

## **2.3 Exponent Laws**

Expand the following then simplify (where necessary) and write in index form:

1)  $(5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5) \times (5 \times 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2)  $4^2 \times 4^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3)  $\frac{7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7}{7 \times 7} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4)  $\frac{3^3}{3^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**Product rule:**

If  $a$  is a real number, and  $m$  and  $n$  are integers, then:

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n} \quad \text{Where } a \neq 0$$

Can you use the product rule for the following? Why or why not?

1)  $5^2 \times 6^2$

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**Quotient Rule:**

If  $a$  is a real number, and  $m$  and  $n$  are integers, then:

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \quad \text{Where } a \neq 0$$

Can you use the quotient rule for the following? Why or why not?

2)  $\frac{5^2}{2^2}$

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Example 1: Simplify

1)  $\frac{5^8}{5^3}$

2)  $2^4 \times 2^3 \times 2^6$

3)  $\frac{4^3 \times 4^2}{4}$

4)  $\frac{4^3 \times 4^2}{4^7}$