Name:		
Date:	Period:	
	Name: Date:	Name: Period:

Focus Standards:	8.EE.A.1	Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate	
		equivalent numerical expressions. For example, $3^2 \times 3^{-5} = 3^{-3} = 1/3^3 = 1/27$ .	

### **Student Outcomes**

- Students know what it means for a number to be raised to a power and how to represent the repeated multiplication symbolically.
- Students know the reason for some bases requiring parentheses.

# Classwork

5<sup>6</sup> means  $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$ , and  $\left(\frac{9}{7}\right)^4$  means  $\frac{9}{7} \times \frac{9}{7} \times \frac{9}{7} \times \frac{9}{7}$ .

You have seen this kind of notation before; it is called exponential notation. In general, for any number x and any positive integer n,

$$x^n = \underbrace{(x \cdot x \cdots x)}_{n \text{ times}}.$$

The number  $x^n$  is called x raised to the  $n^{\text{th}}$  power, where n is the exponent of x in  $x^n$  and x is the base of  $x^n$ .

### Exercise 1

 $\underbrace{4 \times \cdots \times 4}_{7 \text{ times}} =$ 

Exercise 6  
$$\frac{\frac{7}{2} \times \cdots \times \frac{7}{2}}{\frac{2}{21 \text{ times}}} =$$

**Exercise 7** 

# Exercise 2

 $\underbrace{3.6 \times \cdots \times 3.6}_{\text{times}} = 3.6^{47}$ 

$$\underbrace{(-13)\times\cdots\times(-13)}_{6 \text{ times}} =$$

### Exercise 3

$$\underbrace{(-11.63)\times\cdots\times(-11.63)}_{34 \text{ times}} =$$

## Exercise 8

$$\underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{14}\right)\times\cdots\times\left(-\frac{1}{14}\right)}_{10 \text{ times}} =$$

#### Exercise 4

 $\underbrace{12 \times \cdots \times 12}_{----times} = 12^{15}$ 

# Exercise 9

 $\underbrace{x \cdot x \cdots x}_{185 \text{ times}} =$ 

Exercise 5	Exercise 10
$\underbrace{(-5)\times\cdots\times(-5)}_{10 \text{ times}} =$	$\underbrace{x \cdot x \cdots x}_{\text{times}} = x^n$

# Exercise 11

Will these products be positive or negative? How do you know?

$$\underbrace{(-1) \times (-1) \times \dots \times (-1)}_{12 \text{ times}} = (-1)^{12}$$

$$\underbrace{(-1) \times (-1) \times \dots \times (-1)}_{13 \text{ times}} = (-1)^{13}$$

### Exercise 12

Is it necessary to do all of the calculations to determine the sign of the product? Why or why not?

$$\underbrace{(-5) \times (-5) \times \dots \times (-5)}_{95 \text{ times}} = (-5)^{95}$$

$$\underbrace{(-1.8) \times (-1.8) \times \dots \times (-1.8)}_{122 \text{ times}} = (-1.8)^{122}$$

# Exercise 13

Fill in the blanks indicating whether the number is positive or negative.

If n is a positive even number, then  $(-55)^n$  is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

If n is a positive odd number, then  $(-72.4)^n$  is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise 14

Josie says that  $\underbrace{(-15) \times \cdots \times (-15)}_{6 \text{ times}} = -15^6$ . Is she correct? How do you know?

### **Problem Set**

1. Use what you know about exponential notation to complete the expressions below.

$$\underbrace{(-5) \times \cdots \times (-5)}_{17 \text{ times}} = \underbrace{3.7^{19}}_{\underbrace{3.7 \times \cdots \times 3.7}_{-\text{times}}} = 3.7^{19}$$

$$\underbrace{7 \times \cdots \times 7}_{-\text{times}} = 7^{45}$$

$$\underbrace{6 \times \cdots \times 6}_{4 \text{ times}} = \underbrace{(-1.1) \times \cdots \times (-1.1)}_{9 \text{ times}} = \underbrace{(-1.1) \times \cdots \times (-1.1)}_{9 \text{ times}} = \underbrace{(-1.1) \times \cdots \times (-1.1)}_{9 \text{ times}} = \underbrace{(-1.1) \times \cdots \times (-1.1)}_{-\text{times}} = \underbrace{(-1.1) \times \cdots \times (-1.1)}_{-\text{time$$

2. Write an expression with (-1) as its base that will produce a positive product, and explain why your answer is valid.

3. Write an expression with (-1) as its base that will produce a negative product, and explain why your answer is valid.

4. Rewrite each number in exponential notation using 2 as the base.

8 = 16 = 32 = 64 = 128 = 256 =

5. Tim wrote 16 as  $(-2)^4$ . Is he correct? Explain.

6. Could -2 be used as a base to rewrite 32? 64? Why or why not?