#### Review

Date:					
<b>Base:</b> The number that is going to be raised to an exponent.					
25 <sup>10</sup>	2	<b>K</b> <sup>4</sup>		(6x) <sup>3</sup>	
Base:	Base:		Base:		

**Exponent (aka Power or Index):** An exponent is how many times you multiply the base by itself. Purpose: Saves you from writing out one number multiple times.

25 <sup>10</sup>	<b>X</b> <sup>4</sup>	(6x) <sup>3</sup>
Exponent:	Exponent:	Exponent:

**Numerical Form:** The most simplified form of a number.

**Exponential Form:** A base raised to an exponent.

a <sup>6</sup>	7 <sup>3</sup>	(2x) <sup>10</sup>
Base:	Base:	Base:
Exponent:	Exponent:	Exponent:

# Exponent Laws, Part 1:

### Product Rule:

Simplify into exponential form.

1. (x <sup>4</sup> )(x <sup>10</sup> )	2. $(4^5)(4^{26})$	3. (6x <sup>3</sup> )
(4x <sup>5</sup> )		

## **Quotient Rule:**

Special Case: What if we had a/a?

Simplify to exponential form.

1. 
$$(x^{24})/(x^6)$$
 2.  $(4^{12})/(4^8)$  3.  $(6a^9)/(2a^4)$ 

#### **Application Problem:**

The amount of data that an MP3 player can store is measured in gigabytes. For example, one MP3 player cna store 2 GB (gigabytes) of songs. One song uses about 7000 KB (kilobytes) of space, where 1 GB =  $2^{20}$  KB. About how many songs can the MP3 player hold?