Potenciación y radicación en Q

1) Resolver las siguientes potencias

a. $\left(-\frac{5}{9}\right)^{2} = —$

b. $\left(-\frac{4}{7}\right)^{-3} = —$

c. $\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{5} = —$

d. $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6} = —$

e. $6^{-2} = —$

f. $(-5)^{-3} = —$

g. $(-4)^{-2} = —$

h. $-10^{-2} = —$

i. $-3^{-3} = —$

j. $\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^{-2} = —$

k. $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-3} = —$

l. $\left(-\frac{2}{7}\right)^{-2} = —$

m. $\left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-3} = —$

n. $\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-4} = —$

o. $\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-5} = —$

2) Realizar las siguientes raíces

a. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{125}} = —$

b. $\sqrt{\frac{81}{16}} = —$

c. $\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{216}} = —$

d. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{144}} = —$

e. $\sqrt[4]{\frac{81}{256}} = —$

f. $\sqrt[5]{-\frac{32}{243}} = —$

3) Colocar V o F según corresponda

a. $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-1} = \frac{2}{5}$ ☐

b. $\frac{3^{-1}}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$ ☐

c. $\left(-\frac{1}{10}\right)^{-2} = 100$ ☐

d. $(-3)^{-1} = -3$ ☐

e. $\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{-1} = -\frac{4}{3}$ ☐

f. $-\frac{1}{6^{-2}} = -36$ ☐

4) Completar los casilleros vacíos

a. $\sqrt{\frac{\square}{\square}} = \frac{1}{11}$

b. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{\square}{27}} = \frac{4}{\square}$

c. $\square^{-2} = \frac{1}{100}$

d. $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\square} = \frac{9}{4}$

e. $2^{\square} = \frac{1}{64}$

f. $\left(\frac{\square}{\square}\right)^{-3} = 27$

g. $\sqrt[\square]{\frac{1}{128}} = \frac{1}{2}$

h. $\left(\frac{1}{\square}\right)^{-2} = 169$

i. $\square^{\square} = \frac{1}{36}$