เลขคณิตของเลขชี้กำลัง (เลขชี้กำลังลบ)

ชื่อ: _____ วันที่: _____ คะแนน: ____

$10^{2} + 5 =$

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

$9^{2} + 9 =$

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

$8^{2} - 1 =$

$(-10)^{(-1)} - 3 =$

$(-3)^{(-1)} + 9 =$

$10^{(-2)} - (-4) =$

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

$10^{(-1)} + (-5) =$

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

$(-9)^{(-2)} + (-1) =$

$10^{(-2)} + 3 =$

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

$4^{(-2)} - 7 =$

$10^{(-1)} - 5 =$

$(-5)^{(-1)} + (-8) =$

$10^{2} + 6 =$

$3^{2} - 9 =$

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

เลขคณิตของเลขชี้กำลัง (เลขชี้กำลังลบ)

ชื่อ: _____ วันที่: _____ คะแนน: ____

$10^{2} + 5 = 105$

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

$(-10)^{(-2)} - (-8) = \frac{801}{100} = 8\frac{1}{100}$

$(-9)^{(-2)} + (-1) = (-\frac{80}{81})$

$9^{2} + 9 = 90$

$10^{(-2)} + 3 = \frac{301}{100} = 3\frac{1}{100}$

$(-7)^{(-2)} + 3 = \frac{148}{49} = 3\frac{1}{49}$

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

$8^{2} - 1 = 63$

$4^{(-2)} - 7 = (-\frac{111}{16}) = (-6\frac{15}{16})$

$(-10)^{(-1)} - 3 = (-\frac{31}{10}) = (-3\frac{1}{10})$

$10^{(-1)} - 5 = (-\frac{49}{10}) = (-4\frac{9}{10})$

$(-3)^{(-1)} + 9 = \frac{26}{3} = 8\frac{2}{3}$

$(-5)^{(-1)} + (-8) = (-\frac{41}{5}) = (-8\frac{1}{5})$

$10^{(-2)} - (-4) = \frac{401}{100} = 4\frac{1}{100}$

$10^{2} + 6 = 106$

$(-4)^{(-1)} + 4 = \frac{15}{4} = 3\frac{3}{4}$

$3^{2} - 9 = 0$

$10^{(-1)} + (-5) = (-\frac{49}{10}) = (-4\frac{9}{10})$

$(-4)^{2} + 2 = 18$