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Module 5 Decimal Operations, Exponents, and Powers Lesson 6 Powers and Exponents

## Independent Practice

## Write in exponential form.

1. $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$
2. $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

## Evaluate.

3. $2^{8}$
256
4. $3^{3}$
27
5. $-4^{2}$
-16
6. $(-3)^{4}$

81
7. 2 to the $4^{\text {th }}$ power
$\mathbf{1 6}$
8. $\quad 9$ to the $2^{\text {nd }}$ power
9. $-5^{2} \times(-3)^{2}$
10. $(-2)^{3} \times-2^{2}$
-225
32
11. $-(6-1)^{2}$
12. $2(-4-2)^{2}$ -25
13. $8^{2}-2^{4}$
14. $2^{5}-4^{3}$

48
15. $3^{3} \times 7^{0}$

27
16. $-4^{0} \times 5^{3}$
-125
17. $2^{-3}$
$\frac{1}{8}$
18. $-7^{-2}$
$-\frac{1}{49}$
19. A multiple choice test has five questions and the choices for each question are $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, or C . How many different ways are there to answer all five questions?
243 different ways
20. On the first day, there were two snails in the fishbowl. If the number of snails doubled every month, how many snails were there after seven months?
256 snails

## Journal

1. Explain how to write 64 as the factor, two, raised to a power.
2. Express the following product using exponents. Explain your procedure.

$$
5^{3} \times 5^{6}
$$

3. Evaluate the following expression. Explain your procedure.

$$
9^{2}-2^{7}
$$

4. Evaluate each of the following expressions. Explain the differences between them.

$$
4^{2},-4^{2},(-4)^{2},-(-4)^{2}
$$

## Cumulative Review

## Evaluate each expression.

1. $0.7+0.7$
1.4
2. $3.95+0.46$
4.41
3. $0.6-0.06$
0.54
4. $8.78-2.912$
5.868
5. $2.8+1.9$
4.7
6. $5.99+0.3$
6.29
7. $1.4-0.14$
1.26
8. $10.3-4.52$
5.78

## NAME

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## Multiply.

9. $1.6 \times 5.4$ 8.64
10. $0.004 \times 0.009$
0.000036
11. $0.3 \times 0.85$
0.255
12. $22.5 \times 0.66$
14.85

Estimate and evaluate each expression and check for reasonableness of the answer.

$$
\text { 13. } \begin{aligned}
& 29 \div 40 \\
& 30 \div 40=0.75 \\
& 29 \div 40 \approx 0.75 \\
& 29 \div 40=0.725
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { 15. } \begin{array}{ll}
0.52 \div 1.3 \\
5 \div \mathbf{1 5}=\mathbf{0} . \overline{3} \\
& \mathbf{0 . 5 2} \div \mathbf{1 . 3} \approx \mathbf{0 .} \\
& \mathbf{0 . 5 2} \div \mathbf{1} .3=\mathbf{0} .4
\end{array}
$$

14. $18.8 \div 3$
$18 \div 3=6$
$18.8 \div 3 \approx 6$
$18.8 \div 3=6.2 \overline{6}$
15. $0.96 \div 0.016$
$\mathbf{1 0 0} \div \mathbf{2}=\mathbf{5 0}$
$0.96 \div 0.016 \approx 50$
$0.96 \div 0.016=60$

## Possible Journal Answers

1. $2^{6}: 64=2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$. Two is used as a factor six times, so I wrote two to the sixth power.
2. $5^{9}$ : I wrote each number in expanded form. Then, I counted how many times five was used as a factor. $5^{3} \times 5^{6}=(5 \times 5 \times 5) \times(5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5)$. Five is used as a factor nine times, so I wrote five to the ninth power.
3. -47: I evaluated each expression and then subtracted the two answers. $9^{\mathbf{2}}=81$ and $2^{7}=128 ; 81-128=-47$.
4. $4^{2}=4 \times 4=16$ : Four is the base and it is raised to the second power.
$-4^{2}=-(4 \times 4)=-16$ : I raise four to the second power, and then take the opposite of that number.
$(-4)^{2}=(-4) \times(-4)=16$ : Negative four is the base and it is raised to the second power.
$-(-4)^{2}=-((-4) \times(-4))=-16$ : Negative four is the base. Raise four to the second power and then take the opposite of that number.
