

Sometimes, especially when working in Science, very large or very small numbers are necessary.

Consider the distance from the Sun to the planet Saturn:





Or the size of an oxygen atom:





Scientific Notation is just a way of writing really BIG or small numbers.



Scientific Notation uses the idea that multiplying by powers of 10 simply move the decimal place.

Scientific Notation ONLY deals with powers of 10.

Let's look at the number below and rewrite it in a much shorter way.

32,100,000



Only one of these numbers is written in Scientific Notation. But which ones equal 32,100,000 ?

Check each number with your calculator.

- **1. 32,100,000 x 10^{\circ}**
- **2. 3,210,000 x 10¹**
- **3. 321,000 x 10²**

4. 32,100 x 10³

5. 3210×10^{4} 6. 321×10^{5} 7. 32.1×10^{6} Every one of these is equal to 32, 00, 000.



Although all of the numbers written on the last page were different ways to write 32,100,000, only the one below is written in Scientific Notation.

$32,100,000 = 3.21 \times 10^7$

In Scientific Notation:

Only one digit can be to the left of the decimal.

That digit CANNOT be a zero.



ex1) 7,200,000,000,000

7.2 (1)

We will move the decimal to here. (after the first nonzero digit) Draw a line from the new decimal location to the old location. Count every number that you have now underlined. This is the exponent digit on the 10. (could be positive or negative)

The decimal is originally here.

$$= 7.2 \times 10^{12}$$



ex2) 0.000000597



The decimal is originally here.

Draw a line from the new decimal location to the old location. Count every number that you have now underlined. This is the exponent digit on the 10. (could be positive or negative) We will move the decimal to here. (after the first nonzero digit)

POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE EXPONENT?

There is a very simple way to remember if the exponent should be positive or negative when working with Scientific Notation:







ex3) 0.000632





ex4] 101,200,000,000,000,000

We will move the decimal to here. (after the first nonzero digit) Draw a line from the new decimal location to the old location. Count every number that you have now underlined. This is the exponent digit on the 10. (This exponent is positive because this is a large number.)

The decimal is originally here.

=





ex5) **0.0000098**



The decimal is originally here.

Draw a line from the new decimal location to the old location. Count every number that you have now underlined. This is the exponent digit on the 10. (This exponent is negative because this is a small number.) We will move the decimal to here. (after the first nonzero digit)



Write the following number in Standard Decimal Notation.





Write the following number in Standard Decimal Notation.

ex7) 7.642 x 10⁻⁹ Negative exponent = SMALL number (decimal must move LEFT 9)

