

Lesson 6

GCSE (Year 9) Mathematics Index Form

6.1 The Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic and Indices

The fundamental theorem of arithmetic says that any[†] positive integer which is not prime can be written as a product of primes.

Examples : (i) $35 = 5 \times 7$
 (ii) $12 = 2^2 \times 3$

This idea is the key to answering harder questions involving indices.

6.2 The 8th Law : The Distributive Law

$$\begin{aligned} & 35^3 \\ &= (5 \times 7)^3 \\ &= (5 \times 7) \times (5 \times 7) \times (5 \times 7) \\ &= 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \\ &= 5^3 \times 7^3 \\ &\therefore 35^3 = (5 \times 7)^3 = 5^3 \times 7^3 \end{aligned}$$

The 8nd Law : The Distributive Law

$$(a \times b)^m = a^m \times b^m$$

6.3 'Together' Questions

Write answers in prime index form, $p^m q^n$, where p and q are prime numbers.

(a) 15^4

(b) 12^5

(c) $6^3 \times 2^2$

(d) $10^3 \times 2^5$

(e) $21^4 \times 3^2$

(f) $20^3 \times 10^2$

[†] Except the number 1.

6.4 Exercise

Question 1

Complete the following tables,

Number	Written as a power of 2
2	2^1
4	2^2
	2^3
16	
	2^5
	2^6
128	

Number	Written as a power of 3
3	3^1
9	3^2
	3^3
	3^4
243	
729	
2187	

Write answers in prime index form, $p^m q^n$, where p and q are prime numbers.

(a) 6^8

(b) 18^5

(c) 12^7

(d) $6^3 \times 2^3$

(e) $18^3 \times 3^9$

(f) $\frac{6^5}{2^3}$

(g) 24^5

(h) $128^2 \times 2187^7$

(i) $\frac{6^9}{6^2}$

Question 2

Complete the following tables,

Number	Written as a power of 3
3	
	3^2
	3^3
81	
	3^5
729	
2187	

Number	Written as a power of 5
5	
	5^2
	5^3
625	
	5^5
15625	
78125	

Write answers in prime index form, $p^m q^n$, where p and q are prime numbers.

(a) 15^7

(b) 75^4

(c) 45^8

(d) $15^5 \times 3^4$

(e) $75^4 \times 3^7$

(f) $\frac{15^8}{3^5}$

(g) $45^7 \times 5^8$

(h) $729^3 \times 15625^6$

(i) $\frac{15^9}{15^4}$

Question 3

Complete the following tables,

Number	Written as a power of 2
2	
	2^2
	2^3
16	
	2^5
	2^6
	2^7

Number	Written as a power of 5
5	
	5^2
125	
	5^4
	5^5
15625	
78125	

Write answers in prime index form, $p^m q^n$, where p and q are prime numbers.

(a) 10^{12}

(b) 50^{14}

(c) 20^{18}

(d) $10^5 \times 4^3$

(e) $50^4 \times 25^4$

(f) $\frac{50^8}{10^5}$

(g) $16^7 \times 10^8$

(h) $78125^3 \times 100^6$

(i) $\frac{40^9}{20^4}$

Question 4

(a) Write 135 as a product of primes.

(b) Hence, or otherwise, write in prime index form, $p^m q^n$, where p and q are prime numbers, the value of;

$$135^6 \times 15^5$$

Question 5

(a) Write 180 as a product of primes.

(b) Hence, or otherwise, write in prime index form, $p^m q^n$, where p and q are prime numbers, the value of;

$$180^6 \times 6^8$$