## Multiplying and Dividing Powers

Compute what happens when we multiply the following...

| Problem | Factor Out | Standard <br> Notation | Write <br> Answer as <br> a Power |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10^{4} \bullet 10^{3}$ | $10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10$ | $10,000,000$ | $10^{7}$ |
| $10^{1} \bullet 10^{2}$ | $10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10$ | 1,000 | $10^{3}$ |
| $10^{2} \bullet 10^{5}$ | $10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10$ | $10,000,000$ | $10^{7}$ |
| $10^{4} \bullet 10^{2}$ | $10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10$ | $1,000,000$ | $10^{6}$ |
| $10^{25} \bullet 10^{100}$ | Too many factors of 10 to do | Too many 0 's | $10^{125}$ |

1. What patterns or short cuts do you notice about this process?
${ }_{17}^{35}$ A power of base 10 is factors of 10 equal to the number of the exponent. For example, $10^{5}=10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10$
${ }_{17}^{35}$ A power of base 10 is a $\mathbf{1}$ followed by the number of zeros in the exponent. For example, $10^{5}$ is $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$
${ }_{17}^{35}$ When multiplying with similar bases the answer is the sum of the exponents with that same base. For example, $10^{1} \bullet 10^{2}=10^{1+2}=10^{3}$
2. What would $10^{\mathrm{m}} \bullet 10^{\mathrm{n}}$ equal?
${ }_{17}^{35}$ Using the pattern, $\mathbf{1 0}^{\mathrm{m}} \bullet \mathbf{1 0}^{\mathrm{n}}=\mathbf{1 0}^{\mathrm{m}+\mathrm{n}}$

This property works for powers of any number, not just powers of ten.

## General Rule:

$$
\mathbf{b}^{35} \bullet \mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{y}}=\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}}
$$

Compute what happens when we divide the following...

| Problem | Write with a <br> Horizontal <br> Fraction | Factor Out | Reduced | Standard <br> Notation | Write <br> Answer <br> as a <br> Power |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10^{4} \div 10^{2}$ | $\frac{10^{4}}{10^{2}}$ | $\frac{10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10}{10 \bullet 10}$ | $\frac{10 \bullet 10}{1}$ | 100 | $10^{2}$ |
| $10^{3} \div 10^{2}$ | $\frac{10^{3}}{10^{2}}$ | $\frac{10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10}{10 \bullet 10}$ | $\frac{10}{1}$ | 10 | $10^{1}$ |
| $10^{5} \div 10^{3}$ | $\frac{10^{5}}{10^{3}}$ | $\frac{10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10}{10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10}$ | $\frac{10 \bullet 10}{1}$ | 100 | $10^{2}$ |
| $10^{2} \div 10^{1}$ | $\frac{10^{2}}{10^{1}}$ | $\frac{10 \bullet 10}{10}$ | $\frac{10}{1}$ | 10 | $10^{1}$ |
| $10^{32} \div 10^{20}$ | $\frac{10^{32}}{10^{20}}$ | Too many factors of <br> 10 to do | Too many <br> factors of 10 to <br> do | Too many <br> 0 's | $10^{12}$ |

1. What patterns or short cuts do you notice about this process?
${ }_{17}^{35}$ A power of base $\mathbf{1 0}$ is factors of $\mathbf{1 0}$ equal to the number of the exponent. For example, $10^{5}=10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10 \bullet 10$
${ }_{17}^{35}$ A power of base 10 is a $\mathbf{1}$ followed by the number of zeros in the exponent. For example, $10^{5}$ is $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$
${ }_{17}^{35}$ When dividing with similar bases the answer is the top exponent MINUS the bottom exponent with that same base. For example, $10^{7} \div 10^{2}=10^{7-2}=10^{5}$
2. What would $10^{\mathrm{m}} \div 10^{\mathrm{n}}$ equal?
${ }_{17}^{35}$ Using the pattern, $10^{\mathrm{m}} \div \mathbf{1 0}^{\mathrm{n}}=\mathbf{1 0}^{\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{n}}$
This property works for powers of any number, not just powers of ten.

## General Rule:

$$
\mathbf{b}^{35} \div \mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{y}}=\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}}
$$

