

NAME: _____

Math _____, Period _____

Mr. Rogove

Date: _____

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: We will multiply and divide different exponents with the same base. (G8M1L2)

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT:

Multiplying Different Exponents with the Same Base:

$$x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$$

Examples:

$$3^3 \cdot 3^4 = 3^{3+4} = 3^7$$

$(\underbrace{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}_{7 \text{ times}}) \cdot (3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3)$

3^7

$$\rightarrow \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^6 = \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^{3+6} = \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^9$$

Non-Examples:

$$3^6 \cdot 7^4 = \cancel{21^{10}}$$

$729 \cdot 2401$

$= 1,750,329$

$$(-2)^7 \cdot 2^5$$

DIFFERENT BASE!!

Dividing Different Exponents with the Same Base:

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

BASE: 17

Examples

$$\left(\frac{17^7}{17^4}\right) = 17^{7-4} = 17^3$$

$\frac{\cancel{17 \cdot 17 \cdot 17 \cdot 17 \cdot 17} \cdot 17 \cdot 17 \cdot 17}{\cancel{17 \cdot 17 \cdot 17 \cdot 17}} \rightarrow 17^3$

$$\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^{23} = \left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^{\boxed{23-12}} = \left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^{11}$$

Non-Example

$$\frac{12^4}{3^2} \neq 4^2$$

$$12^4 = 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12$$

$\begin{matrix} \wedge & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge \\ 3 \cdot 4 & 3 \cdot 4 & 3 \cdot 4 & 3 \cdot 4 \end{matrix}$

$$\frac{3^4 \cdot 4^4}{3^2} = 3^2 \cdot 4^4$$

NAME: _____

Math _____, Period _____

Mr. Rogove

Date: _____

GUIDED PRACTICE:

Steps to Multiplying Different Exponents with the Same Base

1. Make sure that your terms all have the same base.
2. Rewrite the expression by adding the exponents with the same base.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>What's the base? $x^4 \cdot x^{34}$</p> <p>x $(\underbrace{x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x}_{4 \text{ times}}) \cdot (\underbrace{x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot \dots \cdot x}_{34 \text{ times}})$</p> <p>$x^{4+34}$</p> <p>$x^{38}$</p> | <p>$(\frac{3}{5})^9 \cdot (\frac{3}{5})^3 = (\frac{3}{5})^{9+3}$</p> <p>$(\frac{3}{5})^{12}$</p> |
| <p>BASE? $(-10)^3 \cdot (-10)^2 \cdot (-10)^6$</p> <p>$(-10)^{3+2+6}$</p> <p>$(-10)^{11}$</p> | <p>$3^3 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 3^{19} \cdot 3^{11}$</p> <p>$3^{3+6+19+11}$</p> <p>$3^{39}$</p> |
| <p>WHAT'S THE BASE? $(-4)^2 \cdot 17^5 \cdot (-4)^3 \cdot 17^7$</p> <p>BASE: -4 & 17</p> <p>$(-4)^{2+3} \cdot 17^{5+7}$</p> <p>$(-4)^5 \cdot 17^{12}$</p> | <p>BASE: 3 & 2</p> <p>$3^2 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 2^4$</p> <p>$3^{2+4} \cdot 2^{3+4}$</p> <p>$3^6 \cdot 2^7$</p> |
| <p>BASE: 3!</p> <p>$3^7 \cdot 9$</p> <p>$3^7 \cdot 3^2$</p> <p>$3^{7+2} = 3^9$</p> <p>$9 = 3^2$</p> | <p>BASE: 2</p> <p>$2^3 \cdot 4^4$</p> <p>$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4$</p> <p>$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$</p> <p>$2^3 \cdot 2^8 = 2^{11}$</p> <p>$4 = 2^2$</p> <p>$4^4 = 2^8$</p> |
| <p>BASE: x</p> <p>$(2x^3)(17x^7)$</p> <p>$2 \cdot x^3 \cdot 17 \cdot x^7$</p> <p>$2 \cdot 17 \cdot x^3 \cdot x^7$</p> <p>$34x^{10}$</p> | <p>BASE: y</p> <p>$(4y^7)(6y^3)$</p> <p>$24y^{10}$</p> |
| <p>$5^4 \cdot 2^{11}$</p> <p><u>CANNOT</u></p> <p><u>COMBINE!</u></p> | <p>$12^4 \cdot 25^2$</p> <p><u>CANNOT</u></p> <p><u>COMBINE!</u></p> |

Steps to Dividing Different Exponents with the Same Base

1. Make sure that your terms all have the same base.
2. Rewrite the expression by subtracting the exponents with the same base

| | |
|--|---|
| BASE: 7 $\frac{7^9}{7^6}$ 7^{9-6} 7^3 | BASE: -15 $\frac{(-15)^5}{(-15)^2}$ $(-15)^{5-2}$ $(-15)^3$ |
| BASE: $\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)$ $\frac{\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^{11}}{\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^2}$ $\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^9$ | BASE: $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$ $\frac{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{17}}{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{11}}$ $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^6$ |
| BASE: 2 $\frac{2^9}{8^2}$ $\frac{2^9}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$ $\frac{2^9}{2^6} = 2^{9-6} = 2^3$ | BASE: 3 $\frac{3^{23}}{3^3} = 3^{23-3} = 3^{20}$ $\frac{27}{3} = 9$ $\frac{9}{3} = 3$ |
| BASE: 2 & 7 $\frac{2^5 \cdot 7^8}{2^2 \cdot 7^3}$ $(2^{5-2}) (7^{8-3})$ $2^3 \cdot 7^5$ | BASES: -8 & -3 $\frac{(-8)^{13} \cdot (-3)^{86}}{(-8)^3 \cdot (-3)^2}$ $(-8)^{13-3} \cdot (-3)^{86-2}$ $(-8)^{10} \cdot (-3)^{84}$ |
| BASE: x $\frac{5}{x^3} \frac{(3x^8)}{1} = \frac{5}{x^3} \cdot \frac{3x^8}{1}$ $\frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot x^8}{1 \cdot x^3} = \frac{15x^8}{x^3} = 15x^{8-3}$ $15x^5$ | $\frac{5}{x^3} \frac{(-4x^6)}{1}$ $\frac{5}{x^3} \cdot \frac{-4x^6}{1} = \frac{-20x^6}{x^3} = -20x^3$ |
| $\frac{6 \cdot 3 \cdot x^8}{x^7} = \frac{18x^8}{x^7} = 18x^{8-7} = 18x$ | $\frac{6}{x^5} (-15x^6)$ |

NAME: _____

Math _____, Period _____

Mr. Rogove

Date: _____

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE:

| | |
|--|---|
| $5^3 \times 25$ | $\frac{2^{13}}{8}$ |
| $5x^2 \cdot 3x^3 \cdot 2y^7$ | $(-19)^5 \cdot (-19)^{11}$ |
| $\frac{7^{10}}{7^3}$ | $\frac{\left(-\frac{9}{7}\right)^m}{\left(-\frac{9}{7}\right)^n}$ |
| $\frac{ab^3}{b^2}$ | $2.7^4 \cdot 2.7^{18}$ |
| $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{15}$ | $4x^7 \cdot 3x^{12}$ |

NAME: _____

Math _____, Period _____

Mr. Rogove

Date: _____

ACTIVATING PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:

We know how to rewrite repeated multiplication:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| $3 \times 3 \times 3$ 3^3 | $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ $3^4 \leftarrow$ EXPONENT 3 BASE |
|--------------------------------|--|

CLOSURE:

Simplify: $23^a \cdot 23^b$

TEACHER NOTES:

Complete Ponzi Pyramid Scheme after this lesson