

3.11 Exponent Laws - Applications

p.230 15-2) $4^3 = 2^{\square}$

$$4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64 \xrightarrow{\div 2} 32 \xrightarrow{\div 2} 16 \xrightarrow{\div 2} 8 \xrightarrow{\div 2} 4 \xrightarrow{\div 2} 2 \xrightarrow{\div 2} 1$$
$$\underset{LS}{=} 4^3 = 64 \quad \underset{RS}{=} 2^{\square} = 2^6 = 64$$

LS=RS



$$4^3 = 2^6$$

$$LS = RS$$

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15a)

$$4^3 = 2^{\square}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LS } 4^3 &= (2 \times 2)^3 \\ &= (2^2)^3 = 2^6 \end{aligned}$$

Power Rule

P230

15b)

$$6^9 = 216 \square$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{LS}{6^9} &= \frac{10077696}{216} \\ &= 46656 \div 216 \\ &= 216 \div 216 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{RS}{216^3} \\ = 216^3 \end{array}$$

$$LS = RS$$

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17b)

Common
base

$$\frac{25^4}{5^5} = \frac{(5^2)^4}{5^5} = \frac{5^8}{5^5}$$

Simplify

$$= 5^3$$

$$= 5 \times 5 \times 5$$

evaluate

$$= \underline{\underline{125}}$$

FA)
P230

(S1)
Convert
bases

(S2)
Simplify

$$\frac{128^3 (64^2)}{32^5}$$

→

$$\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ \hline 64 \\ \hline 32 \\ \hline 16 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

←

converted
bases

$$\frac{(2^7)^3 (2^6)^2}{(2^5)^5}$$

$$= \frac{2^{21} (2^{12})}{2^{25}}$$

$$= \frac{2^{33}}{2^{25}} = 2^8$$

Simplify

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#18a)

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times 3 \times 4 \\ = \cancel{4} \times 3 \times 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x^3 y^5)(x^4 y^3)$$

$$= \underbrace{(x^3)}_{\cancel{3}} \underbrace{(x^4)}_{\cancel{4}} \underbrace{(y^5)}_{\cancel{5}} \underbrace{(y^3)}_{\cancel{3}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{x^7 y^8}} \quad \swarrow \text{Simplify}$$

$$(2x^3y^6)(6x^3y^8)$$

$$= 12x^6y^{14} \leftarrow \text{Simplified}$$