

Indices

Definition

$$2 \times 2 = 2^2 \quad 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^3 \quad 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^5$$

Multiplication

$$2^2 \times 2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^5 \quad \text{and} \quad 2^3 \times 2^5 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^8$$

So, the multiplication rule is adding indices

$$\text{For example, } 2^2 \times 2^3 = 2^{2+3} = 2^5 \quad \text{and} \quad 2^3 \times 2^5 = 2^{3+5} = 2^8$$

Division

$$2^3 \div 2^2 = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2}{2 \times 2} = 2, \quad 2^5 \div 2^3 = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}{2 \times 2 \times 2} = 2^2 \quad \text{and} \quad 2^8 \div 2^5 = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2} = 2^3$$

So, the division rule is subtracting indices

$$\text{For example, } 2^3 \div 2^2 = 2^{3-2} = 2, \quad 2^5 \div 2^3 = 2^{5-3} = 2^2 \quad \text{and} \quad 2^8 \div 2^5 = 2^{8-5} = 2^3$$

Work out the following :

$$(a) 2^7 \times 2^3 \quad (b) 2^6 \times 2^3 \quad (c) 2^9 \times 2^4 \quad (d) 2^{15} \times 2^4 \quad (e) 2^{23} \times 2^{11}$$

$$(f) 2^{10} \div 2^5 \quad (g) 2^{13} \div 2^7 \quad (h) 2^{29} \times 2^{15} \quad (i) 2^{32} \div 2^{16} \quad (j) 2^{64} \div 2^{48}$$

$$(k) \frac{2^3 \times 2^8}{2^5} \quad (l) \frac{2^7 \times 2^{10}}{2^8 \times 2^3} \quad (m) \frac{2^{15} \times 2^3}{2^2 \times 2^5 \times 2^4} \quad (n) \frac{2^8}{2^{10}} \quad (o) \frac{2^7 \times 2^3}{2^8 \times 2^5}$$

$$(p) (3^2)^2 \quad (q) (5^4)^3 \quad (r) (7^2)^5 \quad (s) (x^2)^3 \quad (t) \left(x^{\frac{2}{1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \div \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3 \quad (u) \left(2n^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^4 \div 8n^0$$

$$(v) a^0 \quad (w) 2^0 \quad (x) \text{ If } 2^x = 16 \text{ find } x. \quad (y) 4^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (z) (27)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Extension : (i) $\frac{1}{8} = 2^a$ (ii) $2^{c-1} = 16$ Find a & c in the extension part