

**F.2 Mathematics**  
**Lesson plan (revised)**

<b>Topic</b>	Zero and negative integral indices
<b>Target &amp; Class Size</b>	Form 2 students (2C), Local: 29 & Cross-Border Students: 4
<b>Date &amp; Time</b>	12:00-12:30 (7 <sup>th</sup> period), 23 <sup>rd</sup> May
<b>Prior knowledge</b>	Simplifying algebraic expressions with positive integral indices Applying law of indices to simply the algebraic expressions involving positive integral indices
<b>Object of learning</b>	Applying law of indices to simply the algebraic expressions involving any integral indices (positive/ zero / negative)
<b>Critical features</b>	CF1 Identify the definition of zero index and skills for simplification CF2 Identify the definition of negative integral indices and skills for simplification
<b>Learning Difficulties (revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students are unable to observe the pattern of (a) and (b) in Activity 2 (WS P.2) and could not make correct conclusion on <math>a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}</math></li> <li>Students might easily make careless mistakes on the signs when encountering consecutive multiplication and division. (WS P.3 Q2d)</li> </ul> $\frac{m^{-5} \times m^2}{m^{-3}} = m^{-5+2-(-3)}$

**Pre-lesson**

- Students are asked to finish the lesson worksheet P.1-2 the day before. (Distributed on 20/5)
- The preparation time should be within 10 minutes.
- Students are expected to review the simplification by using laws of indices in positive integers.
- Students are expected to identify the definition of zero and negative integral indices in their own preparation.

**Rundown**

Time	Task																
5 min	<p>Identify definition of zero index</p> <p>➔ Through peer checking of WS P.1 and teacher's clarification</p> <table><tr><td>1. (a) <math>\frac{p}{p} = \frac{p^1}{p^1} = p^{1-1} = p^0</math></td><td>(b) <math>\frac{p}{p} = \frac{p^1}{p^1} = 1</math></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><math>\therefore p^0 = 1</math></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>2. (a) <math>\frac{2}{2} = \frac{2^1}{2^1} = 2^{1-1} = 2^0</math></td><td>(b) <math>\frac{2}{2} = 1</math></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><math>\therefore 2^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>3. (a) <math>\frac{m^3}{m^3} = m^{(\hspace{1cm})} = m^{(\hspace{1cm})}</math></td><td>(b) <math>\frac{m^3}{m^3} = \frac{m \times m \times m}{m \times m \times m} = 1</math></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><math>\therefore m^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>4. (a) <math>\frac{n^5}{n^5} = n^{(\hspace{1cm})} = n^{(\hspace{1cm})}</math></td><td>(b) <math>\frac{n^5}{n^5} = \frac{n \times n \times n \times n \times n}{n \times n \times n \times n \times n} = 1</math></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><math>\therefore n^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math></td></tr></table>	1. (a) $\frac{p}{p} = \frac{p^1}{p^1} = p^{1-1} = p^0$	(b) $\frac{p}{p} = \frac{p^1}{p^1} = 1$	$\therefore p^0 = 1$		2. (a) $\frac{2}{2} = \frac{2^1}{2^1} = 2^{1-1} = 2^0$	(b) $\frac{2}{2} = 1$	$\therefore 2^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		3. (a) $\frac{m^3}{m^3} = m^{(\hspace{1cm})} = m^{(\hspace{1cm})}$	(b) $\frac{m^3}{m^3} = \frac{m \times m \times m}{m \times m \times m} = 1$	$\therefore m^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		4. (a) $\frac{n^5}{n^5} = n^{(\hspace{1cm})} = n^{(\hspace{1cm})}$	(b) $\frac{n^5}{n^5} = \frac{n \times n \times n \times n \times n}{n \times n \times n \times n \times n} = 1$	$\therefore n^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	
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5 min	Conclusion ➔ $a^0 = 1$ ➔ $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$ Demonstrate two examples in part C. mixed-type question on WS P.4																										
5 min	Ask students to complete 1 – 4. Assign one groupmate in each group to present the answers on the blackboard.																										
5 min	Assessment - Post-test																										