

## Lesson 4-1

# Powers and Exponents

### ISG Interactive Study Guide

- See pages 73–74 for:
- Getting Started
  - Vocabulary Start-Up
  - Notes

### Essential Question

Why is it useful to write numbers in different ways?

### CCSS Common Core State Standards

Content Standards  
8.EE.1

Mathematical Practices  
1, 3, 4, 6, 8

### vocab Vocabulary

exponent  
power  
base

### What You'll Learn

- Write expressions using exponents.
- Evaluate expressions containing exponents.



### Real-World Link

**Computers** Data storage capacity is measured in bytes and is based on powers of 2. The standard scientific meanings for the prefixes *mega-* and *giga-* are one million and one billion, respectively. In computer science, a megabyte equals  $2^{20}$  bytes and a gigabyte equals  $2^{30}$  bytes.



## Use Exponents

An expression like  $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$  with equal factors can be written using an exponent. An **exponent** tells how many times a number is used as a factor. A number that is expressed using an exponent is called a **power**. The number that is multiplied is called the **base**. So,  $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$  equals the power  $5^3$ .



### Read and Write Powers

Power	Words	Factors
$5^1$	5 to the first power	5
$5^2$	5 to the second power or 5 squared	$5 \cdot 5$
$5^3$	5 to the third power or 5 cubed	$5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$
$5^4$	5 to the fourth power or 5 to the fourth	$5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$5^n$	5 to the $n$ th power or 5 to the $n$ th	$5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot 5$ $n$ factors

### Example 1



Write each expression using exponents.

a.  $(-8) \cdot (-8) \cdot (-8)$

The base  $-8$  is a factor 3 times.

$$(-8) \cdot (-8) \cdot (-8) = (-8)^3$$

c.  $5 \cdot r \cdot r \cdot s \cdot s \cdot s \cdot s$

$$5 \cdot r \cdot r \cdot s \cdot s \cdot s \cdot s = 5 \cdot (r \cdot r) \cdot (s \cdot s \cdot s \cdot s)$$

$$= 5 \cdot r^2 \cdot s^4 \text{ or } 5r^2s^4$$

b.  $(k + 2)(k + 2)(k + 2)(k + 2)$

The base  $(k + 2)$  is a factor 4 times.

$$(k + 2)(k + 2)(k + 2)(k + 2) = (k + 2)^4$$

Group factors with like bases.

$$r \cdot r = r^2, s \cdot s \cdot s \cdot s = s^4$$

**Got It?** Do these problems to find out.

1a.  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$   $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$

1b.  $x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$   $x^5$

1c.  $(c - d)(c - d)$   $(c - d)^2$

1d.  $9 \cdot f \cdot f \cdot f \cdot f \cdot g$   $9f^4g$

### Vocabulary Link

#### Evaluate

**Everyday Use** Determine the significance or worth of something.

**Math Use** Find the value of an expression.

## Evaluate Expressions

Since powers represent repeated multiplication, they need to be included in the rules for order of operations.

### Concept Summary Order of Operations

- Step 1** Simplify the expressions inside grouping symbols.
- Step 2** Evaluate all powers.
- Step 3** Multiply and/or divide in order from left to right.
- Step 4** Add and/or subtract in order from left to right.



### Example 2



The playing area for beach volleyball includes the playing court and the free zone. Evaluate each expression to find the area of the playing court and the free zone.

- a. The playing court is a rectangle with an area of  $2^7$  square meters.

$$\begin{aligned}2^7 &= 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 && \text{2 is a factor 7 times.} \\ &= 128 && \text{Simplify.}\end{aligned}$$

The area of the playing court is 128 square meters.

- b. The area of the free zone is  $2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$  square meters.

$$\begin{aligned}2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 &= 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 && \text{Evaluate powers.} \\ &= 180 && \text{Multiply.}\end{aligned}$$

The area of the free zone is 180 square meters.

### Exponents

An exponent goes with the number, variable, or quantity in parentheses immediately preceding it.

**Got It?** Do this problem to find out.

2. **STEM** A tennis ball is dropped from the top of a building. After 8 seconds, the tennis ball hits the ground. The distance in meters the ball traveled is represented by  $4.9(8)^2$ . How far did the ball drop? **313.6 m**

### Example 3



Evaluate  $x^2 + y^3$  if  $x = 6$  and  $y = -2$ .

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + y^3 &= 6^2 + (-2)^3 && \text{Replace } x \text{ with } 6 \text{ and } y \text{ with } -2. \\ &= 36 - 8 && \text{Evaluate powers; } 6^2 = (6 \cdot 6) \text{ or } 36; (-2)^3 = (-2)(-2)(-2) \text{ or } -8. \\ &= 28 && \text{Subtract.}\end{aligned}$$

**Got It?** Do these problems to find out.

Evaluate each expression if  $a = 5$ ,  $b = -2$ , and  $c = \frac{3}{4}$ .

3a.  $10 + b^2$  **14**

3b.  $(a + b)^3$  **27**

3c.  $2 - c^2$   **$1\frac{7}{16}$**



### Watch Out!

$(-3)^2$  is not the same as  $-3^2$ .

•  $(-3)^2 = (-3)(-3)$   
= 9

•  $-3^2 = (-1)(3^2)$   
= -9