Aritmetikk for eksponenter (negative eksponenter)

StudentName: _____ ExamDate: _____ ExamScore: ____

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

$3^{(-1)} - 8 =$

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

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

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

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

$3^{(-1)} - (-5) =$

$(-4)^2 + 7 =$

$(-3)^2 + 6 =$

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

$4^2 + 10 =$

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

$9^2 - (-5) =$

$(-3)^2 - 10 =$

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

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

$(-3)^2 - 5 =$

$(-3)^{(-2)} - (-8) =$

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

$(-6)^0 + (-1) =$

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$4^{(-1)} - (-4) = \frac{17}{4} = 4\frac{1}{4}$

$4^2 + 10 = 26$

$3^{(-1)} - 8 = (-\frac{23}{3}) = (-7\frac{2}{3})$

$(-6)^2 + (-1) = 35$

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

$9^2 - (-5) = 86$

$8^{(-2)} - (-1) = \frac{65}{64} = 1\frac{1}{64}$

$(-3)^2 - 10 = (-1)$

$(-6)^{(-1)} - (-6) = \frac{35}{6} = 5\frac{5}{6}$

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

$7^{(-2)} - (-2) = \frac{99}{49} = 2\frac{1}{49}$

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

$3^{(-1)} - (-5) = \frac{16}{3} = 5\frac{1}{3}$

$(-3)^2 - 5 = 4$

$(-4)^2 + 7 = 23$

$(-3)^{(-2)} - (-8) = \frac{73}{9} = 8\frac{1}{9}$

$(-3)^2 + 6 = 15$

$(-6)^{(-1)} - (-6) = \frac{35}{6} = 5\frac{5}{6}$

$(-3)^{(-2)} + 9 = \frac{82}{9} = 9\frac{1}{9}$

$(-6)^0 + (-1) = 0$