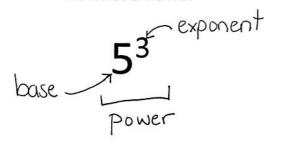
# What is a Power?



#### Parts of a Power



### 3 ways to represent:

1. Power	3 <sup>2</sup>
2. Repeated Multiplication	3×3
3. Standard Form (Value)	9

### You Try

Power	Repeated	Standard
	Multiplication	Form
24	2×2×2×2	16
33	3x3x3	27
2 <sup>©</sup>	2×2×2×2×2×2	64
82	8 x 8	64

#### Terminology

Any power with an integer base and an exponent 2 is a <u>SQUARE</u>. Ex: 3<sup>2</sup> (three squared)

Any power with an integer base and an exponent 3 is a <u>CUBE</u>. Ex: 3<sup>3</sup> (three cubed)

For  $3^4$  we say "three to the  $4^{th}$ " For  $3^5$  we say "three to the  $5^{th}$ " etc...

### **Zero** exponents

10⁴→	10 000	3 = 27
10³→	1000	$3^{3} = 27$ $3^{2} = 9$ $3^{2} = 9$
10²→	100	3'=32:3
10¹→	10	3°=12)÷3
100→	1	3=1

## **Negative Bases**

$$(-3)^3 \rightarrow (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3) = -27$$

$$(-3)^4 \rightarrow (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3) = +81$$

\*Multiplying an even number of negative factors results in a POSITIVE answer.

\*Multiplying an odd number of negative factors results in a NEGATIVE answer.

The base is 3, not (-3)  

$$-34 \rightarrow -(3\times3\times3\times3) = -81$$

(The exponent applies only to the base 3, not the negative sign)

$$-(-3^4) \rightarrow -(-(3\times3\times3\times3))$$

# Zero Exponent Law:

A power with an integer base, other than 0, and an exponent 0 is equal to  $\underline{ONE}$ .  $n^0 = 1$ ,  $n \neq 0$ 

$$-(-(81))$$
Negative of Negative  $81 = +81$ 

$$+81$$