Exponent Rules

1. Zero-Exponent Rule: $a^0 = 1$

Anything raised **to the zero power** is **1** (exception: 0^o is undefined). **Examples:**

- a) $8^0 = 1$
- b) $(3x^2y^5z^3)^0 = 1$
- **2. Power Rule:** $(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$

Same base, keep the base and **multiply** the **exponents**. **Examples:**

a)
$$(xy_2)_4 = x_1 \cdot 4 y_2 \cdot 4 = x_4y_8$$

b) ()
$$\frac{x_3}{1 \cdot 5} = \frac{x_3 \cdot 5}{5} \quad x_{15} = \frac{x_{15}}{5} \quad y = y$$

3. Negative Exponent Rule: $a^{-n} = a_1^n$ and conversely $a^{\overline{1}_{-n}} = a_{\overline{1}^n}$

Move negative exponents to the other side of a fraction to make them positive.

Examples:

a)
$$5^{-2} = \frac{1}{5^2} = \frac{1}{25}$$

 $x^{-2}y^5$ y^5z^3
b) _____ $z^{-3} = x^2$

4. Product Rule: $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$

Same base, keep the base and add the exponents.

Examples:

a)
$$x^2 \cdot x^4 = x^{2+4} = x^6$$

b)
$$2^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^3 = 2^{2+1+3} = 2^6 = 64$$

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5. Quotient Rule: $-aa^{m_nm-n}$

= *a*

Same base, keep the base and subtract the exponents Examples:

a)
$$aa_{3}^{8} - 3 = a_{5} = a$$

$$x_{4 y_{6}}$$
 $4-5 - y_{6-2} = x_{-1} y_{4} = y_{4}$

b)
$$x_5 y_2 = x x$$

6. Fractional Exponents:

m**m**

$$= \sqrt[n]{a^m} = (\sqrt[n]{a})$$

 a_n

Examples:

a)
$$x^{\frac{5}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{x^5} = (\sqrt[4]{x})^5$$

b) $27^{\frac{4}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{27^4} = (\sqrt[3]{27})^4 = (3)^4 = 81$

Examples of simplifying using the exponent rules.

	(2a3b-2)-4		$(-2a^4b^{-1})^4(5a^4b^{-5})^0$
1)	(3a4b3)-3	Problem 2) $(-2a^4b^{-1})^4 \cdot 1$	$(3a^{3}b)^{2}$
	Rule #1	$(3a^3b)^2$	
	2-4 <i>a</i> -12 <i>b</i> 8		$\frac{(-2)^4 a^{16} b^{-4}}{2^2 c^{6} b^2}$
3_		Rule #2	32 43 52
			$\frac{(-2)^4 a^{16}}{3^2 a^6 b^6}$
	b833a12b9		(-2)4a16
_	4a12	Rule #3	b432a6b2
	2 33a12b17		

24a12	Rule #4	
33a0b17		$(-2)^4 a^{10}$
24	R	ule #5 3^2b^6
27 <i>b</i> ¹⁷		$16a^{10}$
16	Simplify	9b ⁶
10		



M-E1