a single power (simplify).

a)  $5^3 \times \frac{5^6}{5^2} =$

b)  $3^5 \times (3^2)^4 =$

c)  $(7^4)^4 \div (7^3)^3 =$

## H Negative Exponent

Example 12. Prove that

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

Example 13. Simplify.

a)  $7^5 \times 7^{-3} =$

b)  $x^{-4} \times x^2 =$

c)  $2^2 \times 2^{-5} \times 2^0 =$

d)  $a^3 \times a^{-5} \times a \times a^{-2} \times a^0 =$

## I Multiplying powers with the same exponent

Example 14. Investigate  $(ab)^3$  and develop a formula.

Conclusion:

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

Example 14. Expand and simplify.

a)  $(2x)^3 =$

b)  $(ax^2)^4 =$

c)  $(3x^{-3})^{-2} =$

d)  $(-2x^2y^{-3})^{-4} =$

## J Dividing powers with the same exponent

Example 15. Investigate  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3$  and develop a formula.

Conclusion:

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

## K Exponent Rules (Review)

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$a^n a^m = a^{n+m}$$

$$(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

$$\frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n$$

$$0^0 = \text{undefined}$$

Example 16. Use exponent rules to simplify.

$$\text{a) } \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^{-2}$$

$$\text{b) } \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{-2}$$

$$\text{c) } \left[\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2\right]^{-1}$$

$$\text{d) } \frac{a^2 \times a^{-5}}{(a^{-2})^3}$$

$$\text{e) } \left(\frac{x^{-3}}{x^2}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^{-1}}\right)^3$$

$$\text{f) } \left(\frac{(a^2)^{-3}}{(a^{-1})^{-3}}\right)^{-2} ((-a)^{-2})^3$$

## L Finite Differences for Exponential Relations

Example 17. Investigate finite differences for the exponential relation  $y = 2^x - 1$ .

x	$y = 2^x - 1$		
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			

Conclusion.

## M Exponential Equations

Example 18. Solve for  $x$ .

$$\text{a) } 2^x = 1024$$

$$\text{b) } 10^x = 0.00001$$

$$\text{c) } 4^x = 0.125$$

## O Power versus Exponential Relations

The relation  $y = x^n$  is a *power relation*. The relation  $y = b^x$  is an *exponential relation*.

Example 19. How would you differentiate a power relation from an exponential relation?

Notes: Textbook Pages 194-198

Homework: Textbook Pages 199-200 #2, 3, 4, 8, 19