

# Integral Exponents

## Integral Exponents, Scientific Notation

- Negative Exponents ( $a \neq 0$ ):  $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n$ ;  $\frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n$
- Zero Exponent:  $a^0 = 1$  (for  $a \neq 0$ )
- Product Rule:  $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$
- Quotient Rule:  $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} = \frac{1}{a^{n-m}}$

## Exponents: Power Rules

- Power of a Power Rule:  $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$
- Power of a Product Rule:  $(ab)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$
- Power of a Quotient Rule:  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$

Example Simplify  $\left(\frac{24a^{10}b^{-8}}{12ab^4}\right)^{-3}$  and write your answer using only positive exponents.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{24a^{10}b^{-8}}{12ab^4}\right)^{-3} &= \left(\frac{24}{12} \times \frac{a^{10}}{a} \times \frac{b^{-8}}{b^4}\right)^{-3} = (2a^{10-1}b^{-8-4})^{-3} = (2a^9b^{-12})^{-3} \\ &= 2^{-3}a^{(9)(-3)}b^{(-12)(-3)} = 2^{-3}a^{-27}b^{36} = \frac{b^{36}}{2^3a^{27}} = \frac{b^{36}}{8a^{27}}\end{aligned}$$

Example Solve the identity  $\frac{L}{T^2} = L^n \left(\frac{L}{T}\right)^m$  for  $m$  and  $n$ .

**Solution:**

$$\frac{L}{T^2} = L^n \left(\frac{L}{T}\right)^m \Rightarrow \frac{L}{T^2} = L^n \cdot \frac{L^m}{T^m} \Rightarrow LT^{-2} = L^{n+m}T^{-m}$$

(Equate powers of the variables)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Powers of } L: \quad n + m = 1 \\ \text{Powers of } T: \quad -m = -2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m = 2 \Rightarrow n + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow n = 1 - 2 \Rightarrow n = -1$$

Example Given  $n$  is a positive integer, evaluate and simplify  $\left|\frac{(x+2)^{n+1}}{(n+1)3^{n+1}} \div \frac{(x+2)^n}{n \cdot 3^n}\right|$ .

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}\left|\frac{(x+2)^{n+1}}{(n+1)3^{n+1}} \div \frac{(x+2)^n}{n \cdot 3^n}\right| &= \left|\frac{(x+2)^{n+1}}{(n+1)3^{n+1}} \times \frac{n \cdot 3^n}{(x+2)^n}\right| = \left|\frac{n}{n+1} \times \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} \times \frac{(x+2)^{n+1}}{(x+2)^n}\right| = \left|\frac{n}{n+1} \times \frac{1}{3} \times (x+2)\right| \\ &= \frac{|n| \cdot |x+2|}{|n+1| \cdot |3|} = (\text{since both } n \text{ and } n+1 \text{ are positive}) = \frac{n \cdot |x+2|}{3(n+1)}\end{aligned}$$

## Integral Exponents

### Exercise

- Simplify  $\left(\frac{30x^{-3}y^2}{6xz^{-8}}\right)^{-3}$  and write your answer using only positive exponents.

[Answer:  $\frac{x^{12}}{125y^6z^{24}}$ ]

- Given  $n$  is a positive integer, evaluate and simplify the following

○  $\frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} \div \frac{n}{2^n}$  [Answer:  $\frac{n+1}{2n}$ ]

○  $\frac{4^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}+5} \div \frac{4^n}{3^{n+5}}$  [Answer:  $\frac{4(3^n+5)}{3^{n+1}+5}$ ]