

Exponents and Exponential Functions: Notes

Integer Exponents:

Review:

$$3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9 \quad \left\{ \quad -3^2 = -3 \times 3 = -9 \quad \left\{ \quad (-3)^2 = (-3)(-3) = 9 \right. \right.$$

Zero and Negative Exponents:

* any nonzero # raised to the zero power is 1
* any nonzero # raised to a negative exponent is equal to 1 divided by that # raised to the opposite (positive) exponent

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3^0 = 1 \\ 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^0 b^{-3} \quad a^2 b^{-2} \\ (8)^0 (2)^{-3} \\ 1 \left(\frac{1}{2^3} \right) \\ 1 \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \cdot 4^{-2} \\ 3 \cdot 4^{-2} \\ 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4^2} \\ \frac{3}{4^2} \end{array} \right.$$

Multiplying Powers with the same base

* Keep base same, add the exponents (Property of Exponents)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3^4 \cdot 3^2 = 3^{4+2} = 3^6 \\ 2a \cdot 9b^4 \cdot 3a^2 \\ (2 \cdot 9 \cdot 3)(a \cdot a^2)(b^4) \\ 54 a^3 b^4 \end{array} \right\} \leftarrow \text{combine only those bases that are alike}$$

Simplifying a Power raised to a Power

* Keep base same, multiply the exponents

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (n^7)^4 = n^{7 \cdot 4} = n^{28} \\ x^2 (x^4)^4 \\ x^2 (x^{16}) \\ x^{26} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (4m^2)^5 = 4^5 \cdot (m^2)^5 \\ 64 m^6 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} * \text{solve these} \\ \text{step by} \\ \text{step} \end{array}$$

↑
distribute the exponent

Division Properties of Exponents

* Keep base same, divide the exponents

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{6^7}{6^4} = 6^{7-4} = 6^3 \\ \frac{a^5 b^9}{(ab)^4} = \frac{a^5 b^9}{a^4 b^4} \\ ab^5 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^7}{2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5^6} = \frac{2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2}{2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2} \\ \frac{2^2 \cdot 5^2}{3^2} \\ \frac{100}{9} \end{array} \right.$$

Rational Exponents & Radicals:

Finding roots:

Index: with a radical sign, the number that indicates the degree of the root

The index tells you what root to look for.

↳ To find that root, look for what number you can take to the power of the index and that's the root!

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{36} = 6 \\ \sqrt[3]{64} \\ x^3 = 64 \\ x = 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[4]{81} \\ x^4 = 81 \\ x = 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[5]{100,000} \\ x^5 = 100,000 \\ x = 10 \end{array}$$

Exponents can also be fractions

↳ The numerator tells you to raise the base to that power and the denominator tells you to take that root of the answer

$$\begin{array}{l} 125^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ (\sqrt[3]{125})^1 \\ 5^1 \\ 5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 16^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ (\sqrt[4]{16})^3 \\ 2^3 \\ 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 27^{\frac{4}{3}} \\ (\sqrt[3]{27})^4 \\ 3^4 \\ 81 \end{array}$$

Converting to exponential form:

↳ Use exponent on radicand as numerator

↳ Use index as denominator

$$\sqrt{b^3} = b^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{27d^5} &= (27d^5)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ 27^{\frac{1}{3}} d^{\frac{5}{3}} \\ 3d^{\frac{5}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Exponential Functions:

* A function that repeatedly multiplies an initial amount by the same positive number

Form: $y = ab^x$ $b > 0$
 $b \neq 1$

Evaluating an Exponential Function:

↳ substitute in a value for the variable exponent and solve the equation

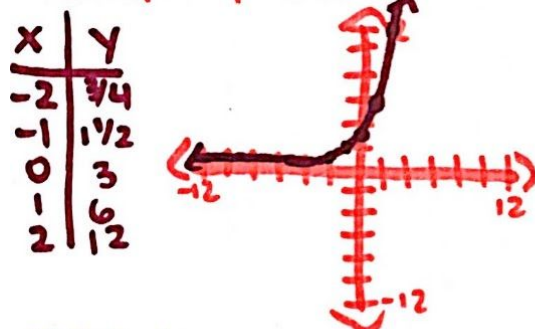
An initial population of 20 rabbits triples every half year.
 $f(x) = 20 \cdot 3^x$ gives the population after x half year periods. How many rabbits will be there after 1.5 years?

$f(3) = 20 \cdot 3^3$ $f(3) = 20 \cdot 27$ $f(3) = 540$ rabbits

Graphing an Exponential Function:

↳ make a table values that includes negatives, zero and positive values

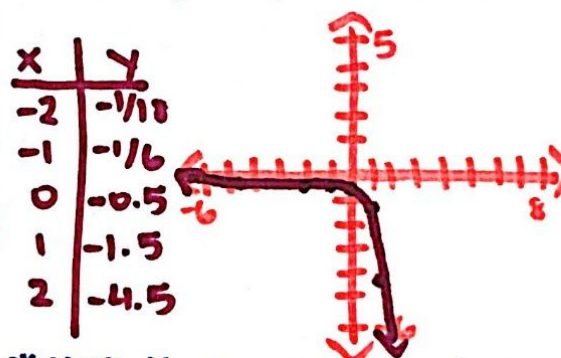
Graph $y = 3 \cdot 2^x$



* this is exponential growth

↳ b/c 3 is positive in the equation

Graph $y = -0.5 \cdot 3^x$



* this is exponential decay

↳ b/c -0.5 is negative in the equation

Solving one Variable Equations:

↳ isolate the power and then figure out what would the exponent have to be to make the equation equal

$$3 \cdot 2^x = 24$$

$$2^x = 8$$

$$x = 3$$

$$5 \cdot 2^x - 152 = 8$$

$$5 \cdot 2^x = 160$$

$$2^x = 32$$

$$x = 5$$