

Negative Exponents

What are you noticing?

$$10^{-2} = \frac{1}{10^2} = \frac{1}{100}$$

Exponential Form	Standard Form
10^5	100,000
10^4	10,000
10^3	1,000
10^2	100
10^1	10
10^0	1
10^{-1}	$\frac{1}{10}$
10^{-2}	$\frac{1}{100}$
10^{-3}	$\frac{1}{1000}$

What rule can we write?

$$4^{-2} = \frac{1}{4^2} \quad x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}$$

$$100^{-3} = \frac{1}{100^3}$$

$$-50^{-5} = \frac{-1}{50^5}$$

IXL
8th Grade
F.6
90 smart score!
NO CALCULATOR
SUCKAS!

Warm-Up

Using the numbers 0-9, at most once, create an expression closest to zero as possible

$$\square^{-\square} = \frac{\square}{\square\square}$$

The Product Rule - What do you think happens?

Similar bases; you multiply, you ADD exponents.

$$2^3 \cdot 2^5 = (\underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}_{2^3}) (\underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}_{2^5})$$

$$28 = 2^{3+5}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 2^4 \cdot 3^6 \\ x^4 \cdot y^6 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{unlike bases}$$

Why?

$$2^3 \cdot 2^5 = \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}_{8 \text{ factors of } 2} = 2^8$$

$$x^2 \cdot x^3 = \underbrace{x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x}_{5 \text{ of them}} = x^5$$

The Rule

Product Rule:

For any real base b ,
 $b^n \cdot b^m = b^{n+m}$

$$x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}$$

More Examples with integer bases

$$2^1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2^2 \quad 4^3 \cdot 4^2 \quad x^8 \cdot x^5$$

$$2+1+2=5 \quad (4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4)(4 \cdot 4) \quad 8+5=13$$

$$(2^5) \quad (4^5) \quad (x^{13})$$

$$(2)(2 \times 2)(2 \times 2) \quad x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$$

**Talk with your partner...
 What happens when there's coefficients?**

$$\frac{3(x \cdot x \cdot x) \cdot 4(x \cdot x)}{12x^5} \quad 3x^3 \cdot 4x^2$$

$$(3x)^3 \cdot (4x)^2$$

$$(3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3x) \cdot (4 \cdot 4 \cdot x)$$

$$-3^0 \quad (-3)^0$$

Choose 1 Challenge Problem!

$$2a^4 \cdot 4a^2b^4$$

$$a^3b^3 \cdot 4a^3b^4$$

IXL
8th Grade
F.8
90 smart score!
NO CALCULATOR
SUCKAS!

Quotient Rule - Investigation with Partner

Why?

Expression	Expanded Form	Equivalent Expression in Exponential Form
$\frac{2^8}{2^5}$	2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2	$2^{8-5} = 2^3$
$\frac{2^2}{2^6}$	2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 $\frac{1}{2^4}$	$2^{2-6} = 2^{-4}$

$$\frac{3^3}{3^6} = \frac{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{3}}{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3^3}$$

The Rule

Quotient Rule:

For any real base $b \neq 0$,

$$\frac{b^n}{b^m} = b^{n-m}$$

Let's Practice

$\frac{8^5}{8^2}$

$\frac{c}{c^5}$

$\frac{3^5}{3^7}$

$\frac{12x^5}{4x^2}$