

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

#### Introduction



**Today's Lesson**

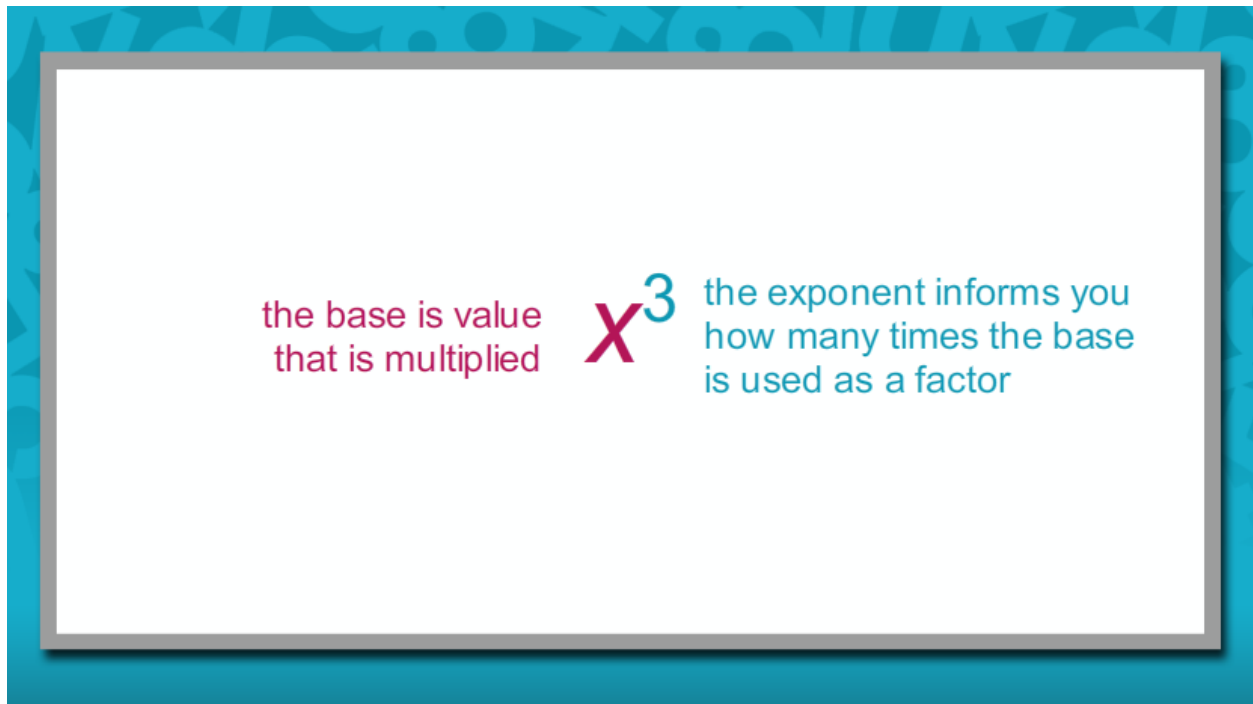
- You will apply your knowledge of exponents.
- You will learn how to raise a product to a power.

Hi there! In your earlier math studies, you have simplified expressions that required you to raise a value to a given power. But what do you do when that value is product? How do you raise a product to a power? In this lesson, your prior knowledge of exponents will lead you to the answer to these questions.

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

#### Anticipatory Set



the base is value  
that is multiplied

$x^3$

the exponent informs you  
how many times the base  
is used as a factor

You know that in an exponential expression, the base is the value that is multiplied; the exponent informs you how many times the base is used as a factor.

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

Anticipatory Set (continued)

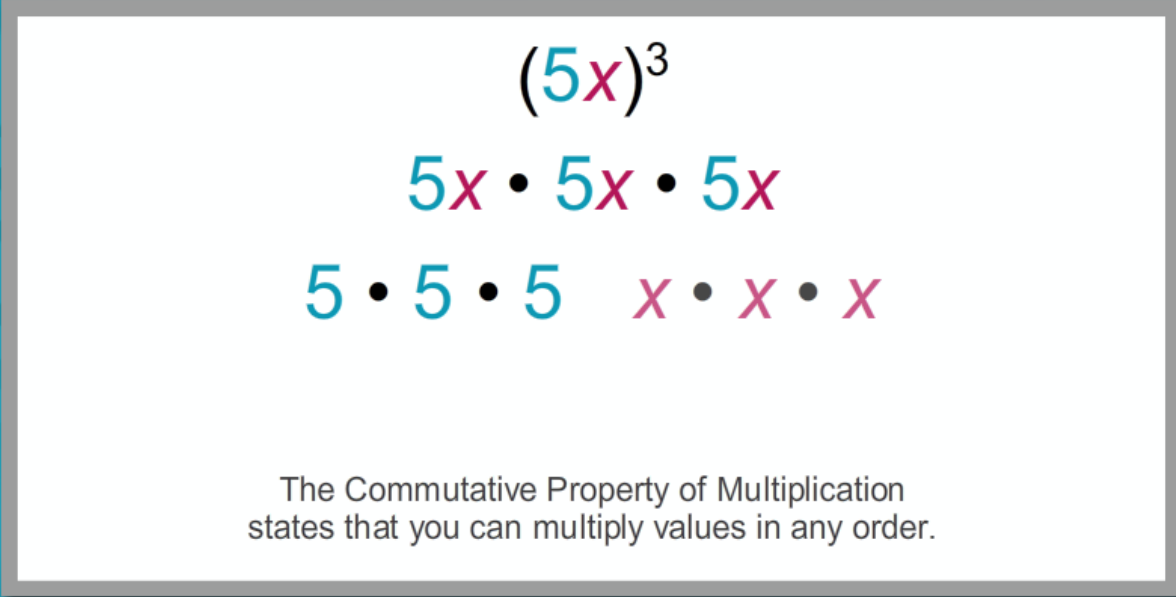
$$(5x)^3$$
$$5x \cdot 5x \cdot 5x$$

Consider raising the product  $5x$  to the third power. This expression is equivalent to  $5x$  times  $5x$  times  $5x$ .

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

Anticipatory Set (continued)


$$(5x)^3$$
$$5x \cdot 5x \cdot 5x$$
$$5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \quad x \cdot x \cdot x$$

The Commutative Property of Multiplication states that you can multiply values in any order.

Now recall that the Commutative Property of Multiplication states that you can multiply values in any order. In this example, change the order of multiplication so that you find the product of the fives first, and then the product of the  $x$ 's.

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

Anticipatory Set (continued)

$$\begin{aligned} & (5x)^3 \\ & 5x \cdot 5x \cdot 5x \\ & 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \\ & (5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot x \cdot x) \\ & 5^3 \cdot x^3 \end{aligned}$$

You can simplify this expression by considering it as the product of five to the third power and x to the third power.

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

Anticipatory Set (continued)

### **Power of a Product Property**

When raising a product to a power, you must raise each factor to the indicated power and then multiply.

$$(am)^r = a^r \cdot m^r$$

This expression shows the pattern that appears when you raise a product to a power; you must raise each factor to the indicated power, and then multiply. This is known as the Power of a Product Property.

$$(am)^r = a^r \cdot m^r$$

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

#### Power of a Product

The graphic features a dark background with faint chalkboard-style numbers and symbols. At the top, a blue rounded rectangle contains the text "POWER OF A PRODUCT" in white. Below this, a yellow text prompt reads "Click the Examples Below to Learn More". Three pink rounded rectangular buttons are arranged: "Example One" and "Self-Check" are in the top row, and "Example Two" is centered below them. In the bottom right corner, there is a 3D rendering of white rectangular blocks, one stacked on top of another.

Click the examples below to learn more.

- Example One
- Example Two
- Self-Check

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

#### Example 1

#### EXAMPLE 1

Simplify the expression:  $(4cd)^2$

$$(4cd)^2$$

Simplify the expression:  $(4cd)^2$

In this example, you are asked to raise the product  $4cd$  to the second power. According to the Power of a Product Property, you must raise each factor to the second power, and then multiply.



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**Topic 1: Power of a Product**

Example 1 (continued)

**EXAMPLE 1**

Simplify the expression:  $(4cd)^2$

$$(4cd)^2 = 4^2 \cdot c^2 \cdot d^2$$

So, the product  $4cd$  raised to the second power is equivalent to  $4^2$  times  $c^2$  times  $d^2$ . Now continue to simplify the expression.

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

Example 1 (continued)

#### EXAMPLE 1

Simplify the expression:  $(4cd)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}(4cd)^2 &= 4^2 \cdot c^2 \cdot d^2 \\ &= 16 \cdot c^2 \cdot d^2 \\ &= 16c^2d^2\end{aligned}$$

$4^2$  is 16.

Now, simplify the product.

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**Topic 1: Power of a Product**

Example 1 (continued)

**EXAMPLE 1**

Simplify the expression:  $(4cd)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}(4cd)^2 &= 4^2 \cdot c^2 \cdot d^2 \\ &= 16 \cdot c^2 \cdot d^2 \\ &= \boxed{16c^2d^2}\end{aligned}$$

Your work is complete. The final answer is  $16c^2d^2$ .

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

#### Example 2

**EXAMPLE 2**

Simplify the expression:  $(5x^2y^6)^3$

$$(5x^2y^6)^3 = 5^3 \cdot (x^2)^3 \cdot (y^6)^3$$

Is the expression above true or false?

True

False

Please click on the correct answer.

Simplify the expression:  $(5x^2y^6)^3$

In this example, you must raise the product  $5x^2y^6$  to the third power. According to the Power of a Product Property, you must raise each factor to the third power.

Therefore,  $(5x^2y^6)^3 = 5^3 \cdot (x^2)^3 \cdot (y^6)^3$ .

A) True

B) False

Is the expression above true or false? Please click on the correct answer.

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

Example 2 (continued)

### EXAMPLE 2

Simplify the expression:  $(5x^2y^6)^3$

$$(5x^2y^6)^3 = 5^3 \cdot (x^2)^3 \cdot (y^6)^3$$

Is the expression above true or false?

**True**

According to the Power of a Product Property, you must raise each factor to the third power. So the expression above holds true.

**Next**

Feedback: According to the Power of a Product Property, you must raise each factor to the third power.

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**Topic 1: Power of a Product**

Example 2 (continued)

**EXAMPLE 2**

Simplify the expression:  $(5x^2y^6)^3$

$$(5x^2y^6)^3 = 5^3 \cdot (x^2)^3 \cdot (y^6)^3$$

Enter the correct answer below and click submit.

$5^3 =$

**Submit**

Now evaluate  $5^3$ . You may choose to use the calculator or paper and pencil.

$$5^3 = ?$$

Enter the correct answer below and click submit.

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

Example 2 (continued)

#### EXAMPLE 2

Simplify the expression:  $(5x^2y^6)^3$

$$\begin{aligned}(5x^2y^6)^3 &= 5^3 \cdot (x^2)^3 \cdot (y^6)^3 \\ &= 125\end{aligned}$$

5 cubed is equal to 125.

$$5^3 = 125$$

Next

Feedback:  $5^3 = 125$ .

**Module 2: Properties of Exponents**  
**Topic 1: Power of a Product**

Example 2 (continued)

**EXAMPLE 2**

Simplify the expression:  $(5x^2y^6)^3$

$$\begin{aligned}(5x^2y^6)^3 &= 5^3 \cdot (x^2)^3 \cdot (y^6)^3 \\ &= 125\end{aligned}$$

Which exponent correctly completes the expression below?



$$(x^2)^3 = x^?$$

Now it's time to raise  $x^2$  to the third power. Remember to raise a power to a power, you must multiply the exponents.

$$(x^2)^3 = x^?$$

A) 5

**B) 6**

C) 8

Which exponent correctly completes the expression below?



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Example 2 (continued)

**EXAMPLE 2**

Simplify the expression:  $(5x^2y^6)^3$

$$\begin{aligned}(5x^2y^6)^3 &= 5^3 \cdot (x^2)^3 \cdot (y^6)^3 \\ &= 125 \cdot x^6\end{aligned}$$

When you multiply the exponents of  $(x^2)^3$  you get  $x^6$ .

6

$$(x^2)^3 = x^{2 \cdot 3} = x^6$$

Next

Feedback:  $(x^2)^3 = x^{2 \cdot 3} = x^6$

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

#### Example 2 (continued)

### EXAMPLE 2

Simplify the expression:  $(5x^2y^6)^3$

$$\begin{aligned}(5x^2y^6)^3 &= 5^3 \cdot (x^2)^3 \cdot (y^6)^3 \\ &= 125 \cdot x^6\end{aligned}$$

Which exponent correctly completes the expression below?

3

9

18

$$(y^6)^3 = y^?$$

Now, raise  $y^6$  to the third power.

$$(y^6)^3 = y^?$$

A) 3

B) 9

C) 18

Which exponent correctly completed the expression below?

**Module 2: Properties of Exponents**  
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Example 2 (continued)

**EXAMPLE 2**

Simplify the expression:  $(5x^2y^6)^3$

$$\begin{aligned}(5x^2y^6)^3 &= 5^3 \cdot (x^2)^3 \cdot (y^6)^3 \\ &= 125 \cdot x^6 \cdot y^{18}\end{aligned}$$

When you multiply the exponents of  $(y^6)^3$  you get  $y^{18}$ .

18

$$(y^6)^3 = y^{6 \cdot 3} = y^{18}$$

Next

Feedback:  $(y^6)^3 = y^{6 \cdot 3} = y^{18}$

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

Example 2 (continued)

#### EXAMPLE 2

Simplify the expression:  $(5x^2y^6)^3$

$$\begin{aligned}(5x^2y^6)^3 &= 5^3 \cdot (x^2)^3 \cdot (y^6)^3 \\ &= 125 \cdot x^6 \cdot y^{18} \\ &= \boxed{125x^6y^{18}}\end{aligned}$$

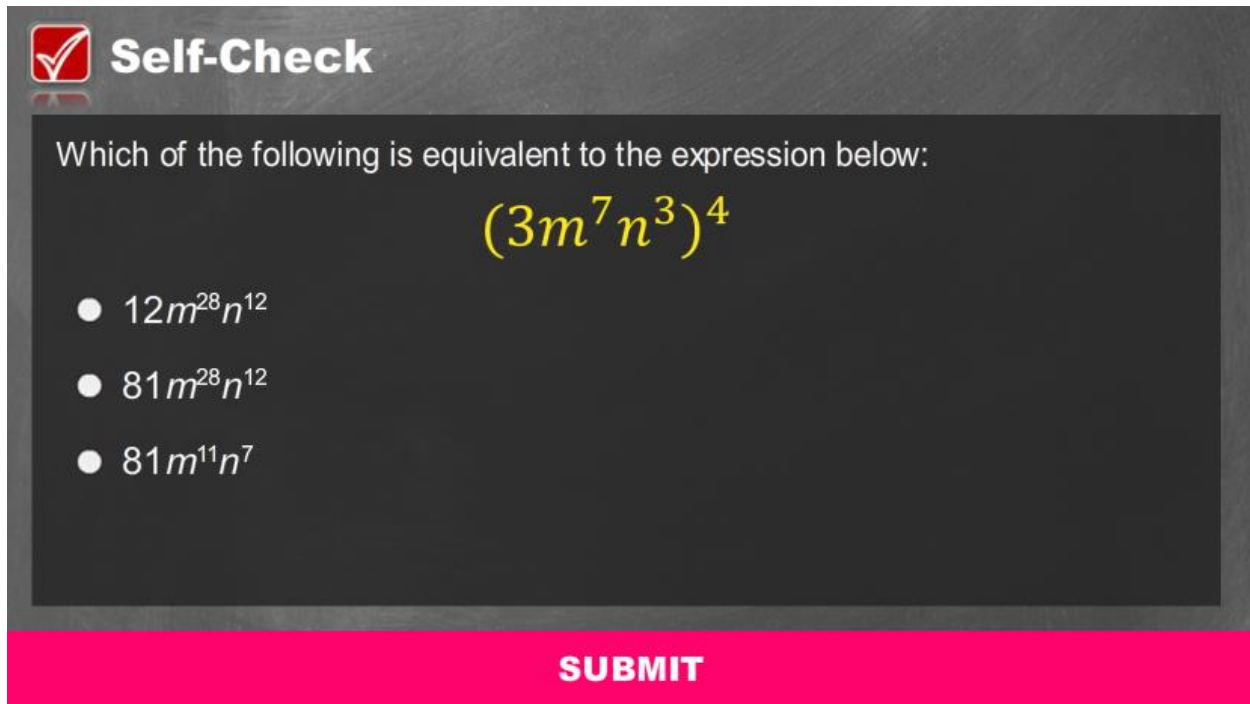
Menu

Now simplify. Your work is complete. The final answer is  $125x^6y^{18}$ .

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

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#### Self-Check



**Self-Check**

Which of the following is equivalent to the expression below:

$$(3m^7n^3)^4$$

- $12m^{28}n^{12}$
- $81m^{28}n^{12}$
- $81m^{11}n^7$

**SUBMIT**

Solve the problem in the image above to check your understanding of the content.

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#### Self-Check: Answer

**Correct**

That's correct! Begin by applying the Power of a Product Property.

$$(3m^7n^3)^4 = 3^4 \cdot (m^7)^4 \cdot (n^3)^4$$

Then evaluate the powers.

$$= 81 \cdot m^{7 \cdot 4} \cdot n^{3 \cdot 4}$$

Simplify.

$$= 81m^{28}n^{12}$$

Continue

**SUBMIT**

For your reference, the image above shows the correct solution to the self-check problem.

## Module 2: Properties of Exponents

### Topic 1: Power of a Product

#### Conclusion



**Today's Lesson**

- ✓ Used your knowledge of exponents to derive the Power of a Product Property
- ✓ Successfully determined the power of a product

**Exit Lesson**

**Restart Lesson**

Congratulations! You have reached the conclusion of this lesson in Algebra I. In this lesson, you used your knowledge of exponents to discover a rule that allows you to easily determine the power of a product.