

OCTOBER 15, 2015

UNIT 2: POWERS AND EXPONENT LAWS

**SECTION 2.2:
POWERS OF 10 AND THE
ZERO EXPONENT**

M. MALTBY INGERSOLL
MATH 9



WHAT'S THE POINT OF TODAY'S LESSON?

We will continue working on the Math 9 Specific Curriculum Outcome (SCO) "Numbers 1" OR "N1" which states:

"Demonstrate an understanding of powers with integral bases (excluding base 0) and whole number exponents by: representing repeated multiplication using powers; using patterns to show that a power with an exponent of zero is equal to one; solving problems involving powers."



What does THAT mean???

SCO N1 means that we will learn about the two parts of a power (the base, or "the big number", and the exponent, or "the little number"). We will show what a power means when we write it out using multiplication (ex: $3^2 = 3 \times 3$), and we will use patterns to prove, for example, that $3^0 = 1$. Finally, we will use what we know about powers to solve problems.



HOMEWORK QUESTIONS?
(pages 56 / 57, #14, #20 and #21a;
"Extra Practice 2.1")

SECTION 2.2: POWERS OF 10 AND THE ZERO EXPONENT

Please copy and complete the following table:

EXPONENT	POWER (use a base of 2)	STANDARD FORM
5	2^5 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2	32
4	2^4 2 · 2 · 2 · 2	16
3	2^3 2 · 2 · 2	8
2	2^2 2 · 2	4
1	2^1 2	2
0	2^0	1
-1	2^{-1}	$\frac{1}{2}$
-2	2^{-2}	$\frac{1}{4}$

$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} > \\ > \\ > \\ > \\ > \\ > \\ > \\ > \end{array} \right\} \div 2$

Please copy and complete the following table:

EXPONENT	POWER [use a base of (-5)]	STANDARD FORM
5	$(-5)^5$	- 3125
4	$(-5)^4$	625
3	$(-5)^3$	- 125
2	$(-5)^2$	25
1	(-5)	- 5
0	$(-5)^0$	1

Handwritten red annotations to the right of the table show a sequence of divisions by (-5) from the exponent 5 down to 0:

- From 5 to 4: $\div (-5)$
- From 4 to 3: $\div (-5)$
- From 3 to 2: $\div (-5)$
- From 2 to 1: $\div (-5)$
- From 1 to 0: $\div (-5)$

UNIT 2, 2nd PAGE: "EXPONENT LAWS"

1. **ZERO EXPONENT LAW:** A power with an integer base (other than 0) and an exponent of 0 is equal to 1. We express this law as: $a^0 = 1$; $a \neq 0$.

Ex.: $2^0 = 1$
 $3^0 = 1$
 $(-5)^0 = 1$
 $-4^0 = -1$

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 59 IN MMS9. LOOK AT EXAMPLE 1 - *EVALUATING POWERS WITH EXPONENT ZERO.*

Evaluate each expression:

1. $13^0 = 1$

2. $(-15)^0 = 1$

3. $-7^0 = -1$

4. $-(-8^0) = -(-1)$
 $= 1$

5. $[-2^2 + 3^3 \times (-5)^5 \div (-10)^8]^0 = 1$

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 60 IN *MMS9*. LOOK AT EXAMPLE 2 - *WRITING NUMBERS USING POWERS OF TEN*.

Write the following numbers using powers of 10:

$$1. \quad 8\,678 = (8 \times 10^3) + (6 \times 10^2) + (7 \times 10) + (8 \times 10^0)$$

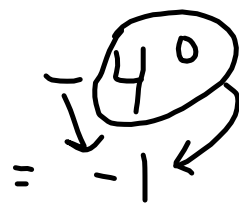
$$2. \quad 12\,935 = (1 \times 10^4) + (2 \times 10^3) + (9 \times 10^2) + (3 \times 10) + (5 \times 10^0)$$

$$3. \quad 403 = (4 \times 10^2) + (3 \times 10^0)$$

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 61 IN *MMS9*.

"Discuss the Ideas":

1. $4^0 = 1$ $(-4)^0 = 1$ $= -1$



CONCEPT REINFORCEMENT:

MMS9:

PAGE 61: #4 TO #11

PAGE 62: "Math Link" - **OPTIONAL
BONUS ASSIGNMENT!**

(Show **ALL** work on a separate sheet of loose-leaf to be passed in at the **BEGINNING** of class **Friday, Oct. 16. Don't forget to put your name on your paper!**)