—— PRODUCT OF POWERS ——

You can multiply powers using the **Product of Powers Property.** It states that when you are multiplying powers with the same base, you can keep the base and add the exponents.

$$\mathbf{x}^n \cdot \mathbf{x}^m = \mathbf{x}^{n+m}$$

Let's try it! Simplify 3² · 3⁴ using the Product of Powers Property.

$$3^2 \cdot 3^4 = 3^{2+4} = 3^6$$

You can see why this property works by expanding each power and simplifying.

$$3^2 \cdot 3^4 = (3 \cdot 3) \cdot (3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3) = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 3^6$$

Try it yourself! Multiply. Express each product as a power.

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

$$2^5 \cdot 2^4 =$$

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

$$9^3 \cdot 9^1 =$$

$$11^4 \cdot 11^7 =$$

$$3^7 \cdot 3^5 =$$

$$7^8 \cdot 7^6 =$$

$$6^{10} \cdot 6^{10} =$$

$$13^7 \cdot 13^{15} =$$

$$12^3 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 12^5 =$$

$$10^4 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^6 =$$

$$3^8 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 3^4 =$$

$$11^2 \cdot 11^9 \cdot 11^7 =$$

$$8^1 \cdot 8^7 \cdot 8^7 =$$

$$9^{11} \cdot 9^7 \cdot 9^6 =$$