Importante señolor que

la confición entre un y an

es que son recipiocos.

Por tanto definimos las potencios

$$3_{5} = \frac{d}{1}$$

Regatives como el reciproca de la potencia

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

Problemas

2.26)

(a)
$$1^{-5} = \frac{1}{1^5} = \frac{1}{1} = 0$$

(b)
$$10^{-4} = \frac{1}{10^{4}} = \frac{1}{10,000}$$

(c)
$$2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(2)
$$56 - 2^3 = 56 - \frac{1}{2^3}$$

= $56 \cdot 2^3 = 56.0 - 448$

2.29)

$$\alpha$$
) 3^{5} , $3^{-5} = 3^{5}$. $\frac{1}{3^{5}} = 1$

$$(3^{-1} \cdot 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = (\frac{1}{24})$$

$$3^{15} \cdot 3^{-5} \cdot 3^{-4} \cdot 3^{-3}$$
$$3^{15} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{3}} = 3^{15} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{12}}$$

2.30)

$$a) \frac{1}{z^{-3}} = z^3 = 8$$

6)
$$\frac{1}{s^{-2}} = 5^2 = 25$$

()
$$\frac{1}{\alpha^{-1}}$$
 $y \alpha^{n}$ $\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^{-n}} = \alpha^{n}\right)$

2.31)

a)
$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} = 2$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} = 2^3 = 8$$

2.32)

$$(a) - 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{10^{-2}} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$(a) -3^{-2} = \frac{1}{-3^2} = -\frac{1}{9}$$
 $e)$ $\frac{1}{(-2)^{-3}} = \frac{1}{(-2)^3} = -(2)^3$ $= -(2)^3$

$$(b)(-3)^{-2} = \frac{1}{(-3)^2} = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$(9) (-2)^{-3} = \frac{1}{(-2)^3} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

d)
$$\frac{1}{(-3)^{-2}} = (-3)^2 = 9$$

(a)
$$2^{-3}$$
 y $(2^{-1})^3$ $2^{-3} = (2^{-1})^3$ $2^{-3} = (2^{-1})^3$ $2^{-3} = (2^{-1})^3$

$$z^{-1} = \left(z^{-1}\right)^{n}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n} = \frac{1}{z^{n}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n} = \frac{1}{z^{n}}$$

c)
$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$
, $\left(a^{-1}\right)^n = \frac{1}{a^n}$

$$\left(\alpha^{-n} = \left(\alpha^{-1}\right)^{n}\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{n}}$$

$$a^{-6}b^{-6} = (ab)^{-6}$$

$$a^{-6}b^{-6} = \frac{1}{a^6} \cdot \frac{1}{b^6} = \frac{1}{a^6 \cdot b^6}$$

$$(ab)^{-6} = \frac{1}{(ab)^6} = \frac{1}{a^{6.66}}$$

5.35)

$$(a) - 4^{16} = (2 \cdot 2)^{16} = 2^{16} \cdot 2^{16}$$

= 2^{32}

$$(-2)^{34} = 2^{34}$$

(b)
$$\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-11} = 8^{11} = (2^{1})^{11} = 2^{33}$$

 $(2^{-4})^{-8} = 2^{32}$

2.36)

$$\begin{array}{c} C \bigg) \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)^{-11} = 2^{33} \\ \left(x^4 y^{-2} \right) \left(x^{-1} y^5 \right) \\ \left(x^4 \cdot x^{-1} \right) \left(y^{-2} \cdot y^5 \right) \\ \left(x^3 \cdot y^3 = (x \cdot y)^3 \right) \\ \left((-2)^{34} = 2^{34} \right) \end{array}$$

168 = (14)8=232

Expraises

2.4.1)

$$(a) 2^{(-1)} = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(b)
$$3^{3} \cdot 3^{-4} = 3^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{4}} = 3^{3} = 23$$

(c)
$$z^3 - z^{-4} = z^3 - \frac{1}{z^4}$$

= $z^3 \cdot z^4 = z^4 = (128)$

(a)
$$1 \div 5^{-2} = 1 \div \frac{1}{5^2}$$

= $1 \cdot 5^2 = (25)$

(8)
$$(-3)^{-5} \cdot 3^3 = \frac{1}{(-3)^5} \cdot 3^3 = -\frac{1}{3^5} \cdot 3^3$$

= $-\left(3^3 \div 3^5\right)$
= $-\left(3^{-2}\right) = -\frac{1}{9}$

$$(f) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-3} \cdot 8^{-2} = 4^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8^{2}}$$

$$= 4^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4^{2} \cdot 2^{2}}$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8^{2}} = 0$$

2.4.2)

$$2 \div 2^{-4} = 2 \div \frac{1}{2^4}$$

= $2 \cdot 2^4 = 2^5 = (32)$

$$2.4.4)$$

$$3^{3}+3^{3}+3^{3}=243\cdot 3^{K}$$

$$3^{3}(3)=3^{4}$$

$$3^{4}-3^{5}\cdot 3^{-1}$$

$$3^4 = 3^5 \cdot 3^7$$

$$k = (1)$$

$$2^{12} = (2^3)^4 = 8^4 = (\frac{1}{8})^4$$

$$2^{12} = (\frac{1}{8})^{-4}$$

2.4:6)

$$(6a^{2}b)^{2} - 3a^{2}b^{3} = 6^{2}a^{4}b^{2} - 3a^{2}b^{3}$$

$$= 36a^{4}b^{2} - 3a^{2}b^{3}$$

$$= (12a^{2}b^{-1})$$