## **Exponents - Power of a Power Rule**

- A) Use the power of a power rule to rewrite each expression as a single exponent.
  - 1)  $(15^5)^9$

2)  $((-d)^{-6})^6$ 

3)  $(s^{-18})^{-4}$ 

4)  $\left( \left( \frac{2}{k} \right)^3 \right)^{-7}$ 

5) ((-1.8)<sup>-11</sup>)<sup>-5</sup>

 $6) \quad \left(\left(-\frac{a}{b}\right)^{14}\right)^2$ 

## —— PREVIEW

- B) Find the value of x.
  - 1)  $((2.5)^{-13})^{x} = (2.5)^{-39}$

4)  $\left(\left(-\frac{v}{7}\right)^5\right)^{-x} = \left(-\frac{v}{7}\right)^{35}$ 

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 $(-r)^{-x})^{-8} = (-r)^{48}$ 

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 $(x^7)^3 = 9^{21}$ 

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- C) 1) Which of the following equals  $\left(-\frac{4}{9}\right)^2$ ?
  - i)  $\left(-\frac{4}{9}\right)^{30}$
- ii)  $\left(-\frac{4}{9}\right)^{-13}$ 
  - iii)  $\left(-\frac{4}{9}\right)^{-30}$
- iv)  $\left(-\frac{4}{9}\right)^{-17}$

- 2) Find the value of x, if  $((-y)^9)^{-x} = (-y)^{-72}$ .
  - i) 8

ii) –7

iii) 6

iv) 9