ALGEBRA Chapter 1

2th Session II

LEYES DE EXPONENTES
PARA LA POTENCIACIÓN





HELICO MOTIVATING





Reto matemático

¿Puedes operar mentalmente la siguiente expresión y dar la respuesta en menos de 10 segundos?

$$\left(\left(\left(((2021)^{2}\right)^{3}\right)^{4}...\right)^{0}\right)^{-1}$$
RPTA: 1

HELICO THEORY CHAPTHER 1



POTENCIACIÓN

DEFINICIÓN

$$a^n = P$$

Donde:

 α = Base

n = Exponente

P = Potencia

 $a \in \mathbb{R}$; $n \in \mathbb{Z}$; $P \in \mathbb{R}$

Ejm:

$$2^{5} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 32$$
$$(-3)^{3} = (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3) = -27$$
$$(-10)^{2} = (-10) \times (-10) = 100$$

Anotación $(-)^{Par} = +$ $(-)^{Impar} = -$

POTENCIAS BÁSICAS

1. Exponente Cero

$$b \neq 0; (b)^0 = 1$$

2. Exponente Unitario

$$b^1 = b$$

3. Exponente Negativo

$$b^{-n} = \frac{1}{b^n}$$

$$b \neq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n$$

$$a \wedge b \neq 0$$

Ejm:

$$\checkmark$$
 (2020)⁰ = 1

$$\checkmark$$
 (17)¹ = 17

$$\checkmark 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\checkmark \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{4}{1}\right)^2 = 16$$

TEOREMAS RELATIVOS A LA POTENCIACIÓN

1. Multiplicación de bases iguales

$$x^n \cdot x^m = x^{n+m}$$

$$\checkmark 2^3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^2 = 2^{3+1+2} = 2^6 = 64$$

$$x^n \cdot x^m = x^{n+m}$$
 $\checkmark 2^3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^2 = 2^{3+1+2} = 2^6 = 64$ $\checkmark 5^4 \cdot 5^{-3} \cdot 5^2 = 5^{4-3+2} = 5^3 = 125$

2. División de bases iguales

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

$$\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n} \qquad \checkmark \frac{3^7}{3^5} = 3^{7-5} = 3^2 = 9$$

$$x \neq 0$$

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3. Potencia de potencia

Ojo
$$(x^n)^m = x^m$$

$$((2)^3)^1)^2 = 2^{3 \times 1 \times 2} = 2^6 = 64$$
Nota: $(x^n)^m \neq x^{n^m}$

$$(x^n)^m = (x^m)^n$$
Ejm: $(x^2)^3 \neq x^2$

$$x^6 \neq x^8$$

4. Potencia de una multiplicación

$$(x^{r}.y^{s})^{n} = x^{r.n}.y^{s.n}$$

$$(x^{3}.y^{1}z^{5})^{3} = x^{3\times3}.y^{1\times3}.y^{5\times3}$$

$$= x^{9}.y^{3}.y^{15}$$

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5. Potencia de una división

$$\left(\frac{x^r}{y^s}\right)^x = \frac{x^{r.n}}{y^{s.n}}; \forall y \neq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{x^{5}.y^{3}}{z^{2}}\right)^{4} = \frac{x^{20}.y^{12}}{z^{8}}$$

HELICO PRACTICE CHAPTHER 1



1. Indique el equivalente de

$$F = x^6$$
. $[x^{-2} cdot x^4]^5$. x^{-14} ; $x \neq 0$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$F = x^6 \cdot [x^{-2} \cdot x^4]^5 \cdot x^{-14}$$

$$F = x^6$$
. $[x^2]^5$. x^{-14}

$$F = x^6, x^{10}, x^{-14}$$

$$F = x^2$$

$$x^n \cdot x^m = x^{n+m}$$

$$(x^n)^m = x^{n.m}$$

2. Reduzca

$$E = \frac{x^3 \cdot x^3 \cdot x^3 \cdot \dots \cdot x^3}{x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x}; x \neq 0$$

$$(6n - 18) veces$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$E = \frac{(x^3)^{(2n-5)}}{x^{6n-18}} = \frac{x^{6n-15}}{x^{6n-18}} - E = x^{-15-(-18)} = x^3$$

$$(x^n)^m = x^{n.m}$$

$$\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}; x \neq 0$$

3. Efectúe

$$P = \frac{\left((7^2)^3 \right)^2 \cdot 7^{-3^2}}{\left(7^4 \right)^{-3} \cdot \left((7^2)^2 \right)^3}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$P = \frac{\left((7^2)^3 \right)^2 \cdot 7^{-3^2}}{(7^4)^{-3} \cdot \left((7^2)^2 \right)^3} = \frac{7^{2 \times 3 \times 2} \cdot 7^{-9}}{7^{4 \times (-3)} \cdot 7^{2 \times 2 \times 3}}$$

$$P = \frac{7^{12}.7^{-9}}{7^{-12}.7^{12}} = \frac{7^3}{7^0} = 343$$

$$(x^n)^m = x^{n.m}$$

$$(x^n)^m \neq x^{n^m}$$

$$x^n \cdot x^m = x^{n+m}$$

4. Simplifique

$$T = \frac{8^{2x+3} \cdot 16^{3x+1}}{32^{3x+2} \cdot 8^{x+1}}$$

RESOLUCIÓN
$$T = \frac{(2^3)^{2x+3} \cdot (2^4)^{3x+1}}{(2^5)^{3x+2} \cdot (2^3)^{x+1}}$$

$$T = \frac{2^{6x+9} \cdot 2^{12x+4}}{2^{15x+10} \cdot 2^{3x+3}} = \frac{3^{18x+13}}{3^{18x+13}}$$

$$\rightarrow T = 1$$

RECORDEMOS

Nota:

$$8 = 2^3$$
; $16 = 2^4$
 $32 = 2^5$

$$x^{n+m} = x^n \cdot x^m$$

5. Simplifique

$$Q = \left(\frac{1}{625}\right)^{-4^{-1}} - \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{-3^{-1}} - \left(\frac{1}{32}\right)^{-5^{-1}}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$Q = \left(\frac{1}{625}\right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \left(\frac{1}{32}\right)^{-\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$Q = (625)^{\frac{1}{4}} - (27)^{\frac{1}{3}} - (32)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$Q = (5^{4})^{\frac{1}{4}} - (3^{3})^{\frac{1}{3}} - (2^{5})^{\frac{1}{5}} = 5 - 3 - 2$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{n}$$

$$\boldsymbol{a} \wedge \boldsymbol{b} \neq \boldsymbol{0}$$

$$Q = 0$$

La edad del profesor José esta dado por el valor de G , si $G = \frac{(125)^3 \cdot (81)^2}{(27)^2 \cdot (625)^2}$ $x^m = x^{m-n}; x \neq 0$ La edad del profesor José está dado

RESOLUCIÓN

$$G = \frac{(125)^3 \cdot (81)^2}{(27)^2 \cdot (625)^2} = \frac{(5^3)^3 \cdot (3^4)^2}{(3^3)^2 \cdot (5^4)^2}$$

$$G = \frac{(5)^9 \cdot (3)^8}{(3)^6 \cdot (5)^8} = (5)^{9-8} \cdot (3)^{8-6} = (5)^1 \cdot (3)^2$$
$$G = 45$$

$$\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}; x \neq 0$$

La edad de José es 45 años

7. Reduzca

$$T = \frac{5^{n+2} + 5^{n+1} - 5^n}{5^{n+1} + 5^n}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$T = \frac{5^{n}.5^{2} + 5^{n}.5^{1} - 5^{n}}{5^{n}.5^{1} + 5^{n}}$$

$$T = \frac{5^{n}(5^{2} + 5 - 1)}{5^{n}(5^{1} + 1)} = \frac{29}{6}$$

$$x^{n+m} = x^n \cdot x^m$$

8. Siendo $2^x = 3$, evalúe

$$Q = (2^2)^x \cdot (2^{4x})^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$Q = (2^2)^{x} \cdot (2^{4x})^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$Q = (2^x)^2 \cdot (2)^{\frac{A^*x}{A}}$$

$$Q = (3)^2 \cdot (2)^x$$

$$Q = 9.3$$

$$Q = 27$$

RECORDEMOS

Nota: $(a^n)^m = (a^m)^n$