

How many stars are there in the universe?

Scientists estimate there to be

___ stars in

the universe! (22 zeros!)

Numbers like this are so large that scientists have

invented a method called

to write these very, very

large numbers (and very, very small numbers).



Recall

Powers of 10

$$10^1 =$$

$$10^2 =$$

$$10^3 =$$

power of ten, we move

10⁻² = ____

When we multiply a decimal by a

the decimal to the _____.

When we multiply a decimal by a

_____power of ten, we

move the decimal to the_____.

Examples:

$$1.58 \cdot 10^1 = 1.58 \cdot _ =$$

$$1.58 \cdot 10^2 = 1.58 \cdot ___ = ___$$

$$1.58 \cdot 10^3 = 1.58 \cdot ___ = ___$$

Examples:

$$1.5 \cdot 10^{-2} = 1.5 \cdot ___ = ___$$

Quick Check

- 1.8· 100 = ____
- $0.28 \cdot 10^3 =$
- $1.3 \cdot 10^4 =$ _____

Scientists, like Astronomers, work with very large and very small numbers.

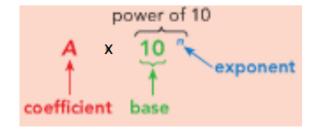
For example, the average distance from the Earth to the moon is approximately 380,000,000 meters. Sometimes it's hard to keep track of so many zeros in such a large number. This is why scientific notation is very helpful!

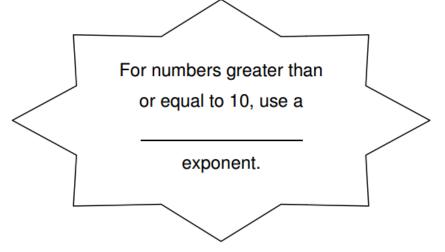


What other things can you think of that we might want to represent very large or very small numbers with?

Scientific Notation can be used to represent a positive, finite decimal s as the product $d \times 10^n$, where d is a finite decimal greater than or equal to 1, but less than 10 (i.e. $1 \le d < 10$), and n is an integer.

Scientific Notation





Example 1

The finite decimal 584.392 is equal to every one of the following:

5.84392 x 10²

584.392 x 10⁰

58439.2 x 10⁻²

5843.92 x 10⁻¹

 0.584392×10^3

5843920 x 10⁻⁴

58.4392 x 10¹

0.00584392 x 10⁵

However, there is only one that is written in scientific notation. Why is this the only one written in scientific notation?