Unit 06: Exponents

Content Area: **Mathematics**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Marking Period 3**
Length: **2 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Brief Summary of Unit

The unit will begin with a review of the laws of exponents using positive integer exponents and the zero exponent. This will be followed by a study of negative integer exponents and rational number exponents. Equations will be solved when the variable occurs in the exponent and when the variable is raised to a fractional power. Verbal problems involving half-life and annual growth will be discussed to demonstrate a link to real world problem solving.

Revised Date: July 2025

Standards

L.SS.11–12.1	Demonstrate command of the system and structure of the English language when writing or speaking.
N.RN.A.1	Explain how the definition of the meaning of rational exponents follows from extending the properties of integer exponents to those values, allowing for a notation for radicals in terms of rational exponents.
9.4.12.CI.2	Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities (e.g., 1.4.12prof.CR2b, 2.2.12.LF.8).
N.RN.A.2	Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.
9.2.12.CAP.5	Assess and modify a personal plan to support current interests and post-secondary plans.
L.VL.11–12.3	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11–12 reading and content, including technical meanings, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
9.4.12.CT.2	Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
9.2.12.CAP.13	Analyze how the economic, social, and political conditions of a time period can affect the labor market.
F.IF.A.1	Understand that a function from one set (called the domain) to another set (called the range) assigns to each element of the domain exactly one element of the range. If □ is a function and □ is an element of its domain, then □(□) denotes the output of □ corresponding to the input □. The graph of □ is the graph of the equation □ = □(□).
F.IF.A.2	Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.
A.REI.A.1	Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.

F.IF.C.7	Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.
F.IF.C.7.a	Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.
F.IF.C.7.b	Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions.
F.IF.C.7.c	Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.
F.IF.C.7.d	Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.
F.IF.C.7.e	Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior.
F.IF.C.8	Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function.
F.IF.C.8.a	Use the process of factoring and completing the square in a quadratic function to show zeros, extreme values, and symmetry of the graph, and interpret these in terms of a context.
F.IF.C.8.b	Use the properties of exponents to interpret expressions for exponential functions.
F.IF.C.9	Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).
A.SSE.A.1	Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.
A.SSE.A.1.a	Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.
A.SSE.A.1.b	Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity.
F.LE.A.1	Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions.
F.LE.A.1.a	Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals, and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals.
F.LE.A.1.b	Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at a constant rate per unit interval relative to another.
F.LE.A.1.c	Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another.
A.SSE.B.3	Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression.
F.LE.A.2	Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).
F.LE.A.3	Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly, quadratically, or (more generally) as a polynomial function.
A.SSE.B.3.a	Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the function it defines.
A.SSE.B.3.b	Complete the square in a quadratic expression to reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines.
F.LE.A.4	Understand the inverse relationship between exponents and logarithms. For exponential models, express as a logarithm the solution to $ab^{ct} = d$ where a, c, and d are numbers and the base b is 2, 10, or e; evaluate the logarithm using technology.
A.SSE.B.3.c	Use the properties of exponents to transform expressions for exponential functions.
F.LE.B.5	Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a context.

Essential Questions

- How can exponential functions be used to model real-life phenomena?
- How is an exponential expression related to a radical expression?
- What are the properties of exponential functions?

Enduring Understandings

- Exponential growth is a phenomenon that occurs in the real world and can be solved using the following formulas: A=Ao(1+r)^t or y = y0e^(kt).
- If a negative fractional exponent is involved in a problem, one can deal with the negative exponent first followed by the fractional power or visa versa.
- Products raised to powers are different than sums raised to powers. The laws of exponents can apply to the former, not the latter.
- The bases must be the same in order to use the laws of exponents.
- To solve an equation when a variable is raised to a fractional power, each side of the equation should be raised to the reciprocal power.
- To solve an equation with the unknown in the exponent, one tries to get 'like bases'.

Students Will Know

- A number raised to a fractional power a/b is equivalent to saying the bth root of the number raised to the nth power.
- A number raised to a negative exponent is equivalent to saying the reciprocal of that number has been raised to an exponent which is the additive inverse of the original exponent.
- The equation y = y0e^(kt) can be used for all exponential growth and decay problems.
- The properties of exponents.

Students Will Be Skilled At

- Rewriting a base with a negative exponent into its reciprocal form.
- Transitioning between exponent form and radical form if a base has a fraction exponent.
- Using exponents to solve exponential growth and decay problems.
- Using the properties of exponents.

Assessment

Assessments

- Formative: Daily assessments using examples from class notes, NJSLA test bank problems, and/or Albert/AP Classroom assessments

- Summative: Teacher-created assessments, NJSLA test bank problems, Big Ideas Math online platform problems, Albert/AP Classroom and/or Big Ideas Math unit assessments
- Benchmark: IXL or teacher created diagnostic assessments in addition to unit assessments from Big Ideas Math
- Alternative Assessments: Student-centered activities such as scavenger hunts, various projects involving real world applications, and differentiated learning tasks in Khan Academy, DeltaMath, and IXL

- Class discussion of daily topic
- Classwork and homework that assess the essential questions
- Provide alternative means of assessments for certain students
- Teacher Observation
- Tests and quizzes that assess the essential questions
- Written assignments that assess the essential questions that involves providing explanations

Learning Plan

The following list is meant to create a day-to-day plan. Teachers are encouraged to slow down or condense days as appropriate to the student population in the class. Assessment(s) should be given when appropriate.

- Recall all exponent properties. This should specifically review product rule, quotient rule, power rule, product to a power rule, quotient to a power rule, zero exponents, and negative exponents.
- Introduce rational exponents as another form of radicals. Connect all previous exponent rules to rational exponents.
- Reduce number and/or variable quantities with a rational exponent. Include when plus/minus symbol is needed when simplifying with each index.
- Solve equations with a variable base and rational exponent. Include examples where the rational exponent is adjusted to the other side of the equation, as well as translating the rational exponent to a radical and solving it in that form.
- Solve equations with a number base and variable exponent. Ensure these examples are only bases that either begin like or can be manipulated to be the same base with exponents. In the later case, include examples where you have to change one base as well as both bases.
- Use real world problems to illustrate using these properties/equations in realistic situations. When needed, use the exponential graph discussed in Unit 2 to determine information.

Graphing calculators are encouraged to be used as an extension of these topics.

Materials

Core instructional materials: Core Book List including PreCalculus Enhanced with Graphing Utilities, Sullivan, Savvas

Supplemental materials: Khan Academy, Edia, and DeltaMath

- District approved textbook
- Khan Academy
- Teacher created activiites
- Teacher created notes
- Whiteboard tables

Integrated Accommodation & Modifications

Possible accommodations/modification for CP PreCalc & Trig