### 1.8 Scientific Notation and Other Ways of Writing Numbers

This is an easy and practical short cut to writing very large or very small numbers. It uses powers of 10 .

| Power | Number | Name | Prefix | symbol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10^{1}$ | 10 | Ten | Deca | da |
| $10^{2}$ | 100 | Hundred | Hector | h |
| $10^{3}$ | 1000 | Thousand | Kilo | K |
| $10^{6}$ | 1000000 | Million | Mega | M |
| $10^{9}$ | 1000000000 | Billion | Giga | G |
| $10^{12}$ | 1000000000000 | Trillion | Tera | T |

Positive exponents mean very large \#, the exponent is the number of zeros you have.
When you multiply by $10^{n}$, the decimal point moves $n$ places to the right

| Power | Number | Name | Prefix | symbol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10^{-1}$ | 0.1 | Tenth | Deci | d |
| $10^{-2}$ | 0.01 | Hundredth | Centi | c |
| $10^{-3}$ | 0.001 | Thousandth | Milli | m |
| $10^{-6}$ | 0.000001 | Millionth | Micro | $\mu$ |
| $10^{-9}$ | 0.000000001 | Billionth | Nano | n |
| $10^{-12}$ | 0.000000000001 | Trillionth | Pico | P |

Negative exponents mean very small \#, the exponent is the number of decimal places you have.
When you divide by $10^{n}$, the decimal point moves $n$ places to the left.

A positive number in scientific notation is in the form:
$a \times 10^{n}$ where $1 \leq a<10$; and $n$ is an integer.

