

**RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 2 Exercise 2.3:** Here we provide detailed RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 2 Exercise 2.2.

Our subject experts have created these solutions based on the current syllabus to help students grasp the concepts of exponents effectively. These solutions are designed to make your exam preparation easier and more efficient. For a clearer understanding and better practice, refer to our guide and improve your skills in handling exponents.

## **RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 2 Exercise 2.3 Overview**

These solutions for RS Aggarwal Class 8 Maths Chapter 2 Exercise 2.3 have been prepared by subject experts of Physics Wallah to help students grasp the concepts of exponents effectively. The solutions provide clear explanations and step-by-step guidance ensuring a thorough understanding of the topic.

By following these solutions students can strengthen their knowledge of exponents improve their problem-solving skills and enhance their overall performance in exams.

## **RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 2 Exercise 2.3 PDF**

The PDF link for RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 2 Exercise 2.3 is available below. This PDF provides detailed solutions that are designed to assist students in understanding and mastering the concepts of exponents.

With detailed explanations and step-by-step answers students can use this resource to enhance their learning, practice effectively and prepare thoroughly for their exams.

**RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 2 Exercise 2.3 PDF**

## **RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 2 Exponents (Exercise 2c) Exercise 2.3**

Here we have provided RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 2 Exercise 2.3 to assist students in their exam preparation. These solutions provide detailed explanations and step-by-step guidance on problems related to exponents helping students gain a thorough understanding of the concepts.

Using these solutions allows students to practice effectively clarify their doubts and strengthen their grasp of exponents ultimately leading to improved performance in their exams.

## **OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer in each of the following:**

(1) The value of  $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-3}$  is

$$= \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{5^3}{2^3} = (c) \frac{125}{8}$$

(2) The value of  $(-3)^{-4}$

$$= \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^4 = \frac{(-1)^4}{3^4} = (d) \frac{1}{81}$$

(3) The value of  $(-2)^{-5}$  is -1

$$= \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{(-1)^5}{2^5} = (b) \frac{-1}{32}$$

(4)  $(2^{-5} \div 2^{-2}) = ?$

$$= 2^{-5-(-2)} = 2^{-5+2} = 2^{-3} = (d) \frac{1}{8}$$

(5) The value of  $(3^{-1} + 4^{-1})^{-1} \div 5^{-1}$  is

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right)^{-1} \div \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \left(\frac{4+3}{12}\right)^{-1} \div \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{12}{7} \times 5 = (b) \frac{60}{7}$$

$$(6) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2} = ?$$

$$= 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2$$

$$= 4 + 9 + 16 = (c)29$$

$$(7) \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-3} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} \right\} \div \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-3} = ?$$

$$= \{3^3 - 2^3\} \div 4^3$$

$$= (27 - 8) \times \frac{1}{64} = (a) \frac{19}{64}$$

$$(8) \left[ \left\{ \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right\}^{-2} \right]^{-1} = ?$$

$$= \left[ \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \right\}^{-2} \right]^{-1} = [4^2]^{-1}$$

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

$$(9) \text{ The value of } x \text{ for which } \left( \frac{7}{12} \right)^{-4} \times \left( \frac{7}{12} \right)^{3x} = \left( \frac{7}{12} \right)^5, \text{ is}$$

$$\text{or, } -4 + 3x = 5$$

$$\text{or, } 3x = 5 + 4$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{9}{3} = (d) 3$$

(10) If  $(2^{3x-1} + 10) \div 7 = 6$ , then x is equal to

$$\therefore \frac{(2^{3x-1}+10)}{7} = 6$$

$$\text{or, } (2^{3x-1} + 10) = 42$$

$$\text{or, } 2^{3x-1} = 42 - 10 = 32$$

$$\text{or, } 2^{3x-1} = 2^5$$

$$\text{or, } 3x - 1 = 5$$

$$\text{or, } 3x = 5 + 1$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$(11) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0 = (c) 1$$

$$(12) \left(\frac{-5}{3}\right)^{-1} = (c) \frac{-3}{5}$$

$$(13) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{(-1)^3}{2^3} = (d) \frac{-1}{8}$$

$$(14) \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{(-3)^2}{4^2} = (b) \frac{9}{16}$$

## Benefits of RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths

### Chapter 2 Exercise 2.3

- **Helps with Exam Preparation:** RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 2 Exercise 2.3 aid students in planning their study sessions effectively. By using these solutions, students can create a study timetable that allocates more time to challenging topics. This ensures they practice all the necessary questions and enter their exams well-prepared.
- **Understand Your Preparation Level:** These solutions provide insights into how well students are prepared. By working through the exercise problems, students can identify areas where they need more practice. This focused approach helps them improve in specific weak areas.
- **Check Your Performance:** The solutions allow students to assess their performance by comparing their answers with the provided solutions. They can spot mistakes understand where they went wrong and learn how to correct them. This helps build confidence and better prepares them for the actual exam.
- **Manage Your Time Better:** Effective time management is important for exam success. The solutions help students learn how to solve questions quickly and efficiently. By practicing, they can tackle easier questions swiftly and save time for more complex ones, ensuring they complete the exam within the allotted time.
- **Improve Accuracy and Speed:** Regular practice with these solutions enhances both accuracy and speed. The more students practice, the better they grasp the concepts and the faster they can solve problems. This improvement is key to performing well in exams.