



# 4-8 Multiplying and Dividing Monomials

(Pages 205–209)

You can multiply and divide numbers with exponents (or powers) if they have the same base.

<b>Multiplying and Dividing Powers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To find the product of powers <i>that have the same base</i>, add their exponents. <math>a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}</math></li> <li>To find the quotient of powers <i>that have the same base</i>, subtract their exponents. <math>a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}</math></li> </ul>
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## EXAMPLES

**A** Find  $2^5 \cdot 2^3$ .

Follow the pattern of  $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$ . Notice that both factors have the same base, 2. Therefore 2 is also the base of the answer.

$$2^5 \cdot 2^3 = 2^{5+3} \text{ or } 2^8$$

**B** Find  $\frac{b^8}{b^2}$ .

Follow the pattern of  $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$ . Notice that both factors have the same base, b. Therefore the base of the answer is also b.

$$\frac{b^8}{b^2} = b^{8-2} \text{ or } b^6$$

### Try These Together

1. Find  $x \cdot x^3$ . Express your answer in exponential form.

*HINT:*  $x = x^1$

2. Find  $\frac{9^{10}}{9^6}$ . Express your answer in exponential form.

*HINT:* The answer will have a base of 9.

## PRACTICE

**Find each product or quotient. Express your answer in exponential form.**

- |                        |                            |                          |                                |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3. $m^4 \cdot m^3$     | 4. $(p^{12}q^5)(p^3q^3)$   | 5. $(2y^7)(5y^2)$        | 6. $(12x^7)(x^{11})$           |
| 7. $8^6 \div 8^2$      | 8. $\frac{15^7}{15^2}$     | 9. $n^{18} \div n^9$     | 10. $\frac{x^3y^{10}}{x^3y^4}$ |
| 11. $\frac{r^{50}}{r}$ | 12. $\frac{9m^{11}}{3m^5}$ | 13. $\frac{12t^4}{4t^3}$ | 14. $(x^8 \cdot x^7) \div x^3$ |

**Find each missing exponent.**

15.  $(y^?) (y^4) = y^{10}$                       16.  $\frac{20^{15}}{20^?} = 20^5$

**17. History** The Italian mathematician Pietro Cataldi, born in 1548, wrote exponents differently from the way they are written today. For example, he wrote 5‡ for  $5x^2$  and 5‡ for  $5x^3$ . How do you think he would have written the answer to  $6x^3 \cdot x^4$ ?



**18. Standardized Test Practice** Simplify the expression  $p^6q^4r^{10} \cdot p^2qr^5$ .

- A**  $p^8q^5r^{15}$                       **B**  $p^3q^4r^2$                       **C**  $p^8q^4r^{15}$                       **D**  $p^4q^3r^5$

Answers: 1. $x^4$ 2. $9^4$ 3. $m^7$ 4. $p^{15}q^8$ 5. $10y^9$ 6. $12x^{18}$ 7. $8^4$ 8. $15^5$ 9. $n^9$ 10. $y^6$ 11. $r^{49}$ 12. $3m^6$ 13. $3t$ 14. $x^{12}$ 15. 6 16. 10 17. 6‡ 18. A
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