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## Simplifying Expressions Involving Exponents Common Core Algebra I



There are many situations in science, engineering and other fields where a process is governed by repeatedly multiplying (or dividing) by the same quantity. Repeated multiplication (and division) is represented by exponents. We have worked with these already, but let's review some basics in the first exercise.

Exercise \#1: Each of the following problems involves basic exponent ideas. Answer each to review your previous knowledge.
(a) Represent $6^{3}$ as an extended product. Do not
(b) If $f(x)=2 x^{3}+7$, then $f(-1)=$ ? evaluate the product.
(c) If $x^{3} \cdot x^{5}$ is written in the form of $x^{n}$ what is the value of $n$ ? Write extended products if you don't remember the Exponent Rule.
(e) If the length of a rectangle is $3 \times 10^{5}$ meters and its width is $2 \times 10^{4}$ meters, what is its area written in scientific notation?
(d) If the expression $\left(5 x^{3}\right)^{2}$ is written in the form $a x^{b}$, what is the value of $a+b$ ?

We also would like to be able to write simpler equivalent expressions involving ratios (or division problems) involving exponents. This all comes down to your ability to "unmultiply" fractions. The next exercise will illustrate.

Exercise \#2: Consider the expression $\frac{2 x^{6}}{4 x^{2}}$.
(a) Write this expression as the product of two
(b) Simplify the expression. fractions, one of which is equal to 1 .
(f) Rewrite the product $\left(3 x^{2}\right)^{2}\left(2 x^{5}\right)^{3}$ as an equivalent expression in simplest exponential form.

Let's see if we can develop a sense on how to simply these types of expressions more quickly.
Exercise \#3: Rewrite each expression as the product of two fractions, one of which is equal to 1. Then, write it as an equivalent, but simpler, expression.
(a) $\frac{5^{7}}{5^{3}}$
(b) $\frac{x^{4}}{x^{10}}$
(c) $\frac{x^{4} y^{8}}{x y^{10}}$

Now, let's simplify some more complicated exponential expressions. Each time, go back to rewriting the expressions based on basic principles like repeated multiplication and fractions equivalent to $\mathbf{1}$.

Exercise \#4: Rewrite each of the following as equivalent exponential expressions in simplified exponential form.
(a) $\frac{\left(3 x^{2}\right)^{3}}{9 x^{4}}$
(b) $\frac{\left(5 x^{2} y^{3}\right)^{2}}{(10 x y)^{2}}$

Exercise \#5: The diagram below show how the expression $\frac{(2 x)^{2}}{(4 x)^{3}}$ gets simplified. For each transition, given the reason (rule, property, etcetera) that justifies the manipulation.

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## SiMPLIFYING Expressions Involving Exponents <br> Common Core Algebra I Homework

## FLUENCY

1. Which of the following is equivalent to $\left(3 x^{2} y\right)\left(10 x^{5} y^{3}\right)$ ?
(1) $30 x^{10} y^{3}$
(3) $13 x^{7} y^{4}$
(2) $30 x^{7} y^{4}$
(4) $13 x^{10} y^{3}$
2. If the expression $\left(2 x^{4}\right)^{3}$ was written in $a x^{b}$ form, which of the following would be the sum of $a$ and $b$ ?
(1) 20
(3) 9
(2) 14
(4) 18
3. A square field has a side length of $6 \times 10^{3}$ meters. Which of the following is its area in square meters?
(1) $6 \times 10^{6}$
(3) $36 \times 10^{6}$
(2) $36 \times 10^{9}$
(4) $6 \times 10^{9}$
4. Circle the reason for each of the following manipulations used to simplify the product $\left(8 x^{2}\right)\left(3 x^{3}\right)$.

commutative or associative
commutative or associative
commutative or exponent property
5. Rewrite each expression as the product of two fractions, one of which is equal to $\mathbf{1}$. Then, write it as an equivalent, but simpler, expression.
(a) $\frac{10^{5}}{10^{2}}$
(b) $\frac{x^{2}}{x^{6}}$
(c) $\frac{x^{4} y}{x y^{8}}$
6. Write each of the following expressions equivalently in simplest form.
(a) $\frac{4 x^{7}}{8 x^{3}}$
(b) $\frac{15 x^{10}}{10 x^{2}}$
(c) $\frac{16 x}{20 x^{3}}$
(d) $\frac{x^{2} y^{5}}{x y}$
(e) $\frac{18 x^{4} y^{2}}{3 x^{8} y^{5}}$
(f) $\frac{6 x^{5} y^{2}}{8 x y^{3}}$
7. For each of the following fractions, first simplify the numerator and denominator, then simplify the overall fraction. The first is done as an example.
(a) $\frac{\left(2 x^{2}\right)^{3}}{(4 x)^{2}}$
(b) $\frac{\left(10 x^{4}\right)^{2}}{\left(5 x^{2}\right)^{3}}$
(c) $\frac{(6 x)^{2}}{\left(4 x^{2}\right)^{3}}$

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=\frac{8 x^{6}}{16 x^{2}}=\frac{x^{4}}{2}
$$

(d) $\frac{\left(x^{2} y^{5}\right)^{3}}{\left(x y^{2}\right)^{4}}$
(e) $\frac{\left(2 x y^{2}\right)^{2}}{4\left(x^{2} y^{3}\right)^{2}}$
(f) $\frac{(9 x y)^{2}}{(3 x)^{3}}$

## REASONING

8. Kris has incorrectly simplified the expression $\frac{20 x^{6}}{4 x^{2}}$ as $5 x^{3}$.
(a) Show using the value $x=2$ that $\frac{20 x^{6}}{4 x^{2}}$ and (b) What is the correct simplification? $5 x^{3}$ are not equivalent.
