

Summary

Any base raised to a negative exponent is equal to the reciprocal of the base raised to a positive exponent.

$$a^{-b} = \frac{1}{a^b}$$

Let's



Don't forget:
Anything raised to a zero is 1
 $a^0 = 1$

Ex. 1 Write as a power with a positive exponent and then evaluate (No decimals-leave as a fraction)

a) 4^{-2}
 $= \frac{1}{4^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{16}$

b) $(1234567)^0$
 $= 1$

c) 5^{-3}
 $= \frac{1}{5^3}$
 $= \frac{1}{125}$

d) $3^{-7} \times 3^5$
 $= 3^{-7+5}$
 $= 3^{-2}$
 $= \frac{1}{3^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{9}$

e) $(2^5)^{-1}$
 $= 2^{-5}$
 $= \frac{1}{2^5}$
 $= \frac{1}{32}$

f) $(3^{-2})^{-4}$
 $= 3^{-2 \times -4}$
 $= 3^8$
 $= 6561$

g) $10^{-5} \div 10^{-3}$
 $= 10^{-5 - (-3)}$
 $= 10^{-2}$
 $= \frac{1}{10^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{100}$

Ex. 2 Evaluate and explain how the powers are different

a) -2^4
 $= -2^4$
 $= -16$

b) 2^{-4}
 $= \frac{1}{2^4}$
 $= \frac{1}{16}$

c) $(-2)^{-4}$
 $= \frac{1}{(-2)^4}$
 $= \frac{1}{16}$

d) $(-2)^4$
 $= 16$