More Properties of Exponents

Power Rule for Exponents

Power Rule for Exponents

Assume that b is a real number and that m and n represent positive integers. Then, $(b^m)^n = b^{mn}$

For exercises 1 – 3, simplify and write answers in exponent form. 1. $(3^4)^5$ 2. $(x^6)^8 = (\chi^4)^3$ 3. $(d \cdot d^4)^3$ $= (d^5)^3$ $(3^4)^2 = 3^{20}$

4. Evaluate the two expressions and compare the answers.

$$(3^{2})^{4} \text{ and } (3^{4})^{2}$$

$$(3^{2})^{4} = \sqrt{3^{2}} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{a} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{a} \int_{a}^$$

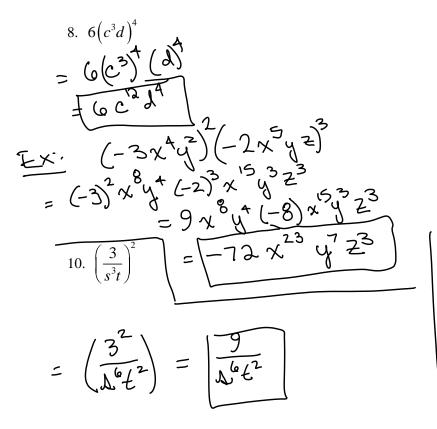
Recall: the number raised to an even power
results in a positive number
$$x$$
 a regative number raised to an odd power
results in a negative number.
 $Ex: (-3)^{5} = -243$ \neq $\frac{3}{243}$

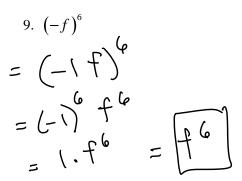
$$= (-3) = -243$$

$$= -3^{2} = -243$$

$$(ab)^m = a^m b^m$$

For exercises 8 - 14, simplify the expressions.





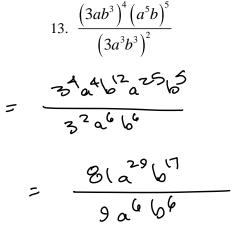
11.
$$\frac{m^3 (m^4)^3}{m^5}$$

$$= \frac{m^3 m^{12}}{m^3}$$

$$= \frac{m}{m^5} = \frac{m}{m^{10}}$$

12. $(r^3)^5 (r^2)^6$





$$14. \left(\frac{-5x^{4}}{y^{5}z^{2}}\right)^{3}$$

$$= \underbrace{(-3)^{3} \times 1^{2}}_{y^{15} \times 2^{6}}$$

$$= \underbrace{(-1)^{5} \times 1^{2}}_{y^{15} \times 2^{6}} = \underbrace{(-1)^{2} \times 1^{2}}_{y^{15} \times 2^{6}}$$

$$= 9_{a}^{23} b''$$

15. Simplify the expression using the properties of exponents. Assume that *a*, *b*, and *m* represent positive integers.

