



Without using notes fill in

1) Zero Rule

$$(-x)^0 = \underline{1}$$

2) Product of Powers Rule

$$(a)^3 \times (a)^4 = \underline{a^7}$$

$\underbrace{a a a} \quad \underbrace{a a a a}$

3) Quotient Rule

$$(a)^8 \div (a)^3 = \underline{a^5}$$

4) Power to a Power Rule

$$(a^6)^5 = \underline{a^{30}}$$

5) Power of Product Rule

$$[(a^2) \times (b^4)]^6 = \underline{a^{12} b^{24}}$$

6) Power of Quotient Rule

With a power of quotient we multiply exponents

$$\left[\frac{(x)^6}{(y)^3} \right]^2 = \frac{x^{12}}{y^6}$$

LET'S
TRY!

$$1) (2x^2y)^5 = 2^5 x^{10} y^5 = 32x^{10}y^5$$

$$2) \frac{15x^3y^4}{5x^1y^1} = 3x^2y^3$$

$$3) \frac{(3x^3y^2)^6}{(2xy)^4} = \frac{3^6 x^{18} y^{12}}{2^4 x^4 y^4} = \frac{729 x^{14} y^8}{16}$$

LET'S
TRY!

$$\frac{(4x^2y^3)^3 (2xy^2)^2}{(2x^2y^3)^3}$$

$$\frac{(4^3 x^6 y^9) (2^2 x^2 y^4)}{(2^3 x^6 y^9)}$$

$$\frac{(64) x^8 y^{13} (4)}{(8) x^6 y^9}$$

$$\boxed{32 x^2 y^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (3x^3y^0)^2 \cdot (2xy^4) \\ & 3^2x^6y^0 \cdot (2xy^4) \\ & (9x^6y^0) \cdot (2xy^4) \\ & 18x^7y^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(3x^5y^6)^2 (4x^2y^3)^2}{(2x^3y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{(3^2x^{10}y^{12}) (4^2x^4y^6)}{2^2x^6y^4}$$

$$\frac{(9x^{10}y^{12}) \cdot (16x^4y^6)}{(4x^6y^4)}$$

$$\frac{144x^{14}y^{18}}{4x^6y^4}$$

$$36x^8y^{14}$$

$$\frac{(4x^5y^2)^2}{(2x^2y)^3}$$

$$\frac{x^6}{x^8} = x^{6-8} = x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{x^{-2}}{1} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$3x^5y^{-2} = \frac{3x^5}{y^2}$$

Negative Exponent Law

If you have a negative exponent move it to the denominator

Example: $x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$

Example:

a) $3rx^{-5} = \frac{3r}{x^5}$

b) $2x^{-5}y^6 = \frac{2y^6}{x^5}$

$$\frac{(2x^3) \cdot (3x^5y)}{(2x^2y^3)^2} = \frac{6x^8y}{4x^4y^6}$$
$$= \frac{3x^4y^{-5}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{3x^4}{2y^5}$$