el cubo de un entero es llamado un cubo perfecto.

$$11 \left(ab\right)^{n} = a^{n} \cdot b^{n} \qquad 3) \left(a \div b\right)^{n} = a^{n} \div b^{n}$$

s)
$$\left(\frac{9}{1}\right)_{U} = \frac{\beta_{v}}{1}$$

2.10)
a)
$$(-4)^3 = -(4)^3 = (-64)$$

6)
$$\Lambda = 1$$
, $\Lambda^3 = 1$ $\Lambda = -2$, $\Lambda^3 = -8$ $\Lambda = 0$ $\Lambda = 0$ $\Lambda = -3$, $\Lambda^3 = -2$

$$n = -1$$
, $n^3 = -1$
 $n = 2$, $n^3 = 8$
 $n = 3$, $n^3 = 27$

$$\frac{(s^2)}{(-1)} + 1 = (-1)^2 + 1^2 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

2.13)
$$3^{4} = 81$$

$$81 \neq 64, \text{ per fanto } 3^{4} \neq 4^{3}$$

$$4^{3} = 64$$

$$y \text{ en general (por contra etemplo)}$$

$$a^{6} \neq 6^{4} \text{ pera 1 o mor rasos.}$$

La exponenciación NO es connutativa.

(a)
$$(2^2)^3 = 4^3 = 64$$

en general, operamos de orriba pora abado, es decir:

2.15)
$$\alpha^{5} \cdot \alpha^{5} = \alpha^{8}$$

$$(\alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha) \cdot (\alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha) = (\alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \alpha) = \alpha^{8}$$

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

$$q^{3} - q^{4} = q^{3}$$

$$q \cdot q \cdot q \cdot q \cdot q \cdot q \cdot \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^{4} =$$

$$= \left(q \cdot \frac{1}{q}\right) \cdot \left(q \cdot \frac{1}{q}\right) \cdot \left(q \cdot \frac{1}{q}\right) \cdot \left(q \cdot \frac{1}{q}\right) \cdot q \cdot q \cdot q$$

$$a^{m} \div a^{n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$para m y n enterer$$

$$possitives$$

$$2.18)(7^{5})^{3} = 7^{5.3}$$

$$(7.7.7.7.7)$$

$$(7.7.7.7.7)$$

$$(7.7.7.7.7) = 7^{15} = 7^{5.3}$$

$$(2.19)$$
 $(2^{1} \cdot 2^{1} - 2^{3} - 2^{3} - 2^{15} - 2^{3} - 2^{12})$

$$6)(2^6)^4 - 2^7 = 2^{24} - 2^7 = (2^{17})$$

$$c)_{4}^{6} - \theta^{2} = (2 \cdot 2)^{6} - (2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)^{2}$$

$$= (2^{2})^{6} - (2^{3})^{2} = 2^{12} - 2^{6}$$

$$= (2^{6})$$

2.20)
a)
$$12^{20,000} = 12^{10,000} = 144^{10,000}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{2^{6,60c}}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{3^{6,000}}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{7^{6,000}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{10,000 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{10,000}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{10,000}{$$

Exercises

2.2.1)
$$A = 2^{5} = 32$$

 $B = 3^{4} = 81$
 $C = 4^{3} = 64$
 $D = 5^{2} = 25$
2.2.2)
 $D = 4^{3} = 64$
 $D = 5^{2} = 25$

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

7.7.4

$$2^{5}(z^{5}+2^{5}+z^{3})-2^{3}$$

$$2^{5}(z^{6}+2^{7}+z^{2})\div 2^{3}=z^{5}(1)-2^{3}$$

$$=z^{2}(1)=(28)$$

()
$$3^4 - 5.8 = 3^4 - 40$$

= $81 - 40 = (41)$

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

$$= 2^{3} (4 - 2 - 1) = 2^{3} (1)$$

$$= 8$$

$$(1 - (-1)^{\parallel})^2 = (1 - (-1))^2 = (1 + 1)^2$$

= $2^2 = 4$

9)
$$5-7 \left(5^2-3^3\right)^4 = 5-7 \left(-2\right)^4$$

$$= 5-7 \left(2\right)^4$$

$$= 5-7 \left(16\right)$$

$$= 5-112 = -107$$

h)
$$3^{5}(2^{3}) - 2^{4}(3^{4})$$

$$3^{4} \cdot 3^{1}(2^{3}) - 2^{4}(3^{4})$$

$$3^{4} \cdot 2^{3}(3^{1} - 2^{1}) = 3^{4} \cdot 2^{3} = 81 \cdot 8 = 648$$

i)
$$88,868^4 - 22,222^4$$

$$= (22,222\cdot4)^4 - 22,222^4$$

$$= 22,222^4 \cdot 4^4 - 22,222^4$$

$$= 4^4 = 64.4 = (256)$$