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 | К |
| 10 ⁶ | 1 000 000 | Million | Mega | Μ |
| 10 ⁹ | 1 000 000 000 | Billion | Giga | G |
| 10 ¹² | 1 000 000 000 000 | Trillion | Tera | Т |
| 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 | С |
| 10 ⁻³ | 0.001 | Thousandth | Milli | m |
| 10 ⁻⁶ | 0.000 001 | Millionth | Micro | μ |
| 10 ⁻⁹ | $0.000\ 000\ 001$ | Billionth | Nano | n |
| 10 ⁻¹² | 0.000 000 000 001 | Trillionth | Pico | Р |
| 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 **<u>scientific notation</u>** is in the form:

a x 10^n where $1 \le a < 10$; and n is an integer.