

8.1

Apply Exponent Properties Involving Products

Goal • Use properties of exponents involving products.

Your Notes

VOCABULARY

Order of magnitude The order of magnitude of a quantity is the power of 10 nearest the quantity.

PRODUCT OF POWERS PROPERTY

Let a be a real number, and let m and n be positive integers.

Words: To multiply powers having the same base, add the exponents.

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

Example: $5^6 \cdot 5^3 = 5^{6+3} = 5^9$

Example 1 Use the product of powers property

Simplify the expression.

a. $2^2 \cdot 2^3 = 2^{2+3}$
 $= 2^5$

b. $w^9 \cdot w^2 \cdot w^7 = w^{9+2+7}$
 $= w^{18}$

c. $4^4 \cdot 4 = 4^4 \cdot 4^1$
 $= 4^{4+1}$
 $= 4^5$

d. $(-6)(-6)^6 = (-6)^1 \cdot (-6)^6$
 $= (-6)^{1+6}$
 $= (-6)^7$

When simplifying powers with numerical bases only, write your answers using exponents.

Your Notes

POWER OF A POWER PROPERTY

Let a be a real number, and let m and n be positive integers.

Words: To find a power of a power, multiply exponents.

Algebra: $(a^m)^n = a^{\underline{mn}}$

Example: $(3^4)^2 = 3^{\underline{4 \cdot 2}} = 3^{\underline{8}}$

Example 2 Use the power of a power property

Simplify the expression.

a. $(5^2)^3 = 5^{\underline{2 \cdot 3}} = 5^{\underline{6}}$

b. $(n^7)^2 = n^{\underline{7 \cdot 2}} = n^{\underline{14}}$

c. $[(-3)^5]^3 = (-3)^{\underline{5 \cdot 3}}$
 $= (-3)^{\underline{15}}$

d. $[(z - 4)^2]^5 = (z - 4)^{\underline{2 \cdot 5}}$
 $= (z - 4)^{\underline{10}}$

POWER OF A PRODUCT PROPERTY

Let a and b be real numbers, and let m be a positive integer.

Words: To find a power of a product, find the power of each factor and multiply.

Algebra: $(ab)^m = \underline{a^m b^m}$

Example: $(23 \cdot 17)^5 = \underline{23^5 \cdot 17^5}$

Example 3 Use the power of a product property

Simplify the expression.

a. $(4 \cdot 16)^7 = \underline{4^7 \cdot 16^7}$

b. $(-3rs)^2 = (\underline{-3 \cdot r \cdot s})^2 = (\underline{-3})^2 \cdot \underline{r^2} \cdot \underline{s^2}$
 $= \underline{9r^2s^2}$

c. $-(3rs)^2 = -(\underline{3 \cdot r \cdot s})^2 = -(\underline{3^2} \cdot \underline{r^2} \cdot \underline{s^2})$
 $= \underline{-9r^2s^2}$

When simplifying powers with numerical and variable bases, evaluate the numerical power.

Your Notes

✓ **Checkpoint** Simplify the expression.

1. $(-7)^8(-7)^5$ $(-7)^{13}$	2. $k^3 \cdot k \cdot k^2$ k^6	3. $(p^3)^4$ p^{12}
4. $[(q + 8)^2]^6$ $(q + 8)^{12}$	5. $(8cd)^2$ $64c^2d^2$	6. $-(5z)^3$ $-125z^3$

Example 4 Use all three properties

Simplify $x^2 \cdot (3x^3y)^3$.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 \cdot (3x^3y)^3 &= \underline{x^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot (x^3)^3 \cdot y^3} && \text{Power of a product property} \\
 &= \underline{x^2 \cdot 27 \cdot x^9 \cdot y^3} && \text{Power of a power property} \\
 &= \underline{27x^{11}y^3} && \text{Product of powers property}
 \end{aligned}$$

✓ **Checkpoint** Simplify the expression.

7. $(2x^5)^4$ $16x^{20}$	8. $(3y^3)^4 \cdot y^5$ $81y^{17}$
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Homework