

## Exponent Form

A-ITE 1

**Instructions:** Rewrite each repeated multiplication in exponent form.  
(Note: You do NOT need to actually do the multiplication in these problems.)

1  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \underline{2^4}$

2  $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = \underline{5^4}$

3  $15 \times 15 = \underline{15^2}$

4  $7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 = \underline{7^5}$

5  $20 \times 20 \times 20 = \underline{20^3}$

6  $8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 = \underline{8^7}$

7  $32 \times 32 \times 32 \times 32 \times 32 = \underline{32^5}$

8  $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 = \underline{4^9}$

9  $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = \underline{10^5}$

10  $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = \underline{3^{10}}$

11  $1.6 \times 1.6 \times 1.6 \times 1.6 \times 1.6 = \underline{1.6^5}$

12  $0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 = \underline{0.5^3}$

13  $614 \times 614 \times 614 \times 614 = \underline{614^4}$

14  $11 \times 11 \times 11 \times 11 \times 11 \times 11 \times 11 = \underline{11^7}$

15  $12.4 \times 12.4 = \underline{12.4^2}$

## Calculating "Squares"

A-ITE 2

**Instructions:** Use a multiplication table to find the value of each "square".

1  $5^2 = \underline{25}$

2  $4^2 = \underline{16}$

3  $6^2 = \underline{36}$

4  $9^2 = \underline{81}$

5  $7^2 = \underline{49}$

6  $1^2 = \underline{1}$

7  $3^2 = \underline{9}$

8  $8^2 = \underline{64}$

9  $10^2 = \underline{100}$

10  $11^2 = \underline{121}$

11  $12^2 = \underline{144}$

12  $0^2 = \underline{0}$

**Instructions:** Use a calculator to calculate the value of each "square".

1  $15^2 = \underline{225}$

2  $14^2 = \underline{196}$

3  $20^2 = \underline{400}$

4  $16^2 = \underline{256}$

5  $13^2 = \underline{169}$

6  $24^2 = \underline{576}$

7  $30^2 = \underline{900}$

8  $18^2 = \underline{324}$

9  $40^2 = \underline{1,600}$

10  $120^2 = \underline{14,400}$

## Calculating Exponents

A-ITE 3

**Instructions:** Use a calculator to calculate the value of each exponent. (Note: Try to find a calculator that has the special exponent function ( $x^y$ ) that we mentioned in the video, but if you can't, then just use the calculator to help you repeat the multiplication.)

1  $2^5 = \underline{32}$

2  $4^3 = \underline{64}$

3  $4^4 = \underline{256}$

4  $3^3 = \underline{27}$

5  $5^3 = \underline{125}$

6  $6^3 = \underline{216}$

7  $2^8 = \underline{256}$

8  $7^3 = \underline{343}$

9  $3^5 = \underline{243}$

10  $10^3 = \underline{1,000}$

11  $8^4 = \underline{4,096}$

12  $5^5 = \underline{3,125}$

13  $2^{10} = \underline{1,024}$

14  $9^3 = \underline{729}$

15  $3^6 = \underline{729}$

16  $12^3 = \underline{1,728}$

17  $15^3 = \underline{3,375}$

18  $11^4 = \underline{14,641}$

19  $6^5 = \underline{7,776}$

20  $3^{10} = \underline{59,049}$

## Powers of Two

A-ITE 4

**Instructions:** Computers use a number system that has only two digits: 1 and 0. This number system is called "Binary" or "Base-2". Because this number system has only two digits, **powers of two** (which are exponents with 2 as the base) are very important in computer science. On this page, calculate the first ten powers of two.

1  $2^1 = 2 = \underline{2}$

2  $2^2 = 2 \times 2 = \underline{4}$

3  $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \underline{8}$

4  $2^4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \underline{16}$

5  $2^5 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \underline{32}$

6  $2^6 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \underline{64}$

7  $2^7 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \underline{128}$

8  $2^8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \underline{256}$

9  $2^9 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \underline{512}$

10  $2^{10} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \underline{1,024}$