



## Exponents

Just as multiplication involves repeated addition, there are instances where we encounter repeated multiplication.

Answer each of the multiplication:

$$\Rightarrow (+2) \times (+2) \times (+2) \times (+2) \times (+2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

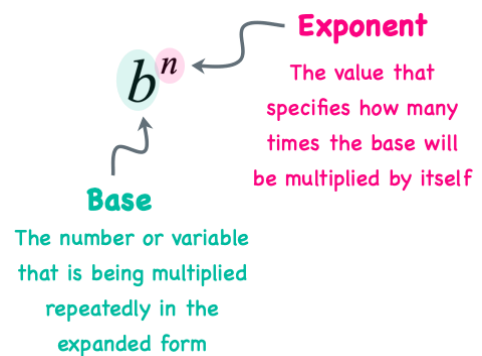
$$\Rightarrow (-4) \times (-4) \times (-4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

We can express this repeated multiplication by using what is called *exponents*.

Rewrite the following using exponent notation.

$$\Rightarrow (+2) \times (+2) \times (+2) \times (+2) \times (+2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-4) \times (-4) \times (-4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Write each of the exponents as repeated multiplication and determine the result.

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

$$\Rightarrow (-1)^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Just as with multiplication, if there is an *odd* exponent to a negative (-) base then the answer will be *negative* (-). If there is an *even* exponent to a negative (-) base then the answer will be *positive* (+).

**Caveat!** Be careful if the base is negative or if the expression is negative.

Example:

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

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

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



Complete the following:

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

b)  $(-1)^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

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

e)  $10^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

f)  $(-5)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

## Order of Operations

Answer the following viral math problems:

$$\Rightarrow 6 \div 2(1 + 2) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6^2 \div 2(3) + 4 = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - 6 \div 3 + 1 = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

As you can see you all got different answers to the same questions, but why is this?

These questions illustrate the importance of having a consistent set of rules/steps to follow, so everyone can get the same answer.

We call these steps **BEDMAS**

Brackets

Exponents

Division

Multiplication

Addition

Subtraction

Brackets

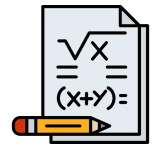
Exponents

Division – Multiplication\*

Addition – Subtraction\*

*\*Treated Equally Solve Left-to-Right*

In Math we refer to BEDMAS as the *Order of Operations* refers to the sequence in which mathematical operations should be performed within an expression. It ensures that everyone gets the same answer when solving a mathematical problem.



Let's try our original questions again, but this time using our new rules!

Re-try the following viral math problems:

$$\Rightarrow 6 \div 2(1 + 2) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6^2 \div 2(3) + 4 = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - 6 \div 3 + 1 = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

Evaluate the following expressions:

a)  $4 + 3 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b)  $8 - (5 \times 2) + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c)  $5 + (-3) \times 4 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d)  $(-10) \div 2 + 3 \times (4 - 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

e)  $2 \times (3 + 5) - (-4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

f)  $12 - 3 \times (6 \div 2)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

g)  $(7 - 2) \times 3 + 4^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

h)  $18 \div (4 - 1)^2 + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Understanding and applying the order of operations correctly is fundamental in mathematics. It ensures clarity and consistency in mathematical expressions and calculations. **YOU MUST MASTER THIS SKILL!**