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1.3 Exponents

To show repeated multiplication, you write a number in **exponential form**. We often use exponential form when we use prime factoring and scientific notation. An exponent tells you how many times to repeat the multiplication of the base.

$$5^3 \leftarrow \text{exponent}$$

The base, 5, is used as a factor 3 times; $5 * 5 * 5$.

Let's practice by writing numbers in **exponential form**:

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 6 * 6 * 6 * 6$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 3 * 3 * 3 * 3 * 3$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 3 * 3 * 3$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 7 * 7$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 9 * 9 * 9 * 9$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 2 * 2 * 2 * 2$$

Let's practice by writing the **repeated** multiplication.

$$6^4 = \underline{\hspace{3cm}}$$

$$4^5 = \underline{\hspace{3cm}}$$

$$5^3 = \underline{\hspace{3cm}}$$

$$2^3 = \underline{\hspace{3cm}}$$

$$2^5$$

Step 1 – Write the repeated multiplication sentence.

$$2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2$$

Step 2 – Multiply

$$8 * 4 = 32$$

You can use the commutative property of multiplication if it makes the problem easier.

Let's find the value of a few expressions in exponential form.

$$5^3 = \underline{5 * 5 * 5} = \underline{125}$$

$$10^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$5^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$12^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$9^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$8^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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1.3a Operations with Exponents

Multiplying Exponents

If the bases are the same...
add the exponents

$$6^3 * 6^3 = 6*6*6*6*6*6 = 6^6$$

Dividing Exponents

If the bases are the same...
subtract the exponents

$$7^8 \div 7^3 = \frac{7*7*7*7*7*7*7*7}{7*7*7}$$

There will be 5 sevens left... 7^5

Let's practice!

$3^5 * 3^7 = 3^{12}$

$5^7 \div 5^2 = 5^5$

$2^3 * 2^6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$7^3 * 7^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8^8 \div 8^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4^4 \div 4^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

When 10 is the Base

When the base is 10 the exponent tells you how many 0's to put on a 1.

$10^2 = 10*10 = 100 \dots \text{That's a 1 with 2 zeros!}$

$10^3 = 10*10*10 = 1000 \dots \text{That's a 1 with 3 zeros!}$

$10^4 = 10*10*10*10 = 10,000 \dots \text{That's a 1 with 4 zeros!}$

When 0 is the exponent
the answer is always 1

$10^0 = 1 \dots \text{That's a 1 with no zeros!}$

$48^0 = 1$

$6^0 = 1$

Let's practice!

$10^3 * 10^2 = 10^5 = 100,000$

$10^7 \div 10^2 = 10^5 = 100,000$

$10^2 * 10^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10^3 * 10^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10^5 \div 10^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$15^7 \div 15^7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$