

# Potenzen berechnen

## Potenzen mit der Basis 2

$2^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-2)^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-2)^1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$(-2)^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-2)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 2^6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$2^7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 2^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-2)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$2^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-2)^8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 2^{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

## Potenzen mit der Basis 3 und 4

$3^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-3)^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-3)^1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$(-4)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-3)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 4^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 4^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-3)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-3)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 3^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

## Potenzen mit der Basis 5 und 6

$5^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-5)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-5)^1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$5^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-5)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 5^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$(-6)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 6^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-6)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 6^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 6^1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

## Potenzen mit der Basis 7, 8 und 9

$7^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-7)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-7)^1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$7^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 8^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 8^0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$(-8)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-8)^1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-9)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$9^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 9^1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (-9)^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$