

- Recall that we may write $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ as 3^4 and read it as three raise to the power four. In 3^4 , we call 3 as base and 4 as exponent. Similarly, when an integer 'a' is multiplied 'n' times the result is expressed as a^n . Here 'a' is called the base and 'n' is called as exponent.
- LAWS OF EXPONENTS:**

(i) $a^m \times a^n = a^{(m+n)}$	(ii) $a^m \div a^n = a^{(m-n)}$
(iii) $(a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$	(iv) $a^m \times b^m = (ab)^m$
(v) $a^m \div b^m = (a/b)^m$	(vi) $a^{-m} = (\frac{1}{a})^m$
- Further we recall that
 - (i) $a^0 = 1$
 - (ii) $(-1)^{\text{even number}} = 1$
 - (iii) $(-1)^{\text{odd number}} = -1$
- STANDARD FORM:**
- When a number is expressed as a decimal between 1.0 and 10.0 multiplied by a power of 10 is called its standard form. Thus $A \times 10^n$ is the standard form where $1 \leq A < 10$, n is an integer. For example, a number 2806196 can be expressed in standard form as 2.806196×10^6 .