SCIENTIFIC NOTATION

Name _____

Scientists very often deal with very small and very large numbers, which can lead to a lot of confusion when counting zeros! We have learned to express these numbers as powers of 10.

Scientific notation takes the form of $M \times 10^n$ where $1 \leq M < 10$ and n represents the number of decimal places to be moved. Positive n indicates the standard form is larger than zero, whereas negative n would indicate a number smaller than zero.

Example 1: Convert 1,500,000 to scientific notation.
Move the decimal point so that there is only one digit to its left, a total of 6 places.
$1{,}500{,}000 = 1.5 \times 10^6$

Example 2: Convert 0.00025 to scientific notation.
For this, move the decimal point 4 places to the right.
$0.00025 = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$
(Note that when a number starts out less than one, the exponent is always negative.)

Convert the following to scientific notation.

1. 0.005 = _____
2. 5,050 = _____
3. 0.0008 = _____
4. 1,000 = _____
5. 1,000,000 = _____
6. 0.25 = _____
7. 0.025 = _____
8. 0.0025 = _____
9. 500 = _____
10. 5,000 = _____

Convert the following to standard notation.

1. 1.5×10^3 = _____
2. 1.5×10^{-3} = _____
3. 3.75×10^{-2} = _____
4. 3.75×10^2 = _____
5. 2.2×10^5 = _____
6. 3.35×10^{-1} = _____
7. 1.2×10^{-4} = _____
8. 1×10^4 = _____
9. 1×10^{-1} = _____
10. 4×10^0 = _____

© Carson-Dellosa

METRICS AND MEASUREMENT

Name _____

Scientists use the metric system of measurement, based on the number 10. It is important to be able to convert from one unit to another.

kilo	hecto	deca	**Basic Unit**	deci	centi	milli
(k)	(h)	(da)	gram (g)	(d)	(c)	(m)
1000	100	10	liter (L)	.1	.01	.001
10^3	10^2	10^1	meter (m)	10^{-1}	10^{-2}	10^{-3}

Using the above chart, we can determine how many places to move the decimal point and in what direction by counting the places from one unit to the other.

Example: Convert 5 mL to L.
Answer: To go from milli (m) to the basic unit, liters, count on the above chart three places to the left. Move the decimal point three places to the left and 5 mL becomes 0.005 L.

Convert the following.

1. 35 mL = _____ dL
2. 950 g = _____ kg
3. 275 mm = _____ cm
4. 1,000 L = _____ kL
5. 1,000 mL = _____ L
6. 4,500 mg = _____ g
7. 25 cm = _____ mm
8. 0.005 kg = _____ dag
9. 0.075 m = _____ cm
10. 15 g = _____ mg

© Carson-Dellosa