

2.6: Powers of Monomials

To determine powers of monomials:

METHOD 1:

- 1) Rewrite the power in expanded form (change to repeated multiplication).
- 2) Multiply the monomials using the rules listed above.

Ex.) Simplify.

$$\text{a) } (4x^3)^2 = (4x^3)(4x^3)$$

$$= 4^2 x^6$$

$$= 16x^6$$

$$\text{b) } (2y^8)^3$$

$$= (2y^8)(2y^8)$$

$$= 4y^{16}$$

$$\text{c) } (a^4b^5)^2$$

$$= (a^4b^5)(a^4b^5)$$

$$= a^8b^{10}$$

$$\text{d) } (-5x^2y^4)^3$$

$$= (-5x^2y^4)(-5x^2y^4)(-5x^2y^4)$$

$$= -125x^6y^{12}$$

$$\text{e) } (-3a^3b)^2$$

$$= (-3a^3b^2)(-3a^3b^2)$$

$$= 9a^6b^4$$

$$\text{f) } (2x^2y^5)^2(xy^4)$$

$$= (2x^2y^5)(2x^2y^5)(xy^4)$$

$$= 4x^5y^{14}$$

$$\text{g) } (-3a^5b^4)^3(5a^4b)^2$$

$$= (-3a^5b^4)(-3a^5b^4)(-3a^5b^4)(5a^4b)(5a^4b)$$

$$= (-27)(25) a^{23} b^{14}$$

METHOD 2:

- 1) Raise the numerical coefficient to the appropriate exponent, and then evaluate.
- 2) Apply the power of a power rule to the variables (multiply the exponents together). Repeat for each different variable in the question.

Ex.) Simplify.

$$\text{a) } (8x^5)^2$$

$$= 8^2 x^{10}$$

$$= 64x^{10}$$

$$\text{b) } (-2y^9)^3$$

$$= -8y^{27}$$

$$\text{c) } (4a^2b^4)^3$$

$$= 64a^6b^{12}$$

$$\text{d) } (-3a^3b)^2$$

$$= 9a^6b^2$$

$$\text{e) } (-2x^2y^5)^5(3xy^6)^2$$

$$= (-32)x^{10}y^{25} \cdot (9x^2y^{12})$$

$$= -298x^{12}y^{37}$$

Challenge Questions:

Simplify.

$$\text{a) } (3x^4y^2)(-3xy^2)^2$$

$$= (3x^4y^2)(9x^2y^4)$$

$$= 27x^6y^6$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{(2m^2n)^3}{(3mn)^2}$$

$$= \frac{8m^6n^3}{9m^2n^2}$$

$$\text{c) } \frac{4x^5y^3(2xy)^2}{-8xy^2}$$

$$= \frac{8}{9}m^4n$$

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

$$= \frac{16x^7y^5}{-8xy^2}$$

$$= -2x^6y^3$$