เลขคณิตของเลขชี้กำลัง (เลขชี้กำลังลบ)

ชื่อ: _____ วันที่: _____ คะแนน: ____

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

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

$(-4)^{0} - 4 =$

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

$(-9)^{(-2)} - 3 =$

$5^{2} - 1 =$

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

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

$(-8)^{2} + 6 =$

$(-4)^{2} - 8 =$

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

$10^{(-2)} + (-1) =$

$(-4)^{0} + (-2) =$

$8^{2} - (-10) =$

$2 - (-5) =$

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

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

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

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

$3^{2} - 9 =$

เลขคณิตของเลขชี้กำลัง (เลขชี้กำลังลบ)

ชื่อ: _____ วันที่: _____ คะแนน: ____

$1^{(-2)} + 5 = 6$

$(-5)^{(-2)} - (-5) = \frac{126}{25} = 5\frac{1}{25}$

$(-1)^{(-1)} + 6 = 5$

$10^{(-2)} + (-1) = (-\frac{99}{100})$

$(-4)^{0} - 4 = (-3)$

$(-4)^{0} + (-2) = (-1)$

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

$8^{2} - (-10) = 74$

$(-9)^{(-2)} - 3 = (-\frac{242}{81}) = (-2\frac{80}{81})$

$2 - (-5) = 7$

$5^{2} - 1 = 24$

$10^{(-2)} + (-10) = (-\frac{999}{100}) = (-9\frac{99}{100})$

$6^{(-2)} + 2 = \frac{73}{36} = 2\frac{1}{36}$

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

$(-3)^{(-1)} + (-3) = (-\frac{10}{3}) = (-3\frac{1}{3})$

$5^{(-2)} + 2 = \frac{51}{25} = 2\frac{1}{25}$

$(-8)^{2} + 6 = 70$

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

$(-4)^{2} - 8 = 8$

$3^{2} - 9 = 0$