



Date:

Section: 3.1

Objective: Exponent rules

The following properties are true for all real numbers a and b and all integers m and n , provided that no denominators are 0 and that 0^0 is not considered.

1 as an exponent: $a^1 = a$ e.g.) $7^1 = 7$, $\pi^1 = \pi$, $(-10)^1 = -10$

0 as an exponent: $a^0 = 1$ e.g.) $2^0 = 1$, $27^0 = 1$, $(-\frac{5}{8})^0 = 1$

The Product Rule: $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$ e.g.) $x^2 \cdot x^5 = x^{2+5} = x^7$

The Quotient Rule: $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$ e.g.) $\frac{x^5}{x^2} = x^{5-2} = x^3$

The Power Rule: $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$ e.g.) $(x^2)^5 = x^{(2)(5)} = x^{10}$

Raising a product to a power: $(ab)^n = a^n b^n$ e.g.) $(2k)^4 = 2^4 \cdot k^4 = 16k^4$

Raising a quotient to a power: $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$ e.g.) $\left(\frac{p}{q^2}\right)^3 = \frac{p^3}{(q^2)^3} = \frac{p^3}{q^6}$

Negative exponents: $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$ e.g.) $2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2^3}$, $7x^3y^{-4} = \frac{7x^3}{y^4}$

$\frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n$ e.g.) $\frac{1}{x^{-9}} = x^9$, $\frac{b}{c^{-3}d} = \frac{bc^3}{d}$

$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n = \frac{b^n}{a^n}$ e.g.) $\left(\frac{2}{v}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{v}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{v^3}{2^3} = \frac{v^3}{8}$

To *simplify* an expression containing powers means to rewrite the expression without parentheses or negative exponents.

Examples: Simplify the following expressions.

a) $m^5 \cdot m^7$

b) $(5a^2b^3)(3a^4b^5)$

c) $\frac{r^9}{r^3}$

d) $\frac{p^3}{p^7}$

e) $\frac{10x^{11}y^5}{2x^4y^7}$

f) $\frac{4x^3y^2}{6x^7y}$

g) $(-2)^4$

h) -2^4

i) $5x^{-4}y^3 \cdot x^2y^{-1}$

j) $\frac{1}{6^{-2}}$

k) $9^{-3} \cdot 9^8$

l) $\frac{3x^2}{15x^{-3}y^{-4}}$

m) $(3^5)^4$

n) $\frac{y^{-5}}{y^{-4}}$

o) $(y^{-5})^7$

p) $(a^{-3})^{-7}$

q) $(-2x)^3$

r) $\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^4$

s) $(3x^5y^{-1})^{-2}$

t) $\left(\frac{y^2z^3}{5}\right)^{-3}$