

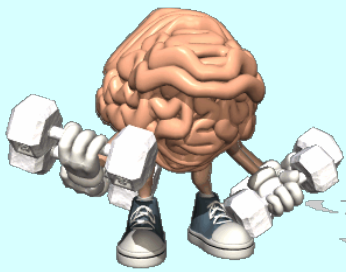
Curriculum Outcome

(N1) 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.

(N2) Demonstrate an understanding of operations on powers with integral bases (excluding base 0) and whole number exponents.

Student Friendly:

“Exponent Law for a
Quotient of Powers”



Get those brain muscles pumping!!!

Grade 9 Warm Up

Quiz TIME



Section 2.4

Exponent Laws 1



Write each expression as a product and then evaluate the following:

$$1) 3^2 \times 3^2$$

$$(3)(3) (3)(3)$$

$$= 3^4$$

$$2) 2^2 \times 2^5$$

$$(2)(2) (2)(2)(2)(2)(2)$$

$$= 2^7$$



Do you notice anything???

$$3) (-5)^2 \times (-5)^4$$

$$= (-5)^6$$

Exponent Law for a Product of Powers



To multiply powers with the same base, add the exponents.

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



must be the same base

The variable "a" is any interger, except 0.
The variable "m" and "n" are any whole numbers.



Write each of the following as a single power and then evaluate.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad & 7^2 \times 7^4 \\ & = 7^6 \\ & = 117\,649 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad & 4^5 \times 4^1 \\ & = 4^6 \\ & = 4096 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad & (-2)^5 \times (-2)^3 \\ & = (-2)^8 \\ & = 256 \end{aligned}$$

What happens when we divide powers with the same base?

Do you notice anything???

$$1) \quad \frac{2^6}{2^2} = \frac{\cancel{(2)}\cancel{(2)}(2)(2)(2)(2)}{\cancel{(2)}\cancel{(2)}} = 2^4$$



Exponent Law for a Quotient of Powers



To divide powers with the same base, subtract the exponents.
must be the same base

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



What happens when we divide powers with the same base?

$$2) \quad \frac{7^9}{7^4}$$

$$= 7^5$$

$$= 16807$$

$$3) \quad \frac{(-5)^7}{(-5)^3}$$

$$= (-5)^4$$

$$= 625$$



$$\frac{(x^2)(x^3)(x^8)}{x^{10}} = \frac{x^{13}}{x^{10}}$$

$$= x^3$$

Remember to always use BEDMAS when evaluating

Simplify first (using exponent law I) THEN Evaluate each of the following:

$$1) 3^{10} \div 3^6 + 3^2 \quad | \quad 2) -2^3(2^9 \div 2^7) - 2^1$$

$$3) \frac{10^{1003}}{10^{1000}} - 1$$



$$1) \quad 3^{10} \div 3^6 + 3^2$$

$$\boxed{3^4 + 3^2}$$

← (simplified part)

$$81 + 9$$

← Evaluate

$$\boxed{= 90}$$

$$2) -2^3(2^9 \div 2^7) - 2^1$$

$$- (2^3) (2)^2 - 2^1$$

$$- 2^5 - 2^1$$

Simplified

$$- 32 - 2$$

$$- 34$$

Evaluated

$$3) \frac{10^{1003}}{10^{1000}} - 1$$

$$\boxed{10^3 - 1}$$

Simplified

$$1000 - 1$$

$$999$$

Evaluated

Class/Homework

MUST COPY OUT QUESTION AND
THEN ANSWER

Page 76 & 77

Questions :

3,4acegh, 5bdfh,