Core knowledge

Topic: Indices

Links to simplifying calculations, standard form, algebraic expressions

Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example
1. Square Number	The number you get when you multiply a number by itself .	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225
		$9^2 = 9 \times 9 = 81$ $\sqrt{36} = 6$
2. Square Root	The number you multiply by itself to get another number.	$\sqrt{36} = 6$
	The reverse process of squaring a number.	because $6 \times 6 = 36$
3. Solutions to	Equations involving squares have two	Solve $x^2 = 25$
$x^2 =$	solutions, one positive and one negative.	x = 5 or x = -5
		This can also be written as $x = \pm 5$
4. Cube Number	The number you get when you multiply a	1, 8, 27, 64, 125
	number by itself and itself again.	$2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$
5. Cube Root	The number you multiply by itself and itself again to get another number.	$\sqrt[3]{125} = 5$
	The reverse process of cubing a number.	because $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$
6. Powers of	The powers of a number are that number raised to various powers.	The powers of 3 are:
		$3^1 = 3$
		$3^2 = 9$
		$3^3 = 27$
		$3^4 = 81$ etc.
7. Multiplication	When multiplying with the same base (number	$7^5 \times 7^3 = 7^8$
Index Law	or letter), add the powers.	$a^{12} \times a = a^{13}$
	$a^m imes a^n = a^{m+n}$	$4x^5 \times 2x^8 = 8x^{13}$
8. Division Index	When dividing with the same base (number or	$15^7 \div 15^4 = 15^3$
Law	letter), subtract the powers.	$x^9 \div x^2 = x^7$
		$20a^{11} \div 5a^3 = 4a^8$
	$a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$	2) E 10
9. Brackets	When raising a power to another power,	$(y^2)^5 = y^{10}$ $(6^3)^4 = 6^{12}$ $(5x^6)^3 = 125x^{18}$
Index Laws	multiply the powers together.	$(6^{\circ})^{1} = 6^{12}$
	$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$	$(5x^{*})^{*} = 125x^{*}$
10. Notable	$p = p^1$	$99999^0 = 1$
Powers	$p^{0} = 1$	
11. Negative	A negative power performs the reciprocal.	$3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}$
Powers	$a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$	$3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}$
12. Fractional Powers	The denominator of a fractional power acts as a 'root'.	$27^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\sqrt[3]{27}\right)^2 = 3^2 = 9$
		3 3 .
	The numerator of a fractional power acts as a normal power.	$\left(\frac{25}{16}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{25}}{\sqrt{16}}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{125}{64}$
	$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \left(\sqrt[n]{a} ight)^m$	
13. Negative	A negative power performs the reciprocal.	1 1
fractional	$a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$	$9^{-0.5} = \frac{1}{9^{0.5}} = \frac{1}{3}$
	a ⁻ ^m - <u>—</u>	2 0