## **Unit 3: Exponents Practice Test**

### Math 9 Principles

#### Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_

Please initial this box to indicate you carefully read over your test and checked your work for simple mistakes.

	What I can do in this unit	Level
3-1	I can convert powers between exponential form, expanded form, and standard form and evaluate using integer, fractions, and decimal bases.	
3-2	I can use the exponent laws for products and quotients. (add exponents for products of same bases, subtract for quotients).	
3-3	I can use the power of a power exponent law and apply it to coefficients and variables. (multiply exponents when taking the power of a power)	
3-4	I can convert a negative power to a positive power and evaluate a zero power with integer and fraction bases.	

Code	Value	Description
Ν	Not Yet Meeting Expectations	I just don't get it.
MM	Minimally Meeting Expectations	Barely got it, I need some prompting to help solve the question.
М	Meeting Expectations	Got it, I understand the concept without help or prompting.
E	Exceeding Expectations	Wow, nailed it! I can use this concept to solve problems I may have not seen in practice. I also get little details that may not be directly related to this target correct.

# 3-1: I can convert powers between exponential form, expanded form, and standard form and evaluate using integer, fractions, and decimal bases.

#	Exponential Form	Expanded Form	Standard Form		
1)	2 <sup>3</sup>				
2)	$-3^{4}$				
3)	$(-2)^5$				
4)	x <sup>5</sup>		Cannot		

*Complete the table:* 

Write each of the following in exponential form in as many ways as indicated. Do not use a power of 1.

#	Standard Form	Exponential Form
5)	125	
6)	64	
7)	1 000 000	
8)	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$	

Evaluate each expression

9)	$3^4 - 2^3 + 1^{20}$	10) $-5^2 + (-2)^3$
11)	$(5-20)^0 - (-5)^2$	12) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \div \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3$

Rewrite in standard form as a fraction or integer (no decimals)

13) $-(-3)^4$	14) $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^4$	15) $\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^3$
16) $\left(-1\frac{1}{3}\right)^2$	17) (0.4) <sup>3</sup>	18) (1.5) <sup>4</sup>

### 3-2: I can use the exponent laws for products and quotients.

19) 5 <sup>2</sup> · 5 <sup>7</sup>	20) $\frac{x^9}{x}$	21) $(-2)^4 \cdot (-2)^3$
22) $\frac{3^{6} \cdot 3^{2} \cdot 3}{3^{3} \cdot 3^{4}}$	23) $\frac{(-4)^5(-4)^4}{(-4)^6(-4)^3}$	$24)  \frac{x^5 \cdot x \cdot x^2}{x^4 \cdot x^7}$

25) Rewrite each number with a base 2, then simplify.  $\frac{256 \cdot 1024}{64 \cdot 16}$ 

- 26) If a spaceship can travel at a rate of about 10<sup>6</sup> km per second, how long, in seconds, would it take to reach a star that is 10<sup>15</sup> km away?
- 27) There are approximately 10<sup>9</sup> grains of sand in one cubic meter of sand. If a beach contains 10<sup>5</sup> cubic meters of sand, how many grains of sand are on the beach?
- A space probe can travel at 10<sup>16</sup> km in 10<sup>7</sup> hours. How far can it travel (in km) in 10<sup>21</sup> hours? (Hint: First convert its speed to km/h.)

## *3-3:* I can use the power of a power exponent law and apply it to coefficients and variables.

29)	(3 <sup>5</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	30)	(2 <sup>4</sup> ) <sup>5</sup>	31)	( <i>a</i> <sup>7</sup> ) <sup>3</sup> ( <i>a</i> <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>4</sup>
32)	$\frac{(3^3)^3(3^6)^2}{(3^4)^2}$	33)	(5 <i>x</i> <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>4</sup>	34)	$\frac{(5x^2)^3(5x^3)^7}{(5x^3)^4}$
35)	$\frac{(6x^{12})^3}{(6x^6)^2}$	36)	$\frac{\left(256x^5\right)^4 \left(128x^3\right)^6}{(1024x^5)^3}$	37)	$\frac{(243x^2)^3(81x^6)^4}{(2187x^8)^2}$

3-4: I can convert a negative power to a positive power and evaluate a zero power with integer and fraction bases.

38) 5 <sup>-2</sup>	39) $(-x)^{-17}$	40) -3 <sup>-4</sup>
41) (2x <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>0</sup>	42) 27x <sup>0</sup>	43) -(-4) <sup>-3</sup>
$(2^{-3})^2 \cdot (2^2)^{-4}$	$45)  \frac{1}{3^{-5}} \cdot 3^{-8}$	$46)  \frac{(2^3)^{-4} \cdot (2^{-5})^{-2}}{(2^{-3})^3}$