

**Mastery Checkpoint 3: The Law of Exponents and Polynomials Toolkit****Laws of Exponents**

Law	Examples	
$x^m x^n = x^{m+n}$ for all $x$		
$\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$ for $x \neq 0$		
$(x^m)^n = x^{mn}$ for all $x$		
$x^0 = 1$ for $x \neq 0$		
$x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$ for $x \neq 0$		
$x^{m/n} = \sqrt[n]{x^m}$ for $x \geq 0$		

	Expression	Generalization	Why is this true?
a.	$x^{25} \cdot x^{40} = ?$	$x^m \cdot x^n = ?$	
b.	$\frac{x^{36}}{x^{13}} = ?$	$\frac{x^m}{x^n} = ?$	
c.	$(x^5)^{12} = ?$	$(x^m)^n = ?$	
d.	$k^{-5} = ?$	$x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$	

**Changing forms**

The line  $-6x + 2y = 10$  is written in **standard form**:  $ax + by = c$ . Can you easily tell what the slope of the line is?  $m = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . It's starting value?  $b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Solve for  $y$

a.  $-6x + 2y = 10$

Solve for  $x$

b.  $9x - 3y = 15$

**Solve Absolute Value Equations**

One way to solve absolute value equations is to think about “looking inside” the absolute value. The “inside” must be positive or negative, so you should solve the equation both ways. For example, you could record your steps as shown below.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 |5 - 2x| = 19 \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 \begin{array}{l}
 5 - 2x = 19 \\
 -2x = 14 \\
 x = -7
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 5 - 2x = -19 \\
 -2x = -24 \\
 x = 12
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Solve the equation. Be sure to find all possible answers and check your solutions

a.  $|9 + 3x| = 39$

Check

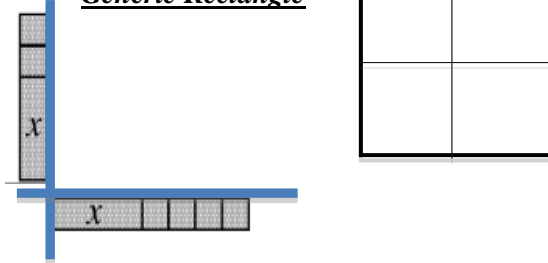
# Multiplying Polynomials with Generic Rectangles (Punnett squares)

Multiply  $(x+2)(x+4)$ .

Write answer as a product and a sum.

	G	g
G	GG	Gg
g	Gg	gg

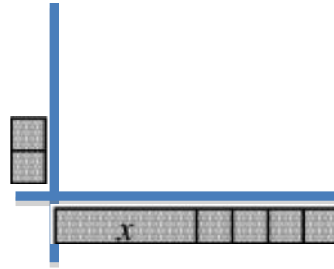
Using Tiles:                      With  
Generic Rectangle



$$\frac{\text{Product}}{\text{base times height}} = \frac{\text{Sum}}{\text{area}}$$

Multiply  $2(x+4)$

Using Tiles:



With Generic Rectangle

$$\frac{\text{Product}}{\text{base times height}} = \frac{\text{Sum}}{\text{area}}$$

## The Distributive Property

The Distributive Property states that for any three terms  $a, b$ , and  $c$  that  $a$  gets multiplied by each term inside.

$$a(b+c) =$$

Examples: Multiply the following:

$$2(x+4)$$

$$3x(x - 2y + 3)$$

$$(x+2)(x+4)$$

Is it true that  $(x + 9)^2 = x^2 + 81$ ?

## Solving Equations with ( )

If an equation has parenthesis ( ), this means the first step could be multiplying. Multiply with the distributive property or generic rectangles to eliminate the ( ), then solve using "legal moves".

Ex: Solve for x:

$$4 - 3(x + 2) = 19$$

Steps

Check: