

# Algebra I

## Lesson 8-1



- I can multiply monomials.
- I can simplify expressions involving powers of monomials.



A monomial is a number,  
 a variable, or a product of a  
number and one or more variables. Monomials  
 that are real numbers are called constants.

An expression involving the division of variables is  
NOT a monomial.

$$\frac{s^2}{20} = \frac{1}{20}s^2$$

*Is the expression a monomial?*

Expression	Monomial?	Reason
-5	yes	it is a real number
$p + q$	no	it is addition of 2 variables
$x$	yes	it is a variable
$\frac{c}{d}$	no	it is division of 2 variables
$\frac{abc^8}{5}$	yes	it is multiplication of a number and 3 variables

$$2^5 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 32$$

$$2^3 \cdot 2^4 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 2^7 = 128$$

*Product of Powers*

To multiply two powers that have the same base, add the exponents

For any number  $a$  and all integers  $m$  and  $n$ ,  $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$

**Example:**  $a^4 \cdot a^{12} = a^{4+12} = a^{16}$

**Practice:**

$$(5x^7)(x^6)$$

$$5 \cdot x^7 \cdot x^6$$

$$5x^{13}$$

$$(4ab^6)(-7a^2b^3)$$

$$(4)(-7) \cdot a \cdot a^2 \cdot b^6 \cdot b^3$$

$$-28a^3b^9$$

## Power of a Power

To find the power of a power,  
multiply the exponents

For any number  $a$  and all integers  $m$  and  $n$ ,  $(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$

**Example:**  $(k^5)^9 = k^{5 \cdot 9} = k^{45}$

**Practice:**  $[(3^2)^3]^2$

$$[3^{2 \cdot 3}]^2$$

$$[3^6]^2$$

$$3^{6 \cdot 2} = 3^{12} = 531,441$$

$$(xy)^4 = xy \cdot xy \cdot xy \cdot xy = x^4 y^4$$

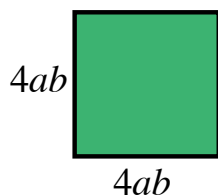
## Power of a Product

To find the power of a product, find the  
power of each factor and multiply

For <sup>all</sup> any numbers <sup>a and b</sup> ~~so~~ and all <sup>any</sup> integers ~~0~~ ~~and~~ ~~1~~,  $(ab)^m = a^m \cdot b^m$

**Example:**  $(-2xy)^3 = (-2)^3 \cdot x^3 \cdot y^3 = -8x^3y^3$

**Practice:** Express the area of the square as a monomial.



$$(4ab)^2 = 4^2 a^2 b^2 = 16a^2 b^2$$

## *Simplifying Monomial Expressions*

To simplify an expression involving monomials, write an equivalent expression in which:

- each base appears exactly once,
- there are no powers of powers, and.
- all fractions are in simplest form

Simplify:  $(\frac{1}{3}xy^4)^2[(-6y)^2]^3$

$$(\frac{1}{3}xy^4)^2 \cdot [36y^2]^3$$

$$(\frac{1}{3}xy^4)^2 \cdot 46,656y^6$$

$$(\frac{1}{3})^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^8 \cdot 46,656y^6$$

$$\frac{1}{9}x^2y^8 \cdot 46,656 \cdot y^6 \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \cdot 46,656 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^8 \cdot y^6$$

$$5184x^2y^{14}$$



## Assignment:

Pg 413 #16-50 even, ~~61-69 odd~~