Lesson 6: Proofs of Laws of Exponents

Classwork

**The Laws of Exponents**

For , and all integers , the following holds:

**Facts we will use to prove (11):**

1. (11) is already known to be true when the integers and satisfy ,.
2. for any whole number .

(C) for any whole number .

Exercise 1

Show that **(C)** is implied by equation (5) of Lesson 4 when , and explain why **(C)** continues to hold even when .

Exercise 2

Show that **(B)** is in fact a special case of (11) by rewriting it as for any whole number , so that if (where is a whole number) and , (11) becomes **(B)**.

Exercise 3

Show that **(C)** is a special case of (11) by rewriting **(C)** as for any whole number . Thus, **(C)** is the special case of (11) when and , where is a whole number.

Exercise 4

*Proof of Case (iii):*  Show that when and , is still valid. Let for some positive integer . Show that the left side and right sides of are equal.

Problem Set

1. You sent a photo of you and your family on vacation to seven Facebook friends. If each of them sends it to five of their friends, and each of those friends sends it to five of their friends, and those friends send it to five more, how many people (not counting yourself) will see your photo? No friend received the photo twice. Express your answer in exponential notation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *# of New People to View Your Photo* | *Total # of People to View Your Photo* |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. Show directly, without using (11), that .
2. Show directly that .
3. Prove for any positive number ,
4. Prove for any positive number , for positive integers and .
5. Which of the preceding four problems did you find easiest to do? Explain.
6. Use the properties of exponents to write an equivalent expression that is a product of distinct primes, each raised to an integer power.