

9-2

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# Dividing by Monomials (Pages 501–505)

<b>Quotient of Powers</b>	You can divide powers with the same base by subtracting exponents. For all integers $m$ and $n$ and any nonzero number $a$ , $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$ .
<b>Zero Exponent</b>	For any nonzero number $a$ , $a^0 = 1$ .
<b>Negative Exponents</b>	For any nonzero number $a$ and any integer $n$ , $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$ and $\frac{1}{a^{-n}} = a^n$ .

## EXAMPLES

*Simplify each expression.*

**A**  $\frac{a^6b^9}{a^2b^5}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a^6b^9}{a^2b^5} &= \left(\frac{a^6}{a^2}\right)\left(\frac{b^9}{b^5}\right) \\ &= (a^{6-2})(b^{9-5}) \\ &= a^4b^4 \end{aligned}$$

**B**  $\frac{(2x^{-3})^{-3}}{(4x^2)^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(2x^{-3})^{-3}}{(4x^2)^3} &= \frac{2^{-3}x^9}{4^3x^6} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4^3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2^3}\right)\left(\frac{x^9}{x^6}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{64}\right)\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)x^{9-6} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{512}\right)x^3 \text{ or } \frac{x^3}{512} \end{aligned}$$

## PRACTICE

*Simplify. Assume that no denominator is equal to zero.*

- |                                      |                                       |                                    |   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. $x^{-3}y^0z^{-2}$                 | 2. $\frac{d^{-1}}{d^0}$               | 3. $\frac{4a}{a^8}$                | 4. $\frac{n^3}{n^{-1}}$                           |
| 5. $\frac{g^7h^2}{g^5h^0}$           | 6. $\frac{5s^3}{40s^4}$               | 7. $\frac{(-u)^2v^8}{u^6v^{-3}}$   | 8. $\frac{a^2b^9}{a^2b^8}$                        |
| 9. $\frac{16x^6y^7z^8}{-2x^4y^4z^0}$ | 10. $\frac{(f^{-5}g^7)^2}{(fg)^{-6}}$ | 11. $\frac{2rs^3}{3s^3}$           | 12. $\frac{(-m)^5n^7}{m^2n^7}$                    |
| 13. $\frac{(j^{-4}k^5)^2}{(7j^2)^2}$ | 14. $\frac{26a^3}{-13a^6b^8}$         | 15. $\frac{18rs^0t^9}{6r^8s^7t^4}$ | 16. $\left(\frac{9ab^{-4}c}{6a^{-5}b^2}\right)^0$ |

**17. Money Matters** You can use the formula  $P = A\left[\frac{i}{1 - (1 + i)^{-n}}\right]$  to find the monthly payment on a loan of  $A$  dollars that is paid back in equal monthly payments over  $n$  months. The variable  $i$  represents (annual interest rate  $\div$  12). Seki has a \$4,000 student loan with an 8% annual interest rate which he is scheduled to pay off in 10 years. Use the formula and a calculator to find Seki's monthly payment.



**18. Standardized Test Practice** Simplify  $\frac{(x^2y)^2}{x^{-2}y^2}$ .

- A**  $\frac{1}{y}$       **B**  $x^2$       **C**  $x^2y$       **D**  $x^6$

**Answers:** 1.  $\frac{x^3z^2}{1}$  2.  $\frac{1}{1}$  3.  $\frac{a}{4}$  4.  $n^4$  5.  $g^2h^2$  6.  $\frac{8s}{1}$  7.  $\frac{u^4}{11}$  8.  $b$  9.  $-8x^2y^3z^8$  10.  $\frac{f^4}{20}$  11.  $\frac{3}{2}$  12.  $-m^3$  13.  $\frac{49j^2}{10}$  14.  $\frac{3b^8}{2}$  15.  $\frac{1}{3t^6}$  16.  $1$  17. \$48.53 18. **D**