Lesson 2

GCSE (Year 9) Mathematics Index Form

2.1 The First Four Laws

In lesson 1, four Laws concerning numbers written in index form were deduced,

The 1st Law

When multiplying, same base indices add,

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

The 2nd Law

When dividing, same base indices subtract,

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

The 3rd Law

When powering a power, indices multiply,

$$\left(a^{m}\right)^{n} = a^{mn}$$

The 4th Law

A square root halves the index,

$$\sqrt{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{2}}$$

2.2 An Index of Half

An interesting consequence of the 4th Law was deduced by letting m = 1. This gave a result which is sufficiently important to make it the 5th Law

5th Law

A square root can be replaced with an index of $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\sqrt{a} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

The following clever calculation, in which the number 16 is rewritten as 2^4 , shows that the 5th law can be deduced from the 3rd,

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

= 2²
= 4

2.3 An Index of Zero

The 2nd Law also gives rise to a surprising result. Recall that it says that "When dividing, same base indices subtract" For example,

$$\frac{7^5}{7^3} = 7^2$$

Now consider the similar calculation $\frac{7^4}{7^4}$ in two different ways:

 \diamond Firstly, pretty much anything divided by itself is 1,

$$\frac{7^4}{7^4} = 1$$

 \diamond Secondly, by the 2nd Law,

$$\frac{7^4}{7^4} = 7^{4-4} = 7^0$$

It is said that "Mathematics abhors a contradiction" by which is meant that the same question tackled in different ways should lead to equivalent answers. So, the two seemingly different answers must in fact equal each other.

That is, $7^0 = 1$

6th Law

Any real number to the power zero equals one

(with the sole exception of 0^0 which is undefined)

$$a^0 = 1 \qquad a \neq 0$$

Example

$$11^{5} \times 11^{0}$$

= $11^{5} \times 1$ using the 6th Law
= 11^{5}

This example could have also been done using the 1st Law.

GCSE (Year 9) Mathematics Index Form

Index Form Race N° 2 Do NOT use a calculator

Write answers in prime index form, p^m , for some prime, p, and some real number, m*Target time : 15 minutes*

- (**a**) $17^{15} \times 17^{10}$ (**b**) $7^8 \times 7^0$ (**c**) $107^0 \times 107^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- (**d**) $5^4 \times 5$ (**e**) $(5^4)^6$ (**f**) $(5^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- (g) $(13^{\frac{1}{2}})^{12}$ (h) $7^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 7^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (i) $(17^{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (17^{2})^{4}$

(**j**)
$$\frac{11^{13}}{11^8}$$
 (**k**) $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ (**1**) $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}$

- (**m**) $\frac{17^{\frac{1}{2}}}{17^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ (**n**) $\frac{23^{0.5}}{23^{0}}$ (**o**) $19^{0} \times 19$
- (**p**) $(29^{20})^3 \times 29^7$ (**q**) $(7^{10})^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{7^{14}}{7^3}$ (**r**) $(2^8)^8 \times 2^5$

(s)
$$\frac{5^7}{5^2} \times \frac{5^0}{5^3}$$
 (t) $\frac{13^{14} \times 13^6}{13^2 \times 13^8}$ (u) $\sqrt{41^{22}}$

$$(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{7^1}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \frac{7^2}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$
 $(\mathbf{w}) = (\sqrt{13^6})^0$ $(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{(5^8)^4}{(5^2)^5}$

$$(\mathbf{y}) \quad \sqrt{19^{56}} \qquad (\mathbf{z}) \quad \sqrt{\frac{(5^4)^{11}}{5^6}}$$



This document is a part of a **Mathematics Community Outreach Project** initiated by Shrewsbury School It may be freely duplicated and distributed, unaltered, for non-profit educational use In October 2020, Shrewsbury School was voted "**Independent School of the Year 2020**" © 2021 Number Wonder

Teachers may obtain detailed worked solutions to the exercises by email from mhh@shrewsbury.org.uk

GCSE (Year 9) Mathematics Index Form

Index Form Race N° 3 Do NOT use a calculator

Write answers in prime index form, p^m , for some prime, p, and some real number, m*Target time : 15 minutes*

- (**a**) $17^{50} \times 17^{60}$ (**b**) $\sqrt{13^{48}}$ (**c**) $11^{45} \times 11^{0}$
- (**d**) $\frac{19^{33}}{19^{11}}$ (**e**) $23^{25} \times 23^4$ (**f**) $(13^{44})^2$
- (g) $(\sqrt{3})^8$ (h) $p^{21} \times p^{53}$ (i) $\sqrt{\sqrt{5^{20}}}$
- (**j**) $\frac{p^{36}}{p^4}$ (**k**) $(p^5)^{10}$ (**1**) $\frac{47^7}{47}$
- (**m**) $p^{53} \times p$ (**n**) $\frac{(7^8)^5}{(7^6)^3}$ (**o**) $\frac{p^{25}}{p}$
- (**p**) $(p^9)^3 \times p^{23}$ (**q**) $(17^{20})^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{17^{12}}{17^3}$ (**r**) $(31^7)^7 \times 31^5$

(s)
$$\frac{p^9}{p^2} \times \frac{p^7}{p^6}$$
 (t) $\frac{p^5 \times p^7}{p^8}$ (u) $\sqrt{p^{24}}$

$$(\mathbf{v}) \quad \frac{7^{10}}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \frac{7^{20}}{7^{\frac{1}{2}}} \qquad (\mathbf{w}) \quad p^{\frac{1}{2}} \times p^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad (\mathbf{x}) \quad \frac{(p^7)^4}{(p^2)^6}$$

(y)
$$\sqrt{17^{12} \times 17^{26}}$$
 (z) $\sqrt{\frac{(23^2)^{14}}{23^8}}$



This document is a part of a **Mathematics Community Outreach Project** initiated by Shrewsbury School It may be freely duplicated and distributed, unaltered, for non-profit educational use In October 2020, Shrewsbury School was voted "**Independent School of the Year 2020**" © 2021 Number Wonder

Teachers may obtain detailed worked solutions to the exercises by email from mhh@shrewsbury.org.uk