Name: $\qquad$ Core $\qquad$ Unit 4 - Scientific Notation Review

Part 1: Converting in Scientific Notation - Write each number in scientific notation

| 1) 230 | 2) 5601 | 3) $14,100,000$ | 4) 56 million |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5) $\frac{2}{10}$ | 6) 0.00450 | 7) 0.089 | 8) 0.00026 |
| 9) 0.000000698 | 10) $\frac{4}{5}$ | 11) $\frac{3}{1000}$ | 12) 12 thousandths |
| 12) Speed of light in a <br> vacuum is $299,792,458$ <br> $\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ | 13) Number of <br> seconds in a day is <br> $86,400 \mathrm{~s}$ | 14) Mean radius of <br> Earth $6,378 \mathrm{~km}$ | 15) Density of oxygen <br> gas at $0{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and <br> pressure of 101 kPa is <br> $0.00142 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ |

Convert the following to scientific notation.

1. $0.005=$ $\qquad$ 6. $0.25=$ $\qquad$
2. $5,050=$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. $0.0008=$ $\qquad$ 8. $0.0025=$
4. $1,000=$ $\qquad$
5. $500=$ $\qquad$
6. $1,000,000=$
7. $5,000=$ $\qquad$

## Convert the following to standard notation.

$\qquad$

1. $1.5 \times 10^{3}=$
2. $1.5 \times 10^{-3}=$ $\qquad$
3. $3.75 \times 10^{-2}=$ $\qquad$
4. $3.75 \times 10^{2}=$ $\qquad$
5. $2.2 \times 10^{5}=$ $\qquad$
6. $3.35 \times 10^{-1}=$ $\qquad$
7. $1.2 \times 10^{-4}=$ $\qquad$
8. $1 \times 10^{4}=$ $\qquad$
9. $1 \times 10^{-1}=$ $\qquad$
10. $4 \times 10^{0}=$ $\qquad$

Part 2: Operations with Scientific Notation - Use the directions in the box to answer each question.

## Addition and Subtraction

Before numbers in scientific notation can be added or subtracted, the exponents must be equal.

$\left(3.4 \times 10^{2}\right)+\left(4.57 \times 10^{3}\right)=\left(0.34 \times 10^{3}\right)+\left(4.57 \times 10^{3}\right)$
$\uparrow$ The decimal is moved to the left to increase the exponent.

$$
=(0.34+4.57) \times 10^{3}
$$

$$
=4.91 \times 10^{3}
$$

| 1) $\left(1.2 \times 10^{5}\right)+\left(5.35 \times 10^{6}\right)$ | 2) ${ }^{\left(6.91 \times 10^{-2}\right)+\left(2.4 \times 10^{-3}\right)}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3) $\left(9.70 \times 10^{6}\right)+\left(8.3 \times 10^{5}\right)$ | 4) $\left(3.67 \times 10^{2}\right)-\left(1.6 \times 10^{1}\right)$ |
| 5) $\left(8.41 \times 10^{-5}\right)-\left(7.9 \times 10^{-6}\right)$ | 6) $\left(1.33 \times 10^{5}\right)-\left(4.9 \times 10^{4}\right)$ |
| 7) What is the difference between $8 \times 10^{8}$ and <br> $2 \times 10^{5}$. | 8) The distance between Howard's house and <br> the school is 521.0469 meters. The distance <br> between Howard's house and his friend, Mya's <br> house, is 837.3346 meters. If Mya walked to <br> Howard's house, and then they both walked to <br> school, how many meters did they walk? |
| 9) $\left(4 \times 10^{3}\right)+\left(3 \times 10^{2}\right)$ | 10) $\left(9 \times 10^{2}\right)+\left(1 \times 10^{4}\right)$ |

## Multiplication

When numbers in scientific notation are multiplied, only the number is multiplied. The exponents are added.


## Division

When numbers in scientific notation are divided, only the number is divided. The exponents are subtracted.


$$
=6.00 \times 10^{3}
$$

| 1) $\left(4.3 \times 10^{8}\right) \times\left(2.0 \times 10^{6}\right)$ | 2) $\left(6.0 \times 10^{3}\right) \times\left(1.5 \times 10^{-2}\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3) $\left(1.5 \times 10^{-2}\right) \times\left(8.0 \times 10^{-1}\right)$ | $\frac{4)}{1.2 \times 10^{3}}$ |


| 5) $\frac{8.1 \times 10^{-2}}{9.0 \times 10^{2}}$ | 6) $\frac{6.48 \times 10^{5}}{\left(2.4 \times 10^{4}\right)\left(1.8 \times 10^{-2}\right)}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7) Number of nuclear particles in the sun: $2.0 \times 10^{33}$ grams $/ 1.7 \times 10^{-24}$ grams/particle | 8) Number of stars in the visible universe: $2.0 \times 10^{11}$ stars/galaxy $\times 8.0 \times 10^{10}$ galaxies |
| 9) Age of the universe in seconds: $1.4 \times 10^{10}$ years $\times 3.156 \times 10^{7}$ seconds/year | 10) Number of electron orbits in one year: <br> $\left(3.1 \times 10^{7}\right.$ seconds/year) / $\left(2.4 \times 10^{-24}\right.$ seconds/orbit) |
| 11) Energy carried by visible light: $\left(6.6 \times 10^{-27}\right.$ ergs/cycle) $\times 5 \times 10^{14}$ cycles | 12) Lengthening of Earth day in 1 billion years: $\left(1.0 \times 10^{9} \text { years) } \times 1.5 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{year}\right.$ |
| 13) Tons of TNT needed to make a crater 100 km across $4.0 \times 10^{13} \times\left(1.0 \times 10^{15}\right) /\left(4.2 \times 10^{16}\right)$ | 14) Average density of the sun: $1.9 \times 10^{33} \text { grams } / 1.4 \times 10^{33} \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ |
| 15) Number of sun-like stars within 300 light years $\left(2.0 \times 10^{-3}\right.$ stars $) \times 4.0 \times 10^{6}$ cubic light-yrs | 16) Density of the Orion Nebula: $\left(3.0 \times 10^{2} \times 2.0 \times 10^{33} \text { grams }\right) /\left(5.4 \times 10^{56} \mathrm{~cm}^{3}\right)$ |

Part 3: Review of Operations with Exponents

| 1) Simplify the expression: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3 x^{3}(x y)^{4}$ |$\quad$| 2) What is the greatest factor |
| :--- |
| that both expressions have in |
| common: |
| $4(x y)^{2}$ and $3(x)^{3} y$ | | 3) What is the greatest <br> common factor from both <br> expressions: <br> $8 x^{4} y^{4}$ and $-12 x^{3} z^{2}$ |
| :--- |
| 4) Evaluate the expression: <br> $3 x(x-2)$ |
| 5) Simplify the expression: <br> $\frac{\left(a b^{2} c^{3}(b c)^{-2}\right)}{a^{2}}$ |
| 6) Simplify the expression: <br> $3 x^{2}(x y)^{3}$ |

