




Mathematics-9
Exercise 2.4

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LAW OF EXPONENTS / INDICES

Base and Exponent (K.B+U.B)

In the exponential notation a^n (read as a to the nth power) we call 'a' as the base and 'n' as the exponent or the power to which the base is raised.

Laws of Exponents (K.B+U.B)

If $a, b \in R$ and m, n are positive integers, then

(i) $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$

(ii) $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$

(iii) $(ab)^n = a^n b^n$

(iv) $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}, b \neq 0$

(v) $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}, a \neq 0$

(vi) $a^0 = 1$ where $a \neq 0$

(vii) $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$ where $a \neq 0$

Example # 2

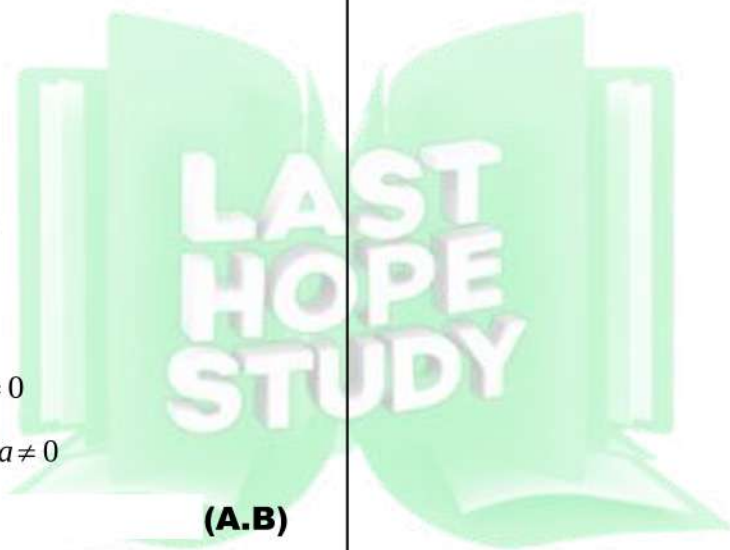
(A.B)

(ii) Simplify: $\frac{4(3)^n}{3^{n+1} - 3^n}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{4(3)^n}{3^{n+1} - 3^n} \\ &= \frac{4(3)^n}{3^n \times 3 - 3^n} \quad \because a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n} \\ &= \frac{4(3)^n}{3^n(3-1)} \quad \because \frac{a^n}{a^n} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{4(3)^n}{3^{n+1} - 3^n} = 2 \end{aligned}$$



Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

Exercise 2.4

Q.1 Use laws of exponents to simplify.

(i)
$$\frac{(243)^{\frac{2}{3}}(32)^{-1/5}}{\sqrt{(196)^{-1}}} \quad \text{(A.B)}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(243)^{\frac{2}{3}}(32)^{-1/5}}{\sqrt{(196)^{-1}}} \\ &= \frac{(3^5)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (2^5)^{-1/5}}{\sqrt{[(14)^2]^{-1}}} \quad \text{(Factorization)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(3)^{\frac{10}{3}} \times 2^{-1}}{\sqrt{[(14)^{-1}]^2}} \quad \because (a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$= \frac{(3)^{\frac{10}{3}} \times 2^{-1}}{(14)^{-1}} \quad \because \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a$$

$$= \frac{7 \times \cancel{2}}{(3)^{\frac{10}{3}} \times \cancel{2}} \quad \because a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}, \frac{a^n}{a^n} = 1$$

$$= \frac{7}{3^{\frac{10}{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{7}{\sqrt[3]{3^{10}}} \quad \because \sqrt[n]{a} = (a)^{1/n}$$

$$= \frac{7}{\sqrt[3]{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}}$$

$$= \frac{7}{\sqrt[3]{3^3 \times 3^3 \times 3^3 \times 3}}$$

$$= \frac{7}{\sqrt[3]{3^3} \times \sqrt[3]{3^3} \times \sqrt[3]{3^3} \times \sqrt[3]{3}} \quad \because \sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{b}$$

$$= \frac{7}{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times \sqrt[3]{3}} \quad \because \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{7}{27\sqrt[3]{3}} \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{(243)^{\frac{2}{3}}(32)^{-1/5}}{\sqrt{(196)^{-1}}} = \frac{7}{27\sqrt[3]{3}} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $(2x^5y^{-4})(-8x^{-3}y^2)$ (A.B)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & (2x^5y^{-4})(-8x^{-3}y^2) \\ &= 2(-8)x^5 \cdot x^{-3} \cdot y^{-4} \cdot y^2 \\ &= -16x^{5-3}y^{-4+2} \quad \because a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n} \\ &= -16x^2y^{-2} \\ &= \frac{-16x^2}{y^2} \quad \because a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x^5y^{-4})(-8x^{-3}y^2) = \frac{-16x^2}{y^2}$$

(iii) $\left[\frac{x^{-2}y^{-1}z^{-4}}{x^4y^{-3}z^0} \right]^{-3}$ (A.B)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{x^{-2}y^{-1}z^{-4}}{x^4y^{-3}z^0} \right]^{-3} \\ &= [x^{-2-4}y^{-1+3}z^{-4-0}]^{-3} \quad \because \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \\ &= (x^{-6}y^{+2}z^{-4})^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (x^{-6})^{-3}(y^2)^{-3}(y^{-4})^{-3} \quad \because (ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$= x^{18}y^{-6}z^{12} \quad \because \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$= \frac{x^{18}z^{12}}{y^6} \quad \because a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{x^{-2}y^{-1}z^{-4}}{x^4y^{-3}z^0} \right]^{-3} = \frac{x^{18}z^{12}}{y^6}$$

(iv) $\frac{(81)^n \cdot 3^5 - (3)^{4n-1} (243)}{(9^{2n})(3^3)}$ (A.B)

Solution:

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(81)^n \cdot 3^5 - (3)^{4n-1} (243)}{(9^{2n})(3^3)} \\ &= \frac{(3^4)^n \cdot 3^5 - 3^{4n} \cdot 3^{-1} \cdot 3^5}{(3^2)^{2n} \cdot 3^3} \quad (\text{factorization}) \\ &= \frac{3^{4n} \cdot 3^5 - 3^{4n} \cdot 3^{-1+5}}{3^{4n} \cdot 3^3} \quad \because (a^m)^n = a^{mn} \\ &= \frac{3^{4n} \cdot 3^5 - 3^{4n} \cdot 3^4}{3^{4n} \cdot 3^3} \quad \because a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n} \\ &= \frac{3^{4n} \cdot 3^4 (3-1)}{3^{4n} \cdot 3^3} \quad (\text{taking common}) \\ &= 3^{4n-4n} \cdot 3^{4-3} \cdot (2) \quad \because \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \\ &= 3^0 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 2 \\ &= 1 \times 3 \times 2 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

Q.2 Show that

$$\left[\frac{x^a}{x^b} \right]^{a+b} \times \left[\frac{x^b}{x^c} \right]^{b+c} \times \left[\frac{x^c}{x^a} \right]^{c+a} = 1$$

(K.B+A.B+U.B)

(LHR 2018, 19, SGD 2017, SWL 2017)

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} &= \left[\frac{x^a}{x^b} \right]^{a+b} \times \left[\frac{x^b}{x^c} \right]^{b+c} \times \left[\frac{x^c}{x^a} \right]^{c+a} \\ &= (x^{a-b})^{a+b} \times (x^{b-c})^{b+c} \times (x^{c-a})^{c+a} \\ &\quad \because \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \\ &= x^{(a-b)(a+b)} \times x^{(b-c)(b+c)} \times x^{(c-a)(c+a)} \\ &\quad \because (a^m)^n = a^{mn} \\ &= x^{a^2-b^2} \times x^{b^2-c^2} \times x^{c^2-a^2} \\ &= x^{a^2-b^2+b^2-c^2+c^2-a^2} \quad \because a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n} \\ &= x^0 \quad \because a^0 = 1 \\ &= 1 = \text{R.H.S} \end{aligned}$$

Proved
Q.3 Simplify

$$(i) \quad \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (27)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (60)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(180)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (4)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (9)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \quad (\text{A.B})$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (27)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (60)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(180)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (4)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (9)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \\ &= \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (3^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (2^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (3^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \quad (\text{factorization}) \\ &= \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 3 \times (2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 5^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (3^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (5)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\quad \because (a^m)^n = a^{mn}, (ab)^n = a^n b^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 3 \times 2 \times 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 5^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2 \times 3 \times 5^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= 2^{\frac{1}{3}-1-\frac{2}{3}} \times 3^{1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} \times 5^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\because \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}, \therefore a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2^{\frac{1+2}{3}-3} \times 3^0 \times 5^0 \\ &= 2^{\frac{1+2}{3}-3} \times 1 \times 1 \quad \because a^0 = 1 \\ &= 2^{\frac{3}{3}-3} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (27)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (60)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(180)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (4)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (9)^{\frac{1}{4}}} = 2$$

$$(ii) \quad \text{Simplify: } \sqrt{\frac{(216)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (25)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(0.04)^{\frac{1}{2}}}} \quad (\text{A.B})$$

(GRW 2019, RWP 2018, 19)

Solution:

$$\sqrt{\frac{(216)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (25)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(0.04)^{\frac{1}{2}}}}$$

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{\frac{(6^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (5^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(\frac{4}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \text{(factorization)} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{6^2 \times 5}{\left(\frac{25 \times 100}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \because a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}, (a^m)^n = a^{mn} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{6^2 \times 5}{(25)^{\frac{1}{2}}}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{6^2 \times 5}{(5^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}} \quad \because (a^m)^n = a^{mn} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{6^2 \times 5}{5}} \quad \because \frac{a^n}{a^n} = 1 \\
 &= \sqrt{6^2} \\
 &= 6 \quad \because \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a \\
 \Rightarrow &\sqrt{\frac{(216)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (25)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(0.04)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) $5^{2^3} \div (5^2)^3$ **(A.B)**

(LHR 2018, 21, GRW 2017, 21, SWL 2019, FSD 2021, SGD 2017, 21)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &5^{2^3} \div (5^2)^3 \\
 &= 5^8 \div 5^6 \quad \because (a^m)^n = a^{mn} \\
 &= 5^{8-6} \quad \because \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \\
 &= 5^2 \\
 &= 25 \\
 \Rightarrow &5^{2^3} \div (5^2)^3 = 25
 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) $(x^3)^2 \div x^{3^2}, x \neq 0$ **(A.B)**

(LHR 2017, FSD 2017, SWL 2017, D.G.K 2018)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(x^3)^2 \div x^{3^2} \\
 &= x^6 \div x^9 \quad \because (a^m)^n = a^{mn} \\
 &= x^{6-9} \quad \because \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \\
 &= x^{-3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x^3} \quad \because a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \\
 \Rightarrow &(x^3)^2 \div x^{3^2} = \frac{1}{x^3}
 \end{aligned}$$