## 1-1 Exponent Rules

Simplify (Show why)

$$x^{2} \cdot x^{4}$$

$$XX \cdot XXXX = X^{6}$$

$$X^{2} \cdot X^{4} = X^{2+4} = X^{6}$$

## Product Rule for exponents

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

$$2^{2} \cdot 2^{3}$$

$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$$

$$2^{2} \cdot 2^{3} = 2^{2} \cdot 3$$

$$2^{2} \cdot 2^{3} = 2^{2} \cdot 3$$

$$3z^{2} \cdot 4z^{4}$$

$$3 \cdot 2z \cdot 4z^{2} = 12z^{2}$$

$$12 \cdot 2^{2}$$

$$3 \cdot 4z^{2} + 4$$

$$3 \cdot 4z^{2} + 4$$

$$3 \cdot 4z^{2} + 4$$

You try

$$(-3)^{2} \cdot (-3)^{3}$$
 $(-3)^{2+3}$ 
 $(-3)^{5}$ 

$$5x^{2} \cdot (-2x^{5})$$
  
 $5 \cdot (-2) \times^{2+5}$   
 $-10 \times^{7}$ 

Quotient Rule for exponents

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \quad \text{if } a \neq 0$$

$$\frac{8^{3}}{8^{3}} = \frac{88888}{888} = \frac{27z^{9}}{12z^{4}}$$

$$27 = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{9$$

Simplify (Show Why)

$$(3^{2})^{4}$$

$$(3^{2})(3^{2})(3^{2})(3^{2})(3^{2})$$

$$3\cdot 3 \cdot 3\cdot 3 \cdot 3\cdot 3 \cdot 3\cdot 3$$

$$3^{8}$$

$$(3^{9})^{4} = 3^{2 \cdot 4} = 3^{8}$$

Power rule for exponential expressions

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$$

$$(4^{3})^{5} \qquad [(-3)^{3}]^{2} \qquad (6^{3})^{0}$$

$$(4^{3})^{5} \qquad (-3)^{6} \qquad (6^{3})^{0}$$

Zero-exponent Rule

$$a^{0} = 1$$

 $a^0 = 1$  if  $a \neq 0$ 

$$3^0 = 1$$

$$\pi^0 = 1$$

$$3^{0} = 1 \qquad \pi^{0} = 1 \qquad (\partial \underline{\theta} + \Phi \Omega - \wp^{\diamond})^{0}$$

Negative-exponent Rule

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$
 or  $\frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n$  if  $a \neq 0$ 

$$3^{-4} = \frac{1}{3^{4}} \qquad 4x^{-5} = 4\left(\frac{1}{x^{5}}\right) \frac{1}{3^{-2}} = 3^{2}$$
$$= \frac{4}{x^{5}}$$

Product to a power

$$(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$$

$$(3z)^{4} \qquad (3y^{-2})^{-3} \qquad (-3a^{2})^{2} \qquad (3z)(3z)(3z)(3z)(5z) \qquad 3^{1,-3} \qquad (-3^{1})^{2} \alpha^{2,2} \qquad (3^{2})^{2} \qquad (3^{2})^{2} \alpha^{2,2} \qquad (3^{2})^{2} \alpha^{$$

You try

$$(2^2)^3$$

$$(2)^{2}$$

$$(z^3)^{-6}$$

$$(s^{-3})^{-7}$$

You try

$$(5y)^3$$
 $5^{1\cdot3}y^{1\cdot3}$ 
 $5^3y^3$ 

$$(4a^3)^{-2}$$
 $4^{1\cdot -2}$ 
 $3\cdot -2$ 
 $4^{-2}$ 

Quotient to a power

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n} \quad \text{if } b \neq 0$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n \quad \text{if } a \neq 0, \ b \neq 0$$

Simplify
$$\left(\frac{w}{4}\right)^{3} \qquad \left(\frac{2w^{2}}{y^{3}}\right)^{4} \qquad \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-5}$$

$$\frac{\omega^{3}}{4^{3}} \qquad 2\frac{\omega^{2}}{y^{3}} \qquad \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{5}$$

$$\frac{2^{4}\omega^{3}}{y^{3}} \qquad \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{5}$$

$$\frac{2^{4}\omega^{3}}{y^{3}} \qquad \frac{2^{5}}{x^{5}}$$

$$a^0 = 1 \qquad \text{if } a \neq 0$$

$$a^{0} = 1$$
 if  $a \neq 0$   
 $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^{n}}$  or  $\frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^{n}$  if  $a \neq 0$ 

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

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \quad \text{if } a \neq 0$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$$

$$(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n} \quad \text{if } b \neq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{n} \quad \text{if } a \neq 0, \ b \neq 0$$