

## Review Exponent Operations

### Vocabulary:

Ex.  $5^3 = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = 125$

Algebraic Rule:  $x^n = x \cdot x \cdot x \dots n$  times

Exponent: \_\_\_\_\_

Base: \_\_\_\_\_

Power: \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluate: \_\_\_\_\_

^: \_\_\_\_\_

### Example 1: Writing in exponential notation

Expanded Form	Exponential Notation	Evaluate (Fraction or Decimal)
$3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$		
$(-4)(-4)(-4)$		
$(-2)(-2)(-2)(-2)$		
$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$		
	$(-5)^2$	
	$-5^2$	

**Try-It!**

a. How would we write  $(-3)^2$  in expanded form?

b. How would we write  $-3^2$  in expanded form?

c. Explain whether or not  $(-3)^2$  is equivalent to  $-3^2$ .

**Try Its:**

Tell whether each statement is correct. Show work to support your answer.

a)  $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 6^3$

b)  $23^4 = 23^2 \cdot 23^2$

c)  $-(5)^4 = (-5)(-5)(-5)(-5)$

d)  $\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^3$

e)  $3^4 \cdot 5^4 = 15^4$

f)  $5^2 \cdot 6^3 = 30^5$