

# EXPONENTS

## PERIOD 2

**SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER: 2**  
**CHAPTER NAME : EXPONENTS**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# Learning outcome

- Students will practice evaluating terms with **exponents**.
- Students will simplify express as positive indices

## Previous knowledge test:

1. Find the value of  $x$  for which  $2^x \div 2^{-4} = 4^5$
2. Calculate the missing value of “ $x$ ” in the following expression:  $(11/9)^3 \times (9/11)^6 = (11/9)^{2x-1}$
3. Evaluate  $(\sqrt{4})^{-3}$

# Laws of Exponents Problems

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rco7DMcy-oE\(3:24\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rco7DMcy-oE(3:24))

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y6wNiYcuCoE>

## Examples:

$$\begin{aligned} & (x^{a+b})^{a-b} \cdot (x^{b+c})^{b-c} \cdot (x^{c+a})^{c-a} \\ &= x^{(a+b)(a-b)} \cdot x^{(b+c)(b-c)} \cdot x^{(c+a)(c-a)} \\ &= x^{a^2-b^2} \cdot x^{b^2-c^2} \cdot x^{c^2-a^2} \\ &= x^{a^2-b^2+b^2-c^2+c^2-a^2} \\ &= x^0 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

2)

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad & \sqrt[5]{x^{20}y^{-10}z^5} + \frac{x^3}{y^3} \\ &= (x^{20}y^{-10}z^5)^{1/5} + \frac{x^3}{y^3} \\ &= x^{20 \times \frac{1}{5}} \cdot y^{-10 \times \frac{1}{5}} \cdot z^{5 \times \frac{1}{5}} + \frac{x^3}{y^3} \\ &= x^4 \cdot y^{-2} \cdot z^1 \times \frac{y^3}{x^3} \\ &= x^{4-3} \cdot y^{-2+3} \cdot z^1 \\ &= xyz \end{aligned}$$

## Exercise-2(B)

8)

**L.H.S.**

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{x^a}{x^{-b}} \right)^{a-b} \cdot \left( \frac{x^b}{x^{-c}} \right)^{b-c} \cdot \left( \frac{x^c}{x^{-a}} \right)^{c-a} \\ &= (x^{a+b})^{a-b} \cdot (x^{b+c})^{b-c} \cdot (x^{c+a})^{c-a} \\ &= x^{(a+b)(a-b)} \cdot x^{(b+c)(b-c)} \cdot x^{(c+a)(c-a)} \\ &= x^{a^2-b^2} \cdot x^{b^2-c^2} \cdot x^{c^2-a^2} \\ &= x^{a^2-b^2+b^2-c^2+c^2-a^2} \\ &= x^0 \\ &= 1 = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

9)

$$\frac{x^{5+n} \times (x^2)^{3n+1}}{x^{7n-2}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{5+n} \times x^{2(3n+1)}}{x^{7n-2}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{5+n} \times x^{6n+2}}{x^{7n-2}}$$

$$= x^{5+n+6n+2-7n+2}$$

$$= x^9$$



## Exercise-2(B)

11)

$$\text{L.H.S. } (m+n)^{-1} (m^{-1} + n^{-1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+n} \left( \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{m+n} \cdot \frac{n+m}{mn} = \frac{1}{mn}$$

$$= (mn)^{-1}$$

$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

Hence proved.

# Home assignment

Exercise 2(B) - 1 to 5

1. 5 books and 5 paper sheets are placed in a stack. Find the total thickness of the stack if each book has a thickness of 20 mm and each sheet has a thickness of 0.016 mm.
2. . Express 0.0000000837 in standard form.
3. . Solve the following:  $(81)^{-4} \div (729)^{2-x} = 9^{4x}$

**THANKING YOU**  
**ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP**

