



The National
Orthodox School
Shmaisani

Indices

Think Tac Toe

Name:

Simplifying indices

Teacher: Zain Hattar

Indices Rules

An **index** tells us how many times a term has been multiplied by itself. The plural of **index** is **indices**. Indices can be positive or negative numbers.

Below is an example of a term written in index form:

4^3 \longrightarrow **4** is the base and **3** is the index.

Laws of indices provide us with rules for simplifying calculations or expressions involving powers of the **same base**.

The first rule: $a^n \times a^m = a^{m+n}$

The second rule: $(a^n)^m = a^{mn}$

The third rule: $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$

The fourth rule: $a^0 = 1$

The fifth rule: $a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$ $a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$

The sixth rule: $a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a}$ $a^{\frac{1}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a}$

$$a^{\frac{n}{m}} = (a^{\frac{1}{m}})^n = (\sqrt[m]{a})^n$$



Let's start! Choose three rectangles to simplify. They must go in a straight line.

Can you solve more?

$\frac{(3^7 \times 3^4)^2}{3^{10}} =$ $\frac{(5^6 \times 5^3)^3}{5^{11}} =$	$14^8 \times 14^5 =$ $6^9 \times 6^{-6} =$ $4^{-4} \times 4^4 =$	$7^8 \div 7^5 =$ $2^5 \div 2^5 =$ $3^7 \div 3^9 =$
$8^2 \times 8^5 =$ $11^9 \times 11^{-8} =$ $7^{-5} \times 7^5 =$	$\frac{(2^7 \times 2)^3}{2^{10}} =$ $\frac{(13^8 \times 13^3)^2}{13^{14}} =$	$31^7 \times 31^6 =$ $13^{12} \times 13^{-11} =$ $1^{-7} \times 1^7 =$
$26^8 \div 26^5 =$ $2^5 \div 2^5 =$ $3^7 \div 3^9 =$	$8^8 \times 8^5 =$ $7^9 \times 7^{-6} =$ $20^{-7} \times 20^7 =$	$\frac{(5^6 \times 5^3)^3}{5^{11}} =$ $\frac{(11^7 \times 11^4)^2}{11^{10}} =$

You can solve more!

How many straight lines did you get? _____