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## U2:L3 - Special Cases

Any base to the power of 1, is the base.

5 <sup>1</sup>	5
49 <sup>1</sup>	49
12345 <sup>1</sup>	12345
0.99 <sup>1</sup>	099

## Any base to the power of 0 i 1.

5 <sup>0</sup>	
49 <sup>0</sup>	ļ
$(-100)^{0}$	
0.13 <sup>0</sup>	

A negative base with an even exponent is positive.

	$(-2)^2 = (-2)$	x(-2) = + H
	(−3) <sup>2</sup> <b>= (−3)</b>	x(-3) = +9
	$(-2)^4 = (-2) \times (-2)$	$(-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) =$
(-3)x(-1)	-3)x(-3)x((3 <sup>8</sup> ) <sup>⊕</sup> (ト	$-1) \times (-2) \times (-2)$
(9)	x(-3)x(-3)	$(-8) \times (-2)$
(	An egative base with an odd exponent is r	negative.
	(23)	
	(-2)	- <u>x</u>
	(-3)	-27
-2)×(-2)×	(-2)x(-2)x(-2))	-32
	(-3)5	-243
(-3)×(-	$3x(-3) \times (-3) \times (-3)$	
9,	$x(-3) \times (-3) \times (-3)$	
(~)	$a7) \times (-3) \times (-3)$	

Fractions with exponents require the exponent to be applied to **both** the numerator and denominator.



Variables (letters) can also be used with exponents. Fill in the table below:

	BASE	EXPONE	NT REPEATED MULTIPLICATION		
$y^2$	y	R	Yxy		
$(ab)^{3}$	(ab)	3	(ab)x (b) x (b)		
$(gh)^4$	(9h)	4	(gh) × (gh) × (gh) × (gh)		
$x^{3}y^{3}$	y	3	(x) x (y) x (y) x (y)		
$3w^4$	W	4	(3)x(w)x(w)x(w)x(w)		
$(4l)^3$	142	3	$(4) \times (4) \times (4)$		
	4x4x4x4x4x				
X PW		GYB			



## TRY IT OUT!

Write out the **repeated multiplication**, and then **evaluate**.

-4 -4 -6 -6	(-4) <sup>3</sup>	-3 <sup>3</sup>	-54 -625	$(-10)^1$
-	$-10^2$	$(-10)^2$	-7° -823,543	$-\frac{1^3}{2}$