

Worksheet 2-6: Zero and Negative Exponents Investigation

The following tables show the descending powers (decreasing powers) of 2 and 10.

1. For the following tables, evaluate each power with the aid of a scientific calculator.

Power Form	Standard Form	Fraction Form	Denominator as a Power
2^4	16	16	–
2^3			
2^2			
2^1			
2^0			
2^{-1}			
2^{-2}			
2^{-3}			
2^{-4}	0.0625	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2^4}$

Power Form	Standard Form	Fraction Form	Denominator as a Power
10^4	10000	10000	–
10^3			
10^2			
10^1			
10^0			
10^{-1}			
10^{-2}			
10^{-3}			
10^{-4}	0.0001	$\frac{1}{10000}$	$\frac{1}{10^4}$

- Compare your answer for 2^0 and 10^0 . What is the common pattern for any power with a zero exponent, a^0 ?
- Compare your answer for 2^1 and 10^1 . What is the pattern for any power with exponent “1”, a^1 ?
- Compare your answers for negative exponents of 2 and 10. Are they negative or positive?
- After writing the denominator of each fraction as a power of 2 or 10, what is the pattern for powers with negative exponents, a^{-n} ?
- Use your conclusions to Question 3 to 5 to evaluate 345^0 , 100^1 and 8^{-2} .

Conclusion:**Exponent Law 4 - The Zero Exponent Rule**

$$a^0 =$$

where $a \neq 0$

Exponent Law 5 - The Exponent "1" Rule

$$a^1 =$$

Exponent Law 6 - The Negative Exponent Rule

$$a^{-n} =$$

where $a \neq 0$

****We always simplify with positive exponents******Practice:****1. Simplify the following powers.**

(a) 12^0

(b) 5^1

(c) 523515^0

(d) x^1

2. Write the following as a single power with positive exponent(s).

(a) 11^{-2}

(b) 4^{-3}

(c) 123^{-1}

(d) 3^{-4}

3. Simplify then evaluate the following for $x = 3$ and $y = 4$.

(a) $\frac{x^3 y^2}{x^2}$

(b) $\frac{x^1 y^2}{x^0}$

(c) $x^{-2} + y^{-1}$

Answers: 1. (a) 1, (b) 5, (c) 1, (d) x ; 2. (a) $\frac{1}{11^2}$, (b) $\frac{1}{4^3}$, (c) $\frac{1}{123^1}$, (d) $\frac{1}{3^4}$; 3. (a) xy^2 , 48, (b) xy^2 , 48, (c) $\frac{13}{36}$.