

POWER TO POWER RULE

IF AN EXPONENT IS RAISED TO ANOTHER EXPONENT, THEN THE FOLLOWING RULE APPLIES....

$$\mathbf{(x^m)^n = x^{m \cdot n}}$$

EXAMPLES:

1. Rewrite

$$\cancel{(x^2)^4}$$
$$x^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^2$$

$$x^8$$


2. Rewrite

$$(y^{-2})^5$$

$$y^{-10}$$
$$\frac{1}{y^{10}}$$

POWER TO POWER RULE

**DON'T FORGET TO DISTRIBUTE THE
EXPONENT TO EVERYTHING IN THE
PARENTHESES**


$$\mathbf{(Ax^m)^n = A^n x^{m \cdot n}}$$

EXAMPLES:

3. Rewrite

$$\begin{aligned} (2a)^3 &= 2^3 a^3 \\ 2a \cdot 2a \cdot 2a \\ 8a^3 \end{aligned}$$

4. Rewrite

$$\begin{aligned} (2cd^4)^2 (cd)^{-5} \\ 2^2 c^2 d^8 \cdot c^{-5} d^{-5} \\ 4c^2 d^8 \cdot c^{-5} d^{-5} \\ 4c^{-3} d^3 = \frac{4d^3}{c^3} \end{aligned}$$

EXPONENTS: CALCULATOR

FOR POWERS BIGGER THAN "3"
USE YOUR CALCULATOR

