

## Scientific notation and metric prefixes

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Resources and methods for learning about these subjects (list a few here, in preparation for your research):

## Questions

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### Question 1

Write the following exponential expressions in expanded form:

$$10^1 =$$

$$10^2 =$$

$$10^3 =$$

$$10^4 =$$

$$10^{-1} =$$

$$10^{-2} =$$

$$10^{-3} =$$

$$10^{-4} =$$

file 01706

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### Question 2

Evaluate the following arithmetic expressions, expressing the answers in expanded form:

$$3.6 \times 10^2 =$$

$$1.53 \times 10^{-4} =$$

$$8.2 \times 10^1 =$$

$$6 \times 10^{-3} =$$

Comment on the effect multiplication by a power of ten has on how a number is written.

file 01707

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Question 3

Express the following numbers in scientific notation:

$$0.00045 =$$

$$23,000,000 =$$

$$700,000,000,000 =$$

$$0.00000000000000000001 =$$

$$0.000098 =$$

file 01708

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Question 4

Metric prefixes are nothing more than "shorthand" representations for certain powers of ten. Express the following quantities of mass (in units of grams) using metric prefixes rather than scientific notation, and complete the "index" of metric prefixes shown below:

$$8.3 \times 10^{18} \text{ g} =$$

$$3.91 \times 10^{15} \text{ g} =$$

$$5.2 \times 10^{12} \text{ g} =$$

$$9.3 \times 10^9 \text{ g} =$$

$$6.7 \times 10^6 \text{ g} =$$

$$6.8 \times 10^3 \text{ g} =$$

$$4.5 \times 10^2 \text{ g} =$$

$$8.11 \times 10^1 \text{ g} =$$

$$2.1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ g} =$$

$$1.9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ g} =$$

$$9.32 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g} =$$

$$1.58 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g} =$$

$$8.80 \times 10^{-9} \text{ g} =$$

$$6.9 \times 10^{-12} \text{ g} =$$

$$7.2 \times 10^{-15} \text{ g} =$$

$$4.1 \times 10^{-18} \text{ g} =$$

$10^{18}$	$10^{15}$	$10^{12}$	$10^9$	$10^6$	$10^3$	$10^2$	$10^1$	(units)	$10^{-1}$	$10^{-2}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-6}$	$10^{-9}$	$10^{-12}$	$10^{-15}$	$10^{-18}$
	peta		giga		kilo						milli		nano			
E					k				d		m					a

file 01709

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Question 5

What is the difference between the following three values of mass (in kilograms)?

$$4 \times 10^2 \text{ kg}$$

$$4.5 \times 10^2 \text{ kg}$$

$$4.500 \times 10^2 \text{ kg}$$

file 01711

## Answers

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Answer 1

$$10^1 = 10$$

$$10^2 = 100$$

$$10^3 = 1000$$

$$10^4 = 10000$$

$$10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$10^{-2} = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$10^{-3} = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$10^{-4} = \frac{1}{10000}$$

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Answer 2

$$3.6 \times 10^2 = 360$$

$$1.53 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000153$$

$$8.2 \times 10^1 = 82$$

$$6 \times 10^{-3} = 0.006$$

The effect that multiplication by a power of ten has on a number's written expression should be obvious: the decimal point gets shifted.

$$0.00045 = 4.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$23,000,000 = 2.3 \times 10^7$$

$$700,000,000,000 = 7 \times 10^{11}$$

$$0.00000000000000000001 = 1 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$0.000098 = 9.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

Follow-up question: explain why scientific notation is used so frequently by scientists and engineers.

$$8.3 \times 10^{18} \text{ g} = 8.3 \text{ Eg}$$

$$3.91 \times 10^{15} \text{ g} = 3.91 \text{ Pg}$$

$$5.2 \times 10^{12} \text{ g} = 5.2 \text{ Tg}$$

$$9.3 \times 10^9 \text{ g} = 9.3 \text{ Gg}$$

$$6.7 \times 10^6 \text{ g} = 6.7 \text{ Mg}$$

$$6.8 \times 10^3 \text{ g} = 6.8 \text{ kg}$$

$$4.5 \times 10^2 \text{ g} = 4.5 \text{ hg}$$

$$8.11 \times 10^1 \text{ g} = 8.11 \text{ dag}$$

$$2.1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ g} = 2.1 \text{ dg}$$

$$1.9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ g} = 1.9 \text{ cg}$$

$$9.32 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g} = 9.32 \text{ mg}$$

$$1.58 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g} = 1.58 \mu\text{g}$$

$$8.80 \times 10^{-9} \text{ g} = 8.80 \text{ ng}$$

$$6.9 \times 10^{-12} \text{ g} = 6.9 \text{ pg}$$

$$7.2 \times 10^{-15} \text{ g} = 7.2 \text{ fg}$$

$$4.1 \times 10^{-18} \text{ g} = 4.1 \text{ ag}$$

$10^{18}$	$10^{15}$	$10^{12}$	$10^9$	$10^6$	$10^3$	$10^2$	$10^1$	(units)	$10^{-1}$	$10^{-2}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-6}$	$10^{-9}$	$10^{-12}$	$10^{-15}$	$10^{-18}$
exa	peta	tera	giga	mega	kilo	hecto	deka		deci	centi	milli	micro	nano	pico	femto	atto
E	P	T	G	M	k	h	da		d	c	m	$\mu$	n	p	f	a

The difference between these figures is *precision*: the degree of uncertainty in the value expressed.



### Notes 1

I have found that many students entering college (at least those entering a technical college in the United States) have a very limited understanding of exponents, especially *negative* exponents. You may find it necessary to review this concept, explaining what a negative exponent is and how it is defined.

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### Notes 2

The fact that multiplication by powers of ten simply shifts the decimal point is not a coincidence. Rather, it is a logical consequence of using a *base-10* numeration system. If we all used binary for our daily enumeration, we would be using "powers of two" for scientific notation!

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### Notes 3

The convenience in which scientific notation allows us to express and manipulate extremely large and small quantities is perhaps the most important reason why it is used by scientists and engineers.

Your students will be pleased to discover that their calculators can be used to easily convert between "expanded" (sometimes called *fixed-point*) and scientific notations.

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### Notes 4

Once students realize metric prefixes are nothing more than shorthand for certain powers of ten, they see that scientific and metric notations are really one and the same. The only difficult part of this is committing to memory all the different metric prefixes and their respective powers of ten. Be sure to mention that the power of ten that are multiples of three ( $10^3$ ,  $10^6$ ,  $10^{-12}$ , etc.) are more commonly used than the other powers (h, da, d, and c).

In case anyone asks, the metric prefix for  $10^1$  (deka) is sometimes spelled *deca*. There seems to be no "standard" way to spell the name of this prefix.

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### Notes 5

It is important for students to understand that although a computer may see these three quantities as precisely equivalent, they are actually not. Human beings do not write extra zeros if they do not have to, and so these zeros serve to indicate extra certainty in the figure.