

 **New Vocabulary**

- monomial
- constant

1 Multiply Monomials A **monomial** is a number, a variable, or the product of a number and one or more variables with nonnegative integer exponents. It has only one term. In the formula to calculate the horsepower of a car, the term $w\left(\frac{v}{234}\right)^3$ is a monomial.

An expression that involves division by a variable, like $\frac{ab}{c}$, is not a monomial.

A **constant** is a monomial that is a real number. The monomial $3x$ is an example of a *linear expression* since the exponent of x is 1. The monomial $2x^2$ is a *nonlinear expression* since the exponent is a positive number other than 1.

EXAMPLE 1**Identify Monomials**

Determine whether each expression is a monomial.
Explain your reasoning.

A. $17 - c$

Answer: No; the expression involves subtraction, so it has more than one term.

B. $8f^2g$

Answer: Yes; the expression is the product of a number and two variables.

C. $\frac{3}{4}$

Answer: Yes; the expression is a constant.

D. $\frac{5}{t}$

Answer: No; the expression involves division by a variable.

EXAMPLE 1



Check Your Progress

Which expression is a monomial?

A. x^5

B. $3p - 1$

C. $\frac{9x}{y}$

D. $\frac{c}{d}$

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7-1 Multiplication Properties of Exponents

$$b \cdot b \cdot b = b^3 \leftarrow \text{You have 3 factors of "b"}$$

 **Key Concept** Product of Powers

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

Symbols For any real number a and any integers m and p , $a^m \cdot a^p = a^{m+p}$.

Examples $b^3 \cdot b^5 = b^{3+5}$ or b^8 $g^4 \cdot g^6 = g^{4+6}$ or g^{10}

$$\frac{b \cdot b \cdot b}{b^3} \cdot \frac{b \cdot b \cdot b \cdot b \cdot b}{b^5} = b^8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1b^3 + 1b^3 = \\ 2b^3 \\ \hline b^3 \cdot b^3 = b^6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE 2 Product of Powers

A. Simplify $(r^4)(-12r^7)$.

$$\begin{aligned}(r^4)(-12r^7) &= [1 \bullet (-12)](r^4)(r^7) && \text{Group the coefficients} \\ & && \text{and the variables.} \\ &= [1 \bullet (-12)](r^{4+7}) && \text{Product of Powers} \\ &= -12r^{11} && \text{Simplify.}\end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE 2 Product of Powers**B. Simplify $(6cd^5)(5c^5d^2)$.**

$$\begin{aligned}(6cd^5)(5c^5d^2) &= (6 \cdot 5)(c \cdot c^5)(d^5 \cdot d^2) && \text{Group the} \\ & && \text{coefficients and} \\ & && \text{the variables.} \\ &= (6 \cdot 5)(c^{1+5})(d^{5+2}) && \text{Product of} \\ & && \text{Powers} \\ &= 30c^6d^7 && \text{Simplify.}\end{aligned}$$

Answer: $30c^6d^7$

Key Concept Power of a Power

Words To find the power of a power, multiply the exponents.

Symbols For any real number a and any integers m and p , $(a^m)^p = a^{m \cdot p}$.

Examples $(b^3)^5 = b^{3 \cdot 5}$ or b^{15} $(g^6)^7 = g^{6 \cdot 7}$ or g^{42}

EXAMPLE 3 Power of a Power

Simplify $[(2^3)^3]^2$.

$$[(2^3)^3]^2 = (2^{3 \cdot 3})^2 \quad \text{Power of a Power}$$

$$= (2^9)^2 \quad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$= 2^{9 \cdot 2} \quad \text{Power of a Power}$$

$$= 2^{18} \text{ or } 262,144 \quad \text{Simplify.}$$

Answer: 2^{18} or 262,144

Key Concept Power of a Product

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

Symbols For any real numbers a and b and any integer m , $(ab)^m = a^m b^m$.

Example $(-2xy^3)^5 = (-2)^5 x^5 y^{15}$ or $-32x^5 y^{15}$


EXAMPLE 4 Power of a Product

GEOMETRY Find the volume of a cube with side length $5xyz$.

EXAMPLE 5 Simplify Expressions

Simplify $[(8g^3h^4)^2]^2(2gh^5)^4$.

Check Your Understanding

 = Step-by-Step Solutions begin on page R13.



Example 1 Determine whether each expression is a monomial. Write *yes* or *no*. Explain your reasoning. **1–6. See margin.**

1. 15

2. $2 - 3a$

3. $\frac{5c^8m}{d}$

4. $-15g^2$

5. $\frac{r}{2}$

6. $7b + 9$

Examples 2–3 Simplify each expression.

7. $k(k^3)$ **k^4**

8. $m^4(m^2)$ **m^6**

9. $2q^2(9q^4)$ **$18q^6$**

10. $(5u^4v)(7u^4v^3)$ **$35u^8v^4$**

11. $[(3^2)^2]^2$ **3^8 or 6561**

12. $(xy^4)^6$ **x^6y^{24}**

13. $(4a^4b^9c)^2$ **$16a^8b^{18}c^2$**

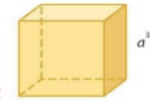
14. $(-2f^2g^3h^2)^3$ **$-8f^6g^9h^6$**

15. $(-3p^5t^6)^4$ **$81p^{20}t^{24}$**

Example 4 16. **GEOMETRY** The formula for the surface area of a cube is $SA = 6s^2$, where SA is the surface area and s is the length of any side.

a. Express the surface area of the cube as a monomial. **$6a^6b^2$**

b. What is the surface area of the cube if $a = 3$ and $b = 4$? **$69,984$ units²**



Example 5 Simplify each expression.

17. $(5x^2y)^2(2xy^3z)^3(4xyz)$ **$800x^8y^{12}z^4$**

18. $(-3d^2f^3g)^2[(-3d^2f)^3]^2$ **$6561d^{16}f^{12}g^2$**

19. $(-2g^3h)(-3gj^4)^2(-ghj)^2$ **$-18g^7h^3j^{10}$**

20. $(-7ab^4c)^3[(2a^2c)^2]^3$ **$-21,952a^{15}b^{12}c^9$**

$(-2g^3h)(9j^8)(6h^2j^2)$

17

$(25x^4y^2)(8x^3y^9z^3)(4xyz)$

$= 800x^8y^{12}z^4$

Additional Answers

- Yes; constants are monomials.
- No; there is subtraction and more than one term.
- No; there is a variable in the denominator.
- Yes; this is a product of a number and variables.
- Yes; this is a product of a number and variables.
- No; there is addition and more than one term.

Example 1 Determine whether each expression is a monomial. Write *yes* or *no*. Explain your reasoning. **21–26. See margin.**

21. 122

22. $3a^4$

23. $2c + 2$



24. $\frac{-2g}{4h}$

25. $\frac{5k}{10}$

26. $6m + 3n$

Examples 2–3 Simplify each expression.

27. $(q^2)(2q^4)$ **$2q^6$**

28. $(-2u^2)(6u^6)$ **$-12u^8$**

29. $(9w^2x^8)(w^6x^4)$ **$9w^8x^{12}$**

30. $(y^6z^9)(6y^4z^2)$ **$6y^{10}z^{11}$**

31. $(b^8c^6d^5)(7b^6c^2d)$ **$7b^{14}c^8d^6$**

32. $(14fg^2h^2)(-3f^4g^2h^2)$ **$-42f^5g^4h^4$**

33. $(j^5k^7)^4$ **$j^{20}k^{28}$**

34. $(n^3p)^4$ **$n^{12}p^4$**

35. $[(2^2)^2]^2$ **2^8 or 256**

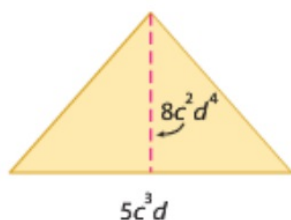
36. $[(3^2)^2]^4$ **3^{16} or $43,046,721$**

37. $[(4r^2t)^3]^2$ **$4096r^{12}t^6$**

38. $[(-2xy^2)^3]^2$ **$64x^6y^{12}$**

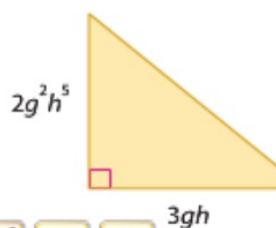
Example 4 **GEOMETRY** Express the area of each triangle as a monomial.

39.



$20c^5d^5$

40.



$3g^3h^6$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} (5c^3d)(8c^2d^4) \\ (A = \frac{1}{2}bh) \end{array} \right.$$

Additional Answers

- 21. Yes; constants are monomials.
- 22. Yes; this is a product of a number and variables.
- 23. No; there is addition and more than one term.
- 24. No; there is a variable in the denominator.
- 25. Yes; this can be written as the product of a number and a variable.
- 26. No; there is addition and more than one term.

Example 5 Simplify each expression.

41. $(2a^3)^4(a^3)^3$ **$16a^{21}$**

43. $(2gh^4)^3[(-2g^4h)^3]^2$ **$512g^{27}h^{18}$**

45. $(p^5r^2)^4(-7p^3r^4)^2(6pr^3)$ **$294p^{27}r^{19}$**

47. $(5a^2b^3c^4)(6a^3b^4c^2)$ **$30a^5b^7c^6$**

49. $(0.5x^3)^2$ **$0.25x^6$**

51. $(-\frac{3}{4}c)^3$ **$-\frac{27}{64}c^3$**

53. $(8y^3)(-3x^2y^2)(\frac{3}{8}xy^4)$ **$-9x^3y^9$**

55. $(-3r^3w^4)^3(2rw)^2(-3r^2)^3(4rw^2)^3(2r^2w^3)^4$ **$2,985,984r^{28}w^{32}$**

42. $(c^3)^2(-3c^5)^2$ **$9c^{16}$**

44. $(5k^2m)^3[(4km^4)^2]^2$ **$32,000k^{10}m^{19}$**

46. $(5x^2y)^2(2xy^3z)^3(4xyz)$ **$800x^8y^{12}z^4$**

48. $(10xy^5z^3)(3x^4y^6z^3)$ **$30x^5y^{11}z^6$**

50. $(0.4h^5)^3$ **$0.064h^{15}$**

52. $(\frac{4}{5}a^2)^2$ **$\frac{16}{25}a^4$**

54. $(\frac{4}{7}m)^2(49m)(17p)(\frac{1}{34}p^5)$ **$8m^3p^6$**