

Exponent

1. 104 is not equal to which of the following?

100,000

0.1×10^5

$10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$

$10^2 \times 10^2$

10,000

ACT Test Study Guide with Practice Questions

2. Multiply 10^4 by 10^2

108

102

106

10^{-2}

103

3. Divide x^5 by x^2

x^7

x^4

x^{10}

x^3

$x^{2.5}$

4. Find 8.23×10^9

0.0000000823

0.00000823

8.23

823000000

82300000000

5. 83,000 equals:

83.0×10^4

8.3×10^4

8.3×10^3

83.0×10^5

83.0×10^2

6. .00875 equals:

8.75×10^{-2}

8.75×10^{-3}

8.75×10^{-4}

87.5×10^{-3}

875×10^{-4}

Answers & Explanations

1. A: $10^4=10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$, or 10,000.

2. C: When multiplying terms with the same base, the exponents should be added. Thus, $10^4 \cdot 10^2=10^6$.

3. D: When dividing terms with the same base, the exponents should be subtracted. Thus, $x^5/x^2 =x^3$.

4. D: The decimal will be moved to the right 9 places. Thus 7 zeros will be added to the right of 823, giving 8,230,000,000.

5. B: Moving the decimal to the right of the digit, 8, gives the equivalent expression, 8.3×10^4 , since there are 4 digits to the right of the 8.

6. B: Moving the decimal to the right of the 8 gives 8.75×10^{-3} , since the decimal must be moved 3 places to the right.

Additional Exponent

1. $46/28=$

2

8

16

32

64

2. Which of the following expressions is equal to xm^n ?

$(xm)^n$

$xm+n$

$xm \times n$

$n \times m$

3. There are 64 squares on a checkerboard. Bobby puts one penny on the first square, two on the second square, four on the third, eight on the fourth, and continues to double the number of coins at each square until he has covered all 64 squares. How many coins must he place upon the last square?

a. 264

b. $2^{64}-1$

c. 263

d. $2^{63}+1$

e. $2^{64}-2$

4. Which of the following expressions is equivalent to ?

a. $2x^8$

b. x^{15}

c. x^2

d. x^8

e. $2x^{15}$

5. Simplify the following expression:

$$50x^{18}t^6w^3z^{20} / 5x^5t^2w^2z^{19}$$

$10x^{13}t^3wz$

$10x^{13}t^4wz$

$10x^{12}t^4wz$

$10x^{13}t^4wz^2$

6. Simplify the following expression:

$$(3x^2 * 7x^7) + (2y^3 * 9y^{12})$$

$21x^{14} + 18y^{26}$

$10x^9 + 11y^{15}$

$21x^{14} + 18y^{15}$

$21x^9 + 18y^{15}$

7. Simplify the following expression:

$$(2x^4y^7m^2z) \cdot (5x^2y^3m^8)$$

$$10x^6y^9m^{10}z$$

$$7x^6y^{10}m^{10}z$$

$$10x^5y^{10}m^{10}z$$

$$10x^6y^{10}m^{10}z$$

8. If $24 = 4x$, then $x = ?$

2

4

6

8

9. If $34 = 9x$, then $x = ?$

2

4

6

8

16

10. If $6x/(62+62+62)=1/3$, then what is the value of x ?

2

3

4

5

Answers

1. C: Since 4 is the same as 2^2 , $4^6 = (2^2)^6 = 2^{12} = 2^{12}$. When dividing exponential numbers with the same base, simply subtract the exponent in the denominator from the exponent in the numerator:
 $2^{12}/2^8=2^{12-8}=2^4=16$.

2. A: To determine the power of a power, multiply the exponents. This example presents the reverse case: the product of exponents is equivalent to the power of a power. For example
 $2^{2*3}=2^6=64=4^3=(2^2)^3$,

3. C: To see this, consider the following table, which shows the numbers of coins added to the first few squares, and the equivalent powers of 2:

Square	1	2	3	4
Coins	1	2	4	8
Power of 2	2^0	2^1	2^2	2^3

Power of 2

20

21

22

23

The table shows that in this series, the number of coins on each square represents consecutive powers of 2, since the number doubles with each consecutive square. However, the series of powers begins with 0 for the first square, so that for the 64th square, the number of coins will be 263.

4. D: In order to multiply two exponential numbers that have the same base, add their exponents. Therefore, $x^3 \cdot x^5 = x^{3+5} = x^8$.

Also note that $x^3 = x \cdot x \cdot x$; therefore the expression $x^3 \cdot x^5$ equals $x \cdot x = x^8$.

5. B: To simplify this expression, it is necessary to follow the law of exponents that states:

$$x^n / x^m = x^{n-m}$$

First, the 50 can be divided by 5: $50/5 = 10$.

Then, it is simply a matter of using the law of exponents described above to simplify the expression: $(50x^{18}t^6w^3z^{20}) \div (5x^5t^2w^2z^{19}) = 10x^{18-5}t^{6-2}w^{3-2}z^{20-19} = 10x^{13}t^4wz$.

6. D: To simplify this expression, it is necessary to observe the law of exponents that states:

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

Therefore: $(3x^2 \cdot 7x^7) + (2y^3 \cdot 9y^{12}) = 37x^{7+2} + 29y^{12+3} = 21x^9 + 18y^{15}$.

7. D: To simplify this expression, it is necessary to observe the law of exponents that states:

$$x^m x^n = x^{m+n}$$

Therefore, $(2x^4y^7m^2z) * (5x^2y^3m^8) = 10x^{4+2}y^{7+3}m^{2+8}z = 10x^6y^{10}m^{10}z.$

8. A: $2^4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$. Therefore, since $4x = 16$, $x = 2$.

9. A: $3^4 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 81$. Therefore, since $9x = 81$, $x = 2$.

10. A: The denominator is equal to $3(6^2)$, so that the expression becomes $6^x / (6^2 + 6^2 + 6^2) = 6^x / (3 \cdot 6^2) = 1/3$.

If $x = 2$ so that $6^x = 6^2$, these will cancel on top and bottom, leaving $1/3$.