

ALGEBRA – journal questions (mostly MCR)

Summarize everything you need to know about these topics. Use examples and concise (not long – but with enough detail) explanations. Include definitions and diagrams if necessary

1. EXPONENT LAWS of Gr 10 (MPM)

Cut/Paste the following into your journal. Each row of questions requires more than just a final answer, so as you paste each row in your journal provide space for more work. You will need to show steps and then explain the rule as you go (maybe even state key words to say to yourself as you apply these rules).

<p>EXPONENT RULES of Gr10</p> $a^0 = 1, a \neq 0 \quad a^n a^m = a^{n+m} \quad \frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m} = \frac{1}{a^{m-n}}$ $(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m} \quad (ab)^n = a^n b^n \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$ $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \quad \frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n = \frac{b^n}{a^n}$ <p>EXPONENT RULES of Gr11</p> $\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad a^{\frac{n}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a^n} \quad \text{if } n \text{ is odd, } \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a$ $\sqrt[m]{ab} = \sqrt[m]{a} \sqrt[m]{b} \quad \sqrt[m]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[m]{a}}{\sqrt[m]{b}} \quad \text{if } n \text{ is even, } \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a $ <p>if $a \neq 1$, $a^x = a^y \Leftrightarrow x = y$</p> <p>if $x \neq 0$, $a^x = b^x \Leftrightarrow a = b$</p>	Zero exponents			
	A. 6^0	B. -5^0 <i>Discuss what happens with negative if there's no brackets around it. Compare and contrast -5^0 and $(-5)^0$</i>	C. $6(7)^0$	
	Negative exponents			
	D. 2^{-2}	E. -6^{-2} <i>Compare and contrast -6^2 and $(-6)^2$</i>	F. $2x^{-1}$ <i>Compare and contrast $2x^1$ and $(2x)^1$</i>	G. $\frac{3}{2^{-4}}$
	Multiplication rule			
	H. $(2^3)(2^5)$	I. $7x^4(2x)$	J. $2x^3(2^4x^1)$	
	Division rule			
	K. $\frac{4x^6}{2x^2}$	L. $\frac{3^5 x^{10}}{3x^4}$	M. $\frac{4^3 x^2}{4^2 x^{-6}}$	
	Power of power rule			
	N. $(6^2)^3$	O. $(2x^4)^3$	P. $\left(\frac{7^2 x}{2y^3}\right)^3$	
Common mistakes to discuss				
Q. why $(2 \cdot 3)^2 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2$ but $(2+3)^2 \neq 2^2 + 3^2$		R. why $2 \cdot 3^x \neq 6^x$ but $2^x \cdot 3^x = 6^x$		

2. RADICALS (MCR)

a. Discuss COMMON MISTAKE with powers and roots ie. why $\sqrt{25 \cdot 9} = 5 \cdot 3$ but $\sqrt{25 - 9} \neq 5 - 3$

<p>b. Explain and show how to reduce Square roots</p> $\sqrt{32x^2y^3}$	<p>c. Explain and show how to reduce Cube roots</p> $\sqrt[3]{16x^5y^3}$
<p>d. Adding and Subtracting radicals</p> $5\sqrt{50} - 3\sqrt{18} + 6\sqrt{20}$ <p>Put in this note: If radicands match can combine coefficients: $2\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} = 7\sqrt{3}$ but keep radical part the same and do not do the following $2\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} \neq 7\sqrt{6}$</p>	<p>e. Multiplying & Dividing Roots</p> $\frac{25\sqrt{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{30}}{\sqrt{5}}$ <p>Put in notes: If bases match you can combine exponents: $3^1 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{\frac{3}{2}}$ but don't forget to keep the base the same, not like: $3^1 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 9^{\frac{3}{2}}$ If powers match can combine bases but keep power the same: $2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6^{\frac{1}{2}}$ but really make sure powers DO match: $2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 6^{\frac{1}{2}}$</p>
<p>f. Rationalizing the denominator with Monomial denominator</p> $\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}$	<p>g. Rationalizing the denominator with Binomial denominator</p> $\frac{2}{2 - 3\sqrt{5}}$

