

Complete each table.

	Expanded Form	Single Power
$3^2 \times 3^4$	$(3 \times 3) \times (3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3)$	3^6
$4^3 \times 4^3$	$(4 \times 4 \times 4) \times (4 \times 4 \times 4)$	4^6
$6^4 \times 6$	$(6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6) \times 6$	6^5
$2^4 \times 2^2 \times 2^3$		2^9
$k^3 \times k^5$		k^8

	Expanded Form	Single Power
$5^5 \div 5^3$	$\frac{5 \times 5 \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5}}{\cancel{5} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5}}$	5^2
$7^4 \div 7$	$\frac{7 \times 7 \times 7 \times \cancel{7}}{\cancel{7}}$	7^3
$10^6 \div 10^4$		10^2
$2^7 \div 2^6$		2^1
$p^8 \div p^5$		p^3

Do you notice any patterns?

Product Rule: When multiplying powers with the same base, add the exponents.

$$x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}$$

Quotient Rule: When dividing powers with the same base, subtract the exponents.

$$x^a \div x^b = x^{a-b}$$

Examples: Write each product or quotient as a single power. Then evaluate.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 3^2 \times 3^3 &= 3^5 \\ &= 243 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 5^2 \times 5 \times 5^2 &= 5^5 \\ &= 3125 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } (-2)^4 \times (-2)^3 &= (-2)^7 \\ &= -128 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \\ &= \frac{1^5}{2^5} = \frac{1}{32} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } 0.1^4 \times 0.1^2 &= 0.1^6 \\ &= 0.000001 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } 8^7 \div 8^5 &= 8^2 \\ &= 64 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) } 4^7 \div 4 \div 4^3 &= 4^3 \\ &= 64 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{h) } \frac{(-0.5)^6}{(-0.5)^3} &= (-0.5)^3 \\ &= -0.125 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5} &= \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5} \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^0 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Complete the table.

	Expanded Form	Single Power
$(2^2)^3$	$(2^2) \times (2^2) \times (2^2)$ $= (2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)$	2^6
$(5^3)^4$		5^{12}
$(10^4)^2$		10^8

Do you notice a pattern?

Power of a Power Rule:

A power of a power can be written as a single power by multiplying the exponents.

$$(x^a)^b = x^{ab}$$

Examples: Write each as a single power, then evaluate.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } (3^2)^4 &= 3^8 \\ &= 6561 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } [(-2)^3]^4 &= (-2)^{12} \\ &= 4096 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 \right]^2 &= \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^4 \\ &= \frac{2^4}{3^4} = \frac{16}{81} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } (0.2^3)^2 &= 0.2^6 \\ &= 0.000064 \end{aligned}$$

Simplify each algebraic expression by applying the exponent laws.

$$\text{a) } y^3 \times y^5 = y^8$$

$$\text{b) } 6p^7 \div 3p^3 = 2p^4$$

$$\text{c) } a^2b^3 \times a^6b^4 = a^8b^7$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \frac{-2uv^3 \times 8u^2v^2}{(4uv^2)^2} &= \frac{-16u^3v^5}{16u^2v^4} \\ &= -uv \end{aligned}$$