

# Exponent Laws

Recall the exponent laws:

$$\text{Product of powers: } x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$$

$$\text{Quotient of powers: } x^m \div x^n = x^{m-n} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\text{Power of a power: } (x^m)^n = x^{mn}$$

$$\text{Power of a product: } (xy)^m = x^m y^m$$

$$\text{Power of a quotient: } \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^m = \frac{x^m}{y^m}, \quad y \neq 0$$

Simplify by writing as a single power (no negative exponents!)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 1) } (x^{-3})(x^{-2}) &= x^{-5} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 2) } (y^{-3})(y^4)(y^{-5}) &= y^{-4} \\ &= \frac{1}{y^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 3) } \frac{x^{-2}}{x^5} &= x^{-7} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^7} \end{aligned} \quad \frac{x^{-2}}{x^{-5}} = x^{-2-(-5)} = x^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 4) } (x^3)^{-4} &= x^{-12} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{12}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 5) } (x^3)^{-\frac{5}{2}} &= x^{\frac{3}{1} \cdot -\frac{5}{2}} \\ &= x^{-\frac{15}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{\frac{15}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 6) } (x^2 y^{-3})^{-2} &= (x^2)^{-2} (y^{-3})^{-2} \\ &= x^{-4} y^6 \\ &= \frac{1}{x^4} \cdot y^6 \\ &= \frac{y^6}{x^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 7) } (2x^{-3})^3 &= (2)^3 (x^{-3})^3 &= (-2x^{-3})^3 &= (2x^3)^{-3} \\ &= 8x^{-9} &= -8x^{-9} &= (2)^{-3} x^{-9} \\ &= \frac{8}{x^9} &= \frac{-8}{x^9} &= \frac{1}{8x^9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 8) } \frac{-24x^{-2}}{-8x^4} &= 3x^{-6} &= \frac{-8x^{-2}}{-24x^4} &= \frac{1x^{-6}}{3} \\ &= \frac{3}{x^6} & &= \frac{1}{3x^6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 9) } m^4 n^{-2} \cdot m^2 n^3 &= (m^4 m^2) \cdot (n^{-2} n^3) \\ &= m^6 n \end{aligned}$$