

<p style="text-align: center;"> $a^n = \text{power}$ $a = \text{base}$ $n = \text{exponent}$ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Multiply the base times itself as many times as the exponent indicates: $4^3 = 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 64$ </p>
<p style="text-align: center;"> Add exponents $a^5 \cdot a^7$ a^{5+7} a^{12} </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> What to do when <u>you</u> substitute: $(-2)^4 = -2 \cdot -2 \cdot -2 \cdot -2 = 16$ You see this most often when a problem wants you to subtract a power: $-2^4 = -1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = -16$ </p>
<p style="text-align: center;"> Subtract exponents $b^{25} \div b^5$ b^{25-5} b^{20} </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Multiply exponents $(2a^2b)^4$ $2^4 \cdot a^{2 \cdot 4} \cdot b^{1 \cdot 4}$ $16a^8b^4$ </p>
<p style="text-align: center;"> Any number raised to the 0 power equals 1. $a^0 = 1$ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Multiply exponents $\left(\frac{x^3}{y^2}\right)^5$ $\frac{x^{3 \cdot 5}}{y^{2 \cdot 5}} = \frac{x^{15}}{y^{10}}$ </p>
<p style="text-align: center;"> Numerator → exponent (under radical) Denominator → index of root $a^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{a^2}$ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Change sign and use reciprocal $x^{-4} = \frac{1}{x^4}$ OR $\frac{1}{n^{-3}} = n^3$ Negative exponents are not allowed in a simplified answer. </p>

<p>What does a power mean?</p>		<p>Parts of Powers</p>
<p>Parentheses Placement</p>		<p>Multiplying Powers with the Same Base</p>
<p>Power of a Product</p>	<p>On this side of the paper: Cut on SOLID ____ lines Fold on DASHED - - - lines</p> <p>Created by: iisanumber.blogspot.com</p>	<p>Dividing Powers with the Same Base</p>
<p>Power of a Quotient</p>		<p>Zero Power</p>
<p>Negative Exponents</p>		<p>Fractional Exponents</p>

