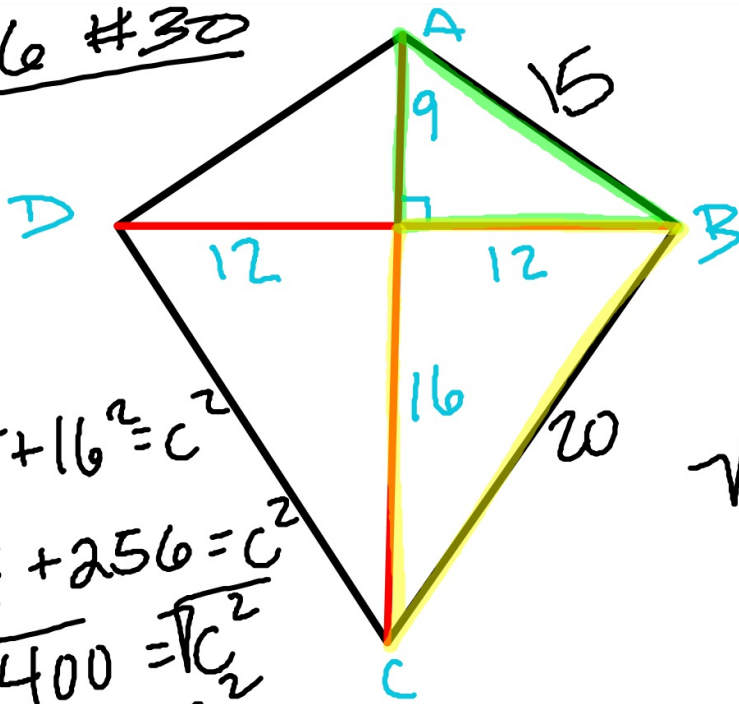


L26 #30



$$12^2 + 16^2 = c^2$$
$$144 + 256 = c^2$$
$$\sqrt{400} = \sqrt{c^2}$$
$$20 = c$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$
$$9^2 + 12^2 = c^2$$
$$81 + 144 = c^2$$
$$\sqrt{225} = \sqrt{c^2}$$
$$15 = c$$

L27

Laws of Exponents

$a \rightarrow$ exponent
 $X \rightarrow$ base

$$x^4 \cdot x^2$$

$$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$$

$$x^6$$

$$7^3 \cdot 7^2$$

$$7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$$

$$7^5$$

* When we multiply exponents with the same base you add the exponents $x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}$

$$\frac{x^5}{x^3} = \frac{\cancel{x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x}}{\cancel{x \cdot x \cdot x}} = \frac{x \cdot x}{1} = x^2$$

When we divide exponents with the same base, we subtract the exponents

$$8^{24} \div 8^{22} = \frac{8^{24}}{8^{22}} = 8^{24-22} = 8^2$$

$$(x^2)^3 = x^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^2$$
$$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$$
$$x^6$$

When you raise an exponent to a power, you multiply the exponents

$$(x^a)^b = x^{a \cdot b}$$

LAWS OF EXPONENTS

$$x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}$$

$$\frac{x^a}{x^b} = x^{a-b} \quad (x^a)^b = x^{a \cdot b}$$

$$8^{10} \cdot 8^7 = 8^{\square}$$

$$8^x$$

17
or
 8^{17}

$$2^2 \cdot 2^3 = 2^{\square}$$

5
or
 2^5

$$2^4 \cdot 2^2 =$$
$$16 \cdot 4 = \textcircled{64}$$

$$2^3 \cdot 3^2 =$$

$$8 \cdot 9 = \textcircled{72}$$

$$4^2 \cdot 2^2$$

$$16 \cdot 4 = \textcircled{64}$$

L27 Practice Set all

siete - diecisiete

veinte, veintinueve, veintinueve