Intermediate Algebra

7-1

Laws of Exponents Review

Laws of Exponents

$36^{\frac{1}{2}} =$ _____ $5^{-2} =$ _____ $-6^{0} =$ _____

$(x^{6})^{3} =$ _____ $(x+4)^{2} =$ _____ $x^{4} \cdot x^{3} =$ _____

$\frac{x^{9}}{x^{5}} =$ _____ $x^{2} + x^{7} =$ _____ $(3^{2} \cdot 7^{4})^{5} =$ _____

$x^{-4} =$ _____ $16^{\frac{3}{4}} =$ _____ $x^{\frac{1}{3}} =$ _____

$x^{a}\, x^{b} =$ _____ $x^{a} + x^{b} =$ _____ $(x^{a})^{b} =$ _____

$x^{-a} =$ _____ $(x^{a} \cdot y^{b})^{c} =$ _____ $\frac{x^{a}}{x^{b}} =$ _____

$2^{-3} =$ _____ $a^{1} =$ _____ $a^{0} =$ _____

$(a+b)^{2} =$ _____ $-8^{\frac{4}{3}} =$ _____ $x^{\frac{2}{3}} =$ _____