

# 10 Must-Do Exponent Questions for GMAT DS: Mastering Quantitative Reasoning

Embark on a journey to conquer the intricacies of exponents in GMAT's Quantitative Reasoning section with our meticulously curated list of 10 must-do questions. These challenges will not only sharpen your problem-solving abilities but also propel you towards a stellar GMAT score. Dive into the realm of exponents and unlock the secrets of advanced mathematics.

## Question 1: Exponents and Multiplication

### Multiply Exponents – Example One

Simplify:  $b^3 \times b^8$

Apply Powers Rule:  $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$

$$= b^3 \times b^8$$

$$= b^{3+8}$$

$$= b^{11}$$



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★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Solve for x:  $2^x * 2^5 = 2^{12}$

**Solution:** Combine the exponents when multiplying terms with the same base.  $2^x * 2^5 = 2^{x+5} = 2^{12}$ . Therefore,  $x = 12 - 5 = 7$ .

### Question 2: Exponents and Division

## Exponents Worksheet

Solve

1a.  $(3^2)^3 \div (3^6)^1$

1b.  $(5^2)^3 \times (5^1)^2$

2a.  $0.6^4 \times 0.2^3$

2b.  $(\frac{1}{2})^3 \times (\frac{1}{2})^2$

3a.  $1.8^4 - 0.6^2$

3b.  $0.2^4 \times (1)^2$

4a.  $(1)^2 \div (1)^1$

4b.  $7^2 - 0.5^2$

5a.  $3^4 \div 0.3^2$

5b.  $0.7^2 + 0.9^1$

Simplify:  $(3^4)^2 \div 3^6$

**Solution:** Apply the exponent rule  $(a^b)^c = a^{b \cdot c}$ .  $(3^4)^2 = 3^{4 \cdot 2} = 3^8$ . Divide by  $3^6$  to get  $3^8 \div 3^6 = 3^{8-6} = 3^2 = 9$ .

### Question 3: Exponents and Powers of Powers

41. One million =  $10^7$
42. One hour =  $60^2$  seconds.
43.  $1^0 \times 0^1 = 1$
44.  $(-3)^4 = -12$
45.  $3^4 > 4^3$
46.  $\frac{-3}{5}^{100} = \frac{-3^{100}}{5^{100}}$
47.  $(10 + 10)^0 = 10^{10} + 10^{10}$
48.  $x^0 \times x^0 = x^0 \div x^0$  is true for all non-zero values of  $x$ .
49. In the standard form, a large number can be expressed as a decimal number between 0 and 1, multiplied by a power of 10.
50.  $4^3$  is greater than  $2^7$ .
51.  $x^m + x^n = x^{2m}$ , where  $x$  is a non-zero rational number and  $m$  is a positive integer.
52.  $x^m \times y^n = (x \times y)^{2m}$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are non-zero rational numbers and  $m$  is a positive integer.
53.  $x^m \div y^n = (x \div y)^m$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are non-zero rational numbers and  $m$  is a positive integer.
54.  $x^m \times x^n = x^{m+n}$ , where  $x$  is a non-zero rational number and  $m, n$  are positive integers.
55.  $4^9$  is greater than  $16^3$ .
56.  $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 \div \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^3 = 1$
57.  $\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{5}{7}\right)^5$
58.  $\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^9 \div \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^5$
59.  $\left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^{7}$
60.  $5^0 \times 25^0 \times 125^0 = (5^0)^6$
61.  $876543 = 8 \times 10^5 + 7 \times 10^4 + 6 \times 10^3 + 5 \times 10^2 + 4 \times 10^1 + 3 \times 10^0$
62.  $600060 = 6 \times 10^5 + 6 \times 10^2$
63.  $4 \times 10^5 + 3 \times 10^4 + 2 \times 10^3 + 1 \times 10^0 = 432010$
64.  $8 \times 10^6 + 2 \times 10^4 + 5 \times 10^3 + 9 \times 10^0 = 8020509$
65.  $4^0 + 5^0 + 6^0 = (4 + 5 + 6)^0$

Evaluate:  $(2^3)^4$

**Solution:** Multiply the exponents when raising a power to another power.

$$(2^3)^4 = 2^{3 \times 4} = 2^{12} = 4096.$$

## Question 4: Exponents and Zero Exponents

## Zero and Negative Exponents



Evaluate the following expressions.

1)  $9^{-4} =$

3)  $0^4 =$

5)  $4^{-2} =$

7)  $0^8 =$

9)  $-5^{-3} =$

11)  $-7^{-3} =$

13)  $5^{-2} =$

15)  $-3^{-3} =$

17)  $0^2 =$

19)  $0^7 =$

21)  $10^{-3} =$

2)  $2^{-2} =$

4)  $10^{-2} =$

6)  $0^6 =$

8)  $10^{-3} =$

10)  $0^4 =$

12)  $8^{-2} =$

14)  $12^{-4} =$

16)  $7^{-2} =$

18)  $-12^{-3} =$

20)  $10^{-4} =$

22)  $-9^{-4} =$

Solve for x:  $5^x = 1$

**Solution:** Any number raised to the power of 0 equals 1. Therefore,  $x = 0$ .

## Question 5: Exponents and Negative Exponents

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_

### Exponents and Multiplication

Simplify. Your answer should contain only positive exponents.

1)  $9^{12} \cdot 9^5$

8)  $(\frac{2}{k})^3 \cdot (\frac{1}{k})^4 \cdot (\frac{1}{k})^4$

2)  $(\frac{1}{w})^6 \cdot (\frac{1}{w})^3$

9)  $5z^2 \cdot 6z^7 \cdot 3z^6$

3)  $r^2s^2 \cdot 6r^2s^4 \cdot 4rs^3$

10)  $9 \cdot 9^4$

4)  $7 \cdot 32r^3$

11)  $9b \cdot 5c^2$

5)  $(\frac{1}{5})^4 \cdot (\frac{1}{5})^3 \cdot (\frac{1}{5})^2$

12)  $9s^4 \cdot 2s^2$

6)  $5d^2n^4 \cdot 4dn^4$

13)  $2a^2c^4 \cdot 8a^4c^2$

7)  $8m^4 \cdot 9m^3$

14)  $s^2 \cdot s^6$



Simplify:  $2^{-3}$

**Solution:** A negative exponent indicates the reciprocal of the base raised to the positive exponent.  $2^{-3} = 1/2^3 = 1/8$ .

### Question 6: Exponents and Scientific Notation

# Scientific Notation

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$$45,000 \longrightarrow 4.5 \times 10^4$$

$$7.6 \times 10^{-4} \longrightarrow 0.00076$$

Express 0.000005 in scientific notation.

**Solution:** Move the decimal point 6 places to the right and adjust the exponent accordingly.  $0.000005 = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ .

**Question 7: Exponents in Real-World Applications**

# Exponents and Viral Marketing

If One Person , tells another 10 people, and then each of these 10 people tell another 10 people, and so on, we get rapid spreading of a message, video, photo, news item, or product across the Internet.

Level	0	1	2	3	4	etc
Spread	1	+ 10	+ 100	+ 1000	+ 10 000	
Powers	$10^0$	$10^1$	$10^2$	$10^3$	$10^4$	

$$\text{Spread} = 10^{\text{Level}}$$

Image Source: <http://ms.paperlog.com>



A population of bacteria grows exponentially, doubling every hour. If there are initially 100 bacteria, how many bacteria will there be after 5 hours?

**Solution:** The growth pattern can be represented by the equation  $P = 100 * 2^h$ , where  $P$  is the population size and  $h$  is the number of hours. After 5 hours,  $P = 100 * 2^5 = 3200$  bacteria.

## Question 8: Exponents and Inequalities



a)  $4^x - 3 \times 2^x - 4 < 0$

b)  $5^{2x+1} > 5^2 + 4$

c)  $6^{4x+1} - 6 > 1,200$

d)  $\frac{2^{2x+1}}{21 \times 2^{-2x-3}} + 2 \geq 0$

e)  $x^2 \cdot 5^x - 5^{2x} < 0$

f)  $2^{x+2} - 2^{x+3} - 2^{x+1} > 5^{x+1} - 5^{x+2}$

g)  $4^x - 2 \times 5^{2x} - 10^x > 0$

h)  $2^{x+2} - 2^{x+1} + 2^{x-1} - 2^{x+2} > 9$

i)  $4^{x+1} - 16^x = \log_4 8$

j)  $25^{5x} - 5^{-x+1} \geq 50$

k)  $2^x + 2^{1/x} \geq 2\sqrt{2}$

l)  $9^x - 2 \times 3^x > 3$

m)  $\sqrt{9^x + 3^x} = 2 \geq 9 \cdot 3^x$

n)  $\sqrt{9^x - 3^{x+2}} > 3^x - 9$

o)  $\frac{1 - 2^x + 2^{1-x}}{2^x - 1} \leq 0$

p)  $3^{4x} - 35 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2x} + 6 \geq 0$

q)  $\frac{2^{x-1} - 1}{2^{x+1} + 1} < 2$

r)  $\frac{6 - 3^{x+1}}{x} > \frac{10}{2x+1}$

s)  $\frac{15 - 4 \times 13^{x+1}}{4 \times 13^{2x} - 13^{x+1} + 6} \geq 2$

t)  $\frac{4^x + 2x - 4}{x-1} \leq 2$

Solve the inequality:  $3^x < 27$

**Solution:** Rewrite 27 as  $3^3$  and compare the exponents.  $x < 3$ .

### Question 9: Exponents and Logarithms

# Exponential Logarithms

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$$16^{\log_4(X-2)} + 10^{\log(X+1)} - 4^{\log_4(5)} = 0$$

Find the value of  $\log_3 81$ .

**Solution:** The logarithm is the exponent to which the base must be raised to get the given number.  $\log_3 81 = 4$  because  $3^4 = 81$ .

**Question 10: Exponents and Complex Numbers**

# Complex Numbers

$$\begin{aligned} & |6 + 8i| \quad 5(2 - 3i) = 4(4 - 6i) \\ & -\sqrt{-14} \sqrt{-21} \quad \frac{3+2i}{4-3i} \quad \cdot 59 \quad \frac{9}{3+\sqrt{2}i} \\ & 7 + 3x - 3i = 8x + 6yi - 8 + 9i \end{aligned}$$

Simplify:  $(\sqrt{-1})^6$

**Solution:**  $(-1)^6 = 1$  and  $\sqrt{-1}$  represents the imaginary unit  $i$ . Therefore,  $(\sqrt{-1})^6 = i^6 = i^4 * i^2 = 1 * (-1) = -1$ .

Mastering exponents is a cornerstone of success in GMAT's Quantitative Reasoning section. These 10 must-do questions provide a comprehensive foundation, equipping you with the knowledge and problem-solving skills to tackle even the most challenging exponent-related problems. Practice diligently, seek guidance from experts, and embrace the power of exponents to unlock your full potential on GMAT DS.

## Additional Resources

- Official GMAT Website
- MBA.com: GMAT Preparation

- Kaplan Test Prep: GMAT Resources
- The Princeton Review: GMAT Study Plan



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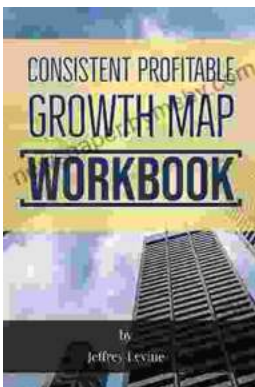
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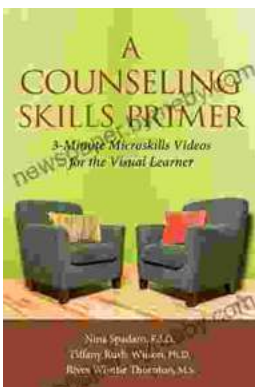
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