

Before we begin, are there any questions from last day's work?

## Today's Learning Goal(s):

By the end of the class, I will be able to:

- a) use the exponent laws to simplify and evaluate expression
- b) solve exponential equations by using common bases.

### 1.5.1: Simplifying and Evaluating Expressions Using the Laws of Exponents

Date: Feb. 14/17

Ex. 1 Evaluate without using a calculator. [You must use the laws of exponents]

a)  $3^{-2}$    b)  $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2}$    c)  $\frac{1}{4^{-2}}$    d)  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-2}$    e)  $\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-3}$    f)  $\left(\frac{81}{16}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$    g)  $27^{\frac{2}{3}}$    h)  $64^{\frac{4}{3}}$    i)  $\left(\frac{16}{81}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{4}{1}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{\sqrt{81}}{\sqrt{16}} = \left(\sqrt[3]{27}\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt[3]{64}\right)^4 = \frac{4\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt[4]{81}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3^2} = 16 = 1 \div \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{9} = -\frac{125}{8} = -\frac{9}{4} = (3)^2 = 4^4 = 9 = 256 = \frac{2}{3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex. 2 Simplify using the laws of exponents.

a)  $\sqrt{x^6 y^{12}}$    b)  $x^2 \div x^{\frac{3}{2}}$    c)  $\left(x^{\frac{2}{5}}\right)^{\frac{5}{4}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (x^6 y^{12})^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^{2-1.5} = x^{\frac{4}{2}-1.5} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x} \\
 &= (x^6)^{\frac{1}{2}} (y^{12})^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^3 y^6 \\
 &= x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= x^{\frac{1}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

d)  $\left(\sqrt{81x^{16}y^{100}}\right) \left(2x^{-4}y^3\right)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 9(x^{16})^{\frac{1}{2}}(y^{100})^{\frac{1}{2}}(2)^2(x^{-4})^2(y^3)^2 \\
 &= 9x^8y^{50} \cdot 4x^{-8}y^6 \\
 &= 36x^{8+(-8)}y^{50+6} \\
 &= 36y^{56}x^0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-20}{4} \quad \frac{20}{-4} \quad -\frac{20}{4}$$
$$= -5 \quad = -5 \quad = -5$$

$$4^{1/2} x$$

$$4^{1/2} x$$

$$4^{1/2} x$$

no

$$\frac{-3}{-1} x$$

Ex. 3

a) Simplify  $\frac{a^3 b^2 c^3}{\sqrt{a^2 b^4}}$ , and then evaluate for  $a=4$ ,  $b=9$ , and  $c=-3$ .

b) Verify your answer by evaluating the expression *without* simplifying first.

$$= \frac{a^3 b^2 c^3}{(a^2 b^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{a^3 b^2 c^3}{(a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (b^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{a^3 b^2 c^3}{a b^2}$$

$$= a^{3-1} b^{2-2} c^3$$

$$= a^2 c^3$$

$$= (4)^2 (-3)^3$$

$$= 16(-27)$$

$$= -432$$

$$= \frac{(4)^3 (9)^2 (-3)^3}{\sqrt{(4)^2 (9)^4}}$$

$$= \frac{64(81)(-27)}{\sqrt{16 \cdot 6561}}$$

1.5.2: Solving Exponential Equations Using **Common Bases**

Date: Feb. 14/17

Ex. 1 Solve each exponential equation by determining a common base.

a)  $2^x = 32$

$2^x = 2^5$

$\therefore x = 5$

b)  $3^{5x+8} = 27^x$

$3^{5x+8} = (3^3)^x$

$3^{5x+8} = 3^{3x}$

$\therefore 5x+8 = 3x$

$5x - 3x = -8$

$2x = -8$

$x = -4$

c)  $3^{2x+5} = 27^{4x}$

$3^{2x+5} = (3^3)^{4x}$

$3^{2x+5} = 3^{12x}$

$\therefore 2x+5 = 12x$

$2x - 12x = -5$

$-10x = -5$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

d)  $4^{5x-1} = 2^{2(x+1)}$  \*\*

$(2^2)^{5x-1} = 2^{2(x+1)}$

$2^{10x-2} = 2^{2x+2}$

$10x-2 = 2x+2$

$10x - 2x = 2+2$

$8x = 4$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

e)  $4^{3x} = 8^{x+1}$

$(2^2)^{3x} = (2^3)^{x+1}$

$2^{6x} = 2^{3x+3}$

$\therefore 6x = 3x+3$

$6x - 3x = 3$

$3x = 3$

$x = 1$

f)  ~~$3(2^{x-1}) = 96$~~

$2^{x-1} = 32$

$2^{x-1} = 2^5$

$\therefore x-1 = 5$

$x = 6$

g)  $5(3^{x+3}) = 405$

$3^{x+3} = \frac{405}{5}$

$3^{x+3} = 81$

$3^{x+3} = 3^4$

$\therefore x+3 = 4$

$x = 1$

h)  $\sqrt{2} = 4^{x+1}$

$2^{\frac{1}{2}} = (2^2)^{x+1}$

$2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{2x+2}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} = 2x+2$

$\frac{1}{2} - 2 = 2x$

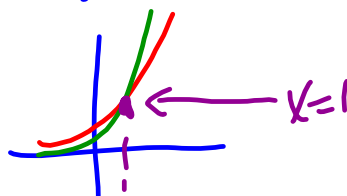
$-\frac{3}{2} = 2x$

$-\frac{3}{4} = x$

i) How could you check your solutions using graphing technology?

Intersection Method

for e)  $y_1 = 4^{3x}$   $y_2 = 8^{x+1}$



**Review the learning goals. Were we successful today?**

**Homework: p.387 #1, 2a, 3a, 5, 6**  
**Worksheet 1.5.3**

Answer any remaining homework questions  
Students ask for "at desk" clarification.

## 1.5.3 Solving Exponential Equations Using Common Bases

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Solve each exponential equation by determining a common base.

a)  $2^x = 64$

b)  $5^{2x+6} = 125$

c)  $5^x = \frac{1}{25}$

d)  $4^x = \frac{1}{8}$

2. Simplify.

a)  $\frac{27^3 \times 9^{-2}}{81}$

b)  $\frac{25^{m+3n}}{125^{2m+1}}$

3. Solve.

a)  $3(2^x) = 48$

b)  $4(7^{2x-1}) = 28$

c)  $9^{x+1} = 27^{3x-4}$

d)  $2^{2x+4} - 5 = 59$

4. Solve.

a)  $2^{x^2+5x} = 64$

b)  $(3^{x-3})^x = \frac{1}{9}$

c)  $3^{3x+1} = 27(9^x)$

d)  $(2^{x+2})(4^{x-1})(8^{2x-3}) = 256^x$

## Answers

1a) 6

b)  $\frac{-3}{2}$

c) -2

d)  $\frac{-3}{2}$

2a) 3

b)  $5^{6n-4m-3}$

3a) 4

b) 1

c) 2

d) 1

4a) -6 or 1

b) 2 or 1

c) 2

d) 9