

Laws of Indices

KS3 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Simplify $5^3 \times 5^4$, leaving your answer power of 5

Step 1 · Same base, multiplying → add the powers

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

Step 2 · Write the answer

$$5^7$$

Answer: 5^7

Check: $(5 \times 5 \times 5) \times (5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5)$ is seven 5s multiplied together ✓

2. Now try one with the steps

Simplify $7^8 \div 7^3$

Step 1 · Same base, dividing → subtract the powers

Step 2 · Write the answer

Answer:

3. Practice

Show your working. The marks tell you how much is expected.

1. Write $6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6$ power of 6. [1]

2. Simplify $3^4 \times 3^5$, leaving your answer power of 3. [1]

3. Simplify $10^7 \div 10^3$, leaving your answer power of 10. [1]

4. Work out 9^0 . [1]

5. Simplify $(2^3)^2$, leaving your answer power of 2. [1]
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6. Simplify $x^5 \times x^3$ [1]
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7. Simplify $y^9 \div y^4$ [1]
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8. Work out $2^3 \times 2^2$ ordinary number. [1]
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9. Simplify $4a^2 \times 3a^5$ [2]
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10. Simplify $(m^4)^3$ [1]
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11. Find the value of n if $5^n \times 5^3 = 5^{10}$. [1]
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12. Simplify $12p^8 \div 4p^3$ [2]
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13. Simplify $(3x^2)^3$ [2]
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14. Write 8^2 power of 2. [2]
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15. Simplify $(a^6 \times a^2) \div a^5$ [2]
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4. Before you hand it in

$3^4 \times 3^5 = 9^9$ (multiplying the bases)

The base stays the same. $3^4 \times 3^5$ is nine 3s multiplied together, which is 3^9 .

$x^5 \times x^3 = x^{15}$ (multiplying the powers)

When MULTIPLYING terms, ADD the powers: x^8 . You only multiply the powers for a power of a power, like $(x^5)^3 = x^{15}$.

 $5^0 = 1$

$5^3 \div 5^3 = 1$, and the law says it is 5^0 . So $5^0 = 1$. Any non-zero number to the power 0 is 1.

 $2^3 \times 3^2 = 6^5$

The laws only work when the bases match. Work it out: $2^3 \times 3^2 = 8 \times 9 = 72$.