pow함수에 대해 조금 자세히 알아보자.

pow(x, y[, z])
Return x to the power y; if z is present, return x to the power y, modulo z (computed more efficiently than pow(x, y) % z). The two-argument form pow(x, y) is equivalent to using the power operator: x**y.

실제 값을 입력해보면서 알아보자.

2 ** 3	# 29/ 3	8							
8									
pow(2, 3)	# 29 3	d d							
8									
pow(100, 2	2) # 10	09 2 <u>8</u>	4.						
10000									
pow(100, -	-2) # 10	09 25	÷분의	1					
0.0001									
pow(100, ((1.0/2.0)) #	1009	제書目	2				
10.0									
pow(100, -	(1.0/2.0)) #	1009	<i>#</i> <i>≧</i>	是是의	1			
0.1									
pow(100, ((1.0/3.0)) #	1009	AI XII Ē	72				
4.64158883	33612778								
pow(100, -	-(1.0/3.0)) #	1009	A/X/E	72 E	91			
0.21544346	390031884								
pow(2, 3)	x 3	# 29	888	80E	山生	L/D/X/			
2									
pow(2, 3,	3)	# 29	888	80Ē	山士	LIDIXI(위보다	日 直量音	(NEW)
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now(2 4)	x 3	# 29	<i>48≣</i>	8으로	山生	L/D/X/			
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. 水量 甜菜 劳组.