

N1- demonstrate an understanding of powers of integral bases and whole numbers by representing repeated multiplication of powers, using patterns to show that a power with an exponent of zero is equal to one and solving problems involving powers.

- I can represent powers as repeated multiplication and vice versa
- I can represent a power in standard form
- I can evaluate a whole number base to a power of zero
- I can predict if the answer of a power will be positive or negative
- I can solve problems involving powers

Outcome Score: ____/4 Comments:

1. Complete the table below

Power	Base	Exponent	Repeated Multiplication	Standard Form (Evaluate)
10^4	10	4	$10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	10000
2^3	2	3	$2 \times 2 \times 2$	8
$(-2)^2$	-2	2	$(-2) \times (-2)$	4
-7^2	7	2	$-(7 \times 7)$	-49
$-(-2)^3$	-2	3	$-(-2)(-2)(-2)$	+8
9^0	9	0		1
$-(4)^0$	4	0		-1
-2^0	2	0		-1

2. Predict whether the following will be a positive answer or negative answer and provide reasoning.

$(-8)^2$ + why? *Even # of (-) factors = +*

$(-8)^5$ - why? *odd # of (-) factors = -*

-8^2 - why? *The neg. is separate from the power and is added to the answer.*

$-(-8)^2$ - why? *$(-8)^2$ is + but the extra neg in front makes it (-).*

3. Evaluate the following using BEDMAS. THESE CANNOT BE SIMPLIFIED USING EXPONENT LAWS. Please show your work (step by step).

a. $(6^2 + 2^3) \div 2$
 $(36 + 8) \div 2$
 $44 \div 2$
 22

b. $2 \times (5^3 - 37)^0$
 $2 \times (1)$
 2

c. $(3 - 5)^2 - (-3)^2$
 $(-2)^2 - 9$
 $4 - 9$
 -5

N2- demonstrate an understanding of powers of integral bases and whole numbers

- I can evaluate powers using power of a product (various complexities and variables)
- I can evaluate powers using power of a quotient (various complexities and variables)
- I can evaluate powers using power of a product of a power (various complexities and variables)
- I can evaluate powers using power of a power (various complexities and variables)
- I can evaluate powers using quotient of a power (various complexities and variables)
- I can evaluate powers using the combined exponent laws

Outcome Score: ____/4 Comments:

1. Simplify using the product of powers law (Law #1):

a) $2^3 \times 2^4$

2^7

b) $(-3) \times (-3)^2 \times (-3)^3$

$(-3)^6$

2. Simplify using the quotient of powers law (Law #2):

a) $(-4)^5 \div (-4)^3$

$(-4)^2$

b) $-2^{12} \div 2^7$

-2^5

3. Simplify using the power of a power law (Law #3):

a) $-(5^4)^3$

-5^{12}

b) $[(-2)^0]^7$

$(-2)^0$

4. Simplify using the power of a product law (Law #4):

a) $[(-3) \times (-2)]^4$

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

b) $[4^2 \times 5^3]^3$

$4^6 \times 5^9$

5. Simplify using the power of a quotient law (Law #5):

a) $\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^3$

$\frac{9^3}{2^3}$

b) $\left(\frac{16^2}{25^4}\right)^2$

$\frac{16^4}{25^8}$

6. Combined exponent laws:

Simplify using the laws as much as possible first, and then evaluate:

$\begin{aligned} & (-3)^4 \times (-3)^6 \div (-3)^8 \\ & \underline{(-3)^{10} \div (-3)^8} \\ & \underline{(-3)^2} \\ & = \textcircled{9} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} & (-2)^2 \times (-2) + (-2)^3 \times (-2) \\ & \underline{(-2)^3 + (-2)^4} \\ & -8 + 16 \\ & = \textcircled{+8} \end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(2^4)^3 \times (2^2)^4}{(2^4 \times 2^5)^2} \\ & \underline{\frac{2^{12} \times 2^8}{(2^9)^2}} \\ & = \frac{2^{20}}{2^{18}} \\ & = \underline{2^2} = \textcircled{4} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(-9)^0 \times 5^3 \times 6^2 \times 6}{(4)^0 \times 5^4 \div 5^2 \times 6^3} \\ & \underline{\frac{1 \times 5^3 \times 6^3}{1 \times 5^2 \times 6^3}} \\ & \underline{1 \times 5^1 \times 6^0} \\ & 1 \times 5 \times 1 = \textcircled{5} \end{aligned}$

7. Explain or show two ways that $(3 \times 2)^2$ can be evaluated.

$$\begin{array}{l} (3 \times 2)^2 \\ (6)^2 \\ 36 \end{array} \quad \text{OR} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3^2 \times 2^2 \\ 9 \times 4 \\ 36 \end{array}$$

(BEDMAS)

(Laws)

8. Identify and correct any errors in these answers. Explain how you think the errors occurred.

a) $2^3 \times 4^2 = 8^5$

Mult. bases and
Added exp.
Can only add exp.
if bases are
the same.

b) $\underline{1^2} \times 1^4 - 1^3 = 1^3$

Added
exp but then
Subtracted the
3 exp. Can only
do that for
 \div questions,
not subtraction.

c) $\frac{4^2 \times 4^4}{4^2 \times 4^1} = 4^2$ $\frac{4^6}{4^3}$

Added exp on top +
bottom, but then
 \div exp. instead of
(-) them.
Should be.

$$\textcircled{4^3}$$

9. If you're done early, tell me one thing you have learned about exponents that you didn't get a chance to show me on this test.