REVIEW: Powers October-31-13 11:03 AM Exponent Laws: Multiplying ADD the exponents $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$ Dividing \downarrow SUBTRACT the exponents $a^m \div a^n$ or $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$ Power of a Komer $\vdash MULTIPLY the exponents (a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$ L 2 exponent POWERE hase $\frac{E_{x} \cdot \frac{\#}{1}}{(0.)} (-2)^{3} (b.) -2^{3} (c.) -(2)^{3}$ = (-2)(-2)(-2) = -2 × 2 × 2 = -(2 × 2 × 2) = -8 = -8 = -8 $(d.) (-3)^{L} (e.) - 3^{L} (f.) - (3)^{L}$

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 $(e_{-}) - 5^{-}$ $(f_{-}) - (5)^{-}$ (d.) (-3) =(-3)(-3)= -3x3 = -(3x3)= -9 = -9 = 9 Ex.#2 $\begin{array}{c} (0,) & 4^{3} \\ & 4^{2} \\ = & 4^{3-2} \\ = & 4 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} (b.) \quad 2^{2} \times 2 \\ 2^{4} \\ = 4 + 9 \\ = 13 \\ z^{4} \\ z^{4} \\ z^{4} \end{array}$ $= 2^{3} - 2^{3-4} \\ z^{4} \\ \end{array}$ Zero Exponent Law Is anything to the power of O = 1 $a^m = a^\circ =$ Negative Exponent Law 5 make it into a Praction a^{-m} 2 4 change your exponent to a positive 0^m Ex #3 (Q.) 412° = 1 (C) 4,312,612,432° (b) 80° = \

 $(e)(2x3)^{-2}$ = $(b)^{-2}$ $(f.) (-3)^{4} \times 4^{-2}$ 8-2 (d.) $= \$ | x \frac{1}{4^2}$ 82 62 81 42 ١ 64 $\frac{81}{110} = 5\frac{1}{10}$ 36 16