

EXAMPLES FOR LAW OF EXPONENT PROBLEM

E1 $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 \sqrt{xy}}}{(x^3 y)^2 y^4} = x^A y^B$

Assume $x, y > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \sqrt{xy}}}{(x^3 y)^2 y^4} &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \sqrt{xy}}}{(x^3)^2 y^2 y^4} \\ &= \frac{(x^2)^{1/2} (xy)^{1/4}}{x^6 y^2 y^4} \\ &= \frac{x (xy)^{1/4}}{x^6 y^6} \\ &= \frac{x^{1+1/4} y^{1/4}}{x^6 y^6} \\ &= x^{1+1/4-6} y^{1/4-6} \\ &= x^{-19/4} y^{-23/4} \end{aligned}$$

Compare to $x^A y^B$

$A = -\frac{19}{4}$ & $B = -\frac{23}{4}$

E2 $\frac{x^{-3} y^2 \sqrt[3]{xy}}{(xy)^{-2} x} = \frac{y^B}{x^A}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^{-3} y^2 \sqrt[3]{xy}}{(xy)^{-2} x} &= \frac{x^{-3} y^2 (xy)^{1/3}}{x^{-2} y^{-2} x} \\ &= \frac{x^{-3} y^2 x^{1/3} y^{1/3}}{x^{-2} y^{-2} x^1} \\ &= \frac{y^{2+1/3+2}}{x^{-2+1+3-1/3}} \\ &= \frac{y^{4+1/3}}{x^{2-1/3}} = \frac{y^B}{x^A} \end{aligned}$$

$B = 4 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{12+1}{3} = \frac{13}{3}$

$A = 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{6-1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$

Reminder: LAWS OF EXPONENTS
For $x, y > 0$,

$(xy)^t = x^t y^t$	$x^{-t} = \frac{1}{x^t}$	$x^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{x}$
$(x^s)^t = x^{st}$	$\frac{1}{x^{-t}} = x^t$	$x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$

$\frac{1}{4} - 5 = \frac{1-20}{4} = -\frac{19}{4}$

$\frac{1}{4} - 6 = \frac{1-24}{4} = -\frac{23}{4}$