

# 6:03 | Algebraic Expressions and Indices

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Examples

1 Write each of the following without using negative or fractional indices.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a } (x+1)^{-2} \\ &= [(x+1)^2]^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b } (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= [(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+1)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c } 2^{-x} \\ &= (2^x)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^x} \end{aligned}$$

2 Write each of the following in index form.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a } \frac{1}{(2x)^3} \\ \text{Let } p = 2x \\ \frac{1}{(2x)^3} = \frac{1}{p^3} \\ &= p^{-3} \\ &= (2x)^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b } \frac{1}{(x+3)^3} \\ \text{Let } p = x+3 \\ \frac{1}{(x+3)^3} = \frac{1}{p^3} \\ &= p^{-3} \\ &= (x+3)^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c } \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} \\ \text{Let } p = e^x+1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} = \frac{1}{p^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= p^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (e^x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

## Exercise

1 Write each of the following without using negative or fractional indices.

$$\text{a } (x+2)^{-3}$$

$$\text{b } (x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{c } (x+2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{d } 3^{-x}$$

$$\text{e } 3^{-2x}$$

$$\text{f } e^{-x}$$

$$\text{g } (e^x+2)^{-1}$$

$$\text{h } (e^{x+2})^{-1}$$

$$\text{i } (e^x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

2 Write each of the following in index form.

$$\text{a } \sqrt{2x+1}$$

$$\text{b } \sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$\text{c } \sqrt{e^x}$$

$$\text{d } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{e } \frac{1}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$\text{f } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}}$$

$$\text{g } x\sqrt{x+1}$$

$$\text{h } \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$\text{i } \frac{x^2}{x+1}$$

**6:03 Algebraic Expressions and Indices**

- 1 a  $\frac{1}{(x+2)^3}$     b  $\sqrt{x+2}$     c  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}}$     d  $\frac{1}{3^x}$     e  $\frac{1}{3^{2x}}$     f  $\frac{1}{e^x}$
- g  $\frac{1}{e^{x+2}}$     h  $\frac{1}{e^{x+2}}$     i  $\sqrt{e^x+2}$
- 2 a  $(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$     b  $(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$     c  $e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$  or  $e^{\frac{x}{2}}$     d  $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$     e  $(x+2)^{-2}$     f  $(x+2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
- g  $x(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$     h  $x(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$     i  $x^2(x+1)^{-1}$