Algebra 2

5.1 Operations with Polynomials (Day 1)

Notes

| Property | Definition | Examples |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Product of Powers | $x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}$ | $3^2 \cdot 3^4 = 3^{2+4} \text{ or } 3^6$ |
| Quotient of Powers | $\frac{x^a}{x^b} = x^{a-b}, x \neq 0$ | $\frac{9^5}{9^2} = 9^{5-2} \ or \ 9^3$ |
| Negative Exponent | $x^{-a} = \frac{1}{x^a} \ and \frac{1}{x^{-a}} = x^a, x \neq 0$ | $3^{-5} = \frac{1}{3^5}$ |
| Power of a Power | $(x^a)^b = x^{ab}$ | $(3^3)^2 = 3^{3 \cdot 2}$ |
| Power of a Product | $(xy)^a = x^a y^a$ | $(2k)^4$ = 2^4k^4 or $16k^4$ |
| Power of a Quotient | $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{a} = \frac{x^{a}}{y^{a}}, y \neq 0, and$ $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{-a} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{a} \text{ or } \frac{y^{a}}{x^{a}}, x \neq 0, y \neq 0$ | $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{y^2}$ |
| Zero Power | $x^0 = 1, x \neq 0$ | $7^0 = 1$ |

An expression is in simplified form when:

- There are no powers of powers,
- Each base appears exactly once,
- All fractions are in simplest form,
- There are no negative exponents

Example 1: Simplify each expression. Assume that no variable equals 0.

$$(2a^{-2})(3a^3b^2)(c^{-2})$$

Example 2: Simplify each expression. Assume that no variable equals 0.

$$\frac{q^2r^4}{q^7r^3}$$

Homework:

Simplify. Assume that no variable equals 0.

1.
$$(2a^3b^{-2})(-4a^2b^4)$$

$$7. \quad \frac{a^3n^7}{an^4}$$

$$2. \ \frac{12x^4y^2}{2xy^5}$$

8.
$$\frac{-y^3z^5}{y^2z^3}$$

$$3. \quad \left(\frac{2a^2}{3b}\right)^3$$

$$9. \quad \frac{-7x^5y^5z^4}{21x^7y^5z^2}$$

4.
$$(6g^5h^{-4})^3$$

$$10.\,\frac{9z^7b^5c^5}{18a^5b^9c^3}$$

5.
$$(5x^3y^{-5})(4xy^3)$$

11.
$$(n^5)^4$$

6.
$$(-2b^3c)(4b^2c^2)$$

12.
$$(z^3)^6$$