Aritmetik for eksponenter (negative eksponenter)

Navn: _____ Dato: _____ Score: ____

$3^2 + 1 =$

$5^2 - (-10) =$

$7^{(-1)} - (-4) =$

$(-2)^{(-2)} - (-1) =$

$1^{(-2)} + 4 =$

$(-3)^{(-2)} + 7 =$

$9 - 10 =$

$(-1)^{(-2)} - (-2) =$

$4^{(-1)} + 9 =$

$3^{(-2)} - (-2) =$

$(-8)^{(-1)} + 2 =$

$(-2)^2 + (-7) =$

$(-9) + 10 =$

$7^{(-2)} - (-10) =$

$(-1)^{(-2)} + 6 =$

$3^0 + 6 =$

$1 - (-8) =$

$(-3)^{(-2)} + 6 =$

$3 - (-7) =$

$(-8)^2 + 5 =$

Aritmetik for eksponenter (negative eksponenter)

Navn: _____ Dato: _____ Score: ____

$3^{2} + 1 = 10$

$5^{2} - (-10) = 35$

$7^{(-1)} - (-4) = \frac{29}{7} = 4\frac{1}{7}$

$(-2)^{(-2)} - (-1) = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$

$1^{(-2)} + 4 = 5$

$(-3)^{(-2)} + 7 = \frac{64}{9} = 7\frac{1}{9}$

$9 - 10 = (-1)$

$(-1)^{(-2)} - (-2) = 3$

$4^{(-1)} + 9 = \frac{37}{4} = 9\frac{1}{4}$

$3^{(-2)} - (-2) = \frac{19}{9} = 2\frac{1}{9}$

$(-8)^{(-1)} + 2 = \frac{15}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$

$(-2)^{2} + (-7) = (-3)$

$(-9) + 10 = 1$

$7^{(-2)} - (-10) = \frac{491}{49} = 10\frac{1}{49}$

$(-1)^{(-2)} + 6 = 7$

$3^{0} + 6 = 7$

$1 - (-8) = 9$

$(-3)^{(-2)} + 6 = \frac{55}{9} = 6\frac{1}{9}$

$3 - (-7) = 10$

$(-8)^{2} + 5 = 69$