

Intermediate Algebra

7-1

Laws of Exponents Review

Laws of Exponents

$36^{\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$5^{-2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$-6^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$(x^6)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$(x + 4)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$x^4 \cdot x^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\frac{x^9}{x^5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$x^2 + x^7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$(3^2 \cdot 7^4)^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$x^{-4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$16^{\frac{3}{4}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$x^a x^b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$x^a + x^b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$(x^a)^b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$x^{-a} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$(x^a \cdot y^b)^c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\frac{x^a}{x^b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$2^{-3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$a^1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$a^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$(a + b)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$-8^{\frac{4}{3}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$x^{\frac{2}{3}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$