Exponent Rules Practice

A-EIA 1

Instructions: Find the value of these exponents using the rules that you learned in the video. You will also need to know the perfect squares from the multiplication table.

$$2^0 = 1$$

$$10^1 = 10$$

$$5^2 =$$

$$5^0 =$$

$$x^1 =$$

$$2^2 =$$

$$7^2 =$$

$$7^1 =$$

$$9 7^0 =$$

$$x^0 =$$

11
$$a^1 =$$

$$a^0 =$$

$$6^2 =$$

$$3^2 =$$

$$3^1 =$$

$$12^2 =$$

$$8^2 =$$

$$m^0 =$$

19
$$29^1 =$$

$$32^0 =$$

Exponent - Root Relationship

Instructions: Use what you've learned about the relationship between exponents and roots to evaluate these expressions.

$$\sqrt{(x)(x)} = X$$
where $x \ge 0$

$$(\sqrt{15})(\sqrt{15}) = \underline{}$$

$$(\sqrt[3]{x})(\sqrt[3]{x})(\sqrt[3]{x}) =$$

$$\left(\sqrt{b}\right)^2 = \underline{\qquad}$$
where $b \ge 0$

$$\sqrt{(9\times9)} =$$

$$\sqrt[2]{c^2} =$$
where $c \ge 0$

$$(\sqrt{10})(\sqrt{10}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$(\sqrt[3]{2x})^3 =$$

$$\sqrt{(5\times 5)} =$$

$$\pm \sqrt{(n)(n)} =$$

$$\sqrt[3]{b^3} =$$

$$\sqrt{(x+1)^2} = \underline{\qquad}$$
where $x \ge 0$

$$\sqrt[3]{(4)(4)(4)} = ____$$

1-Step Equations with Exponents & Roots - Set 1

A-ESR 3

Instructions: Solve for x. (Remember to do the same thing to both sides of the equation.)

$$\sqrt{x} = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = 4^2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 16$$

$$x^{2} = 49$$

$$\sqrt{x^{2}} = \pm \sqrt{49}$$

$$x = \pm 7$$

$$x^2 = 100$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 8$$

$$x^2 = 81$$

$$11 = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x^3 = 8$$

$$y^2 = 36$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = 5$$

1-Step Equations with Exponents & Roots - Set 2

A-ESR 4

Instructions: Solve for x. (Remember to do the same thing to both sides of the equation.)

$$1 x^2 = 64$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 6$$

$$x^2 = 400$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 12$$

$$\sqrt[5]{x} = 6$$

$$x^4 = 81$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = 2$$

$$x^3 = 125$$

$$y^2 = 144$$

$$x^3 = 27$$