

1.2 Indices

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

KEY WORDS index

<!-- Session 2 native-skill companion -->

Objective

Practise indices within the labelled native lessons. Public original tasks; locally authored answer guidance.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ Integer indices and standard form · Foundation

Use integer powers, square and cube roots and standard form with $1 \leq a < 10$. In multiplying powers with the same base, add indices; in division, subtract them.

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

$0.000072 = 7.2 \times 10^{-5}$. Also $2^3 \times 2^4 = 2^7 = 128$. The square root of 81 is 9. Check a standard-form answer by writing it out as a decimal.

Index laws do not turn a sum into a single power: $2^3 + 2^4 = 24$, not 2^7 . Do not round a surd when an exact answer is requested.

This Foundation/Core lesson excludes fractional powers and surd rationalisation. Estimate a result before using a calculator and retain the required precision.

■ Indices, surds and standard form · Higher

For the same positive base, multiplication adds indices and division subtracts them. A negative index means reciprocal; a fractional index represents a root. Standard form has $1 \leq a < 10$.

$$a^m a^n = a^{m+n}, \quad a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}, \quad a^{m/n} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m$$

$0.000072 = 7.2 \times 10^{-5}$. Also $16^{(3/4)} = (16^{(1/4)})^3 = 2^3 = 8$. Simplify $\sqrt{72} = 6\sqrt{2}$, then rationalise $1/\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}/2$.

Index laws do not turn a sum into a single power: $2^3 + 2^4 = 24$, not 2^7 . Do not round a surd when an exact answer is requested.

Check powers of ten against the original quantity. Use surds for exact geometry, and round only the final length when the question asks for a decimal.

$$0.000072 = 7.2 \times 10^{-5}$$

7.2 is the coefficient; -5 is the power

The coefficient is between 1 and 10

Original native-lesson illustration; labels belong to its worked example.

2 Practice

2.1 (Foundation) Evaluate $2^3 \times 2^4$.

2.2 (Foundation) Evaluate 2^3 .

2.3 (Foundation) Write 7.2×10^{-5} as a decimal.

2.4 (Higher) Evaluate $16^{(3/4)}$.

2.5 (Higher) Evaluate $2^{(-3)}$.

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Decide whether this claim is true. Justify with a concrete calculation or counterexample: For every positive a , $a^2 + a^3$ equals a^5 .

Solutions

2.1 Same base: add indices. $2^3 \times 2^4 = 2^7 = 128$.

2.2 $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.

2.3 Move the decimal point five places left: $7.2 \times 10^{-5} = 0.000072$.

2.4 $16 = 2^4$, so $16^{3/4} = 2^3 = 8$.

2.5 A negative index gives a reciprocal: $2^{-3} = 1/8 = 0.125$.

3.1 False. At $a=2$, $a^2 + a^3 = 4 + 8 = 12$, while $a^5 = 32$. Adding exponents applies to multiplication of powers with the same base.

Local review guidance: show the chosen method; give the checked result; explain the condition or failed shortcut. This is authored classroom guidance.