## Elementary Algebra Skill-Builder # E – 2 Applying the Power Rule for Exponents

The following rule applies when raising an exponential expression to a positive integer.

For any nonzero real number *a* and positive integers *m* and *n*,

$$\left(a^{m}\right)^{n}=a^{mn}.$$

The rule says that to raise an exponential expression to a positive integer *n*, keep the base *a* and multiply the exponents.

## **Examples**

- **1.**  $(x^3)^4 = x^{3 \cdot 4} = x^{12}$
- **2.**  $(a^8)^9 = a^{8.9} = a^{72}$

We can combine the power rule and product rule in one problem.

**3.** Simplify:  $a^5(a^2)^4$ Solution:

$$a^{5}(a^{2})^{4} = a^{5} \cdot a^{2 \cdot 4} = a^{5} \cdot a^{8} = a^{5 \cdot 8} = a^{13}$$

**4.** Simplify:  $2x^8(x^2)^2(x^3)^4$ 

Solution:

$$2x^{8}(x^{2})^{2}(x^{3})^{4} = 2x^{8} \cdot x^{2 \cdot 2} \cdot x^{3 \cdot 4} = 2x^{8} \cdot x^{4} \cdot x^{12} = 2x^{8+4+12} = 2x^{24}$$

We may also need to apply the commutative and associative properties.

5. Simplify: 
$$(3ab^4)(a^2)^5 b^3(b^6)^2(a^4)^3$$
  
Solution:  
 $(3ab^4)(a^2)^5 b^3(b^6)^2(a^4)^3$   
 $= (3ab^4)a^{2\cdot5}b^{6\cdot2}a^{4\cdot3}$   
 $= (3ab^4)\cdot a^{10}\cdot b^3\cdot b^{12}\cdot a^{12}$   
 $= 3(a\cdot a^{10}\cdot a^{12})(b^4\cdot b^3\cdot b^{12})$   
 $= 3a^{1+10+12}b^{4+3+12}$ 

 $= 3a^{23}b^{19}$ 

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Simplify the following using the power rule for exponents.

<b>1.</b> $(n^5)^7$	
<b>2.</b> $(y^8)^3$	
<b>3.</b> $(w^4)^{12}$	
<b>4.</b> $(c^{30})^8$	

Simplify the following using the power and product rules for exponents. Apply the commutative and associative properties for multiplication, if necessary.

5. 
$$(a^2)^5 (a^3)^2$$
  
6.  $5x^{11} (x^2)^4 (x^3)^3 (x^3)^2$   
7.  $(a^3)^2 b^4 (a^4)^3 a^2 (b^3)^5$   
8.  $-6y^3 (y^5)^2 (z^4)^5 (y^2)^4 z^{11}$ 

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Answer Key:

- **1.** *n*<sup>35</sup>
- **2.** *y*<sup>24</sup>
- **3.** *w*<sup>48</sup>
- **4.** *c*<sup>240</sup>
- **5.** *a*<sup>16</sup>
- 6.  $5x^{34}$
- 7.  $a^{20}b^{19}$
- 8.  $-6y^{21}z^{31}$

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