MATH 5: HANDOUT 13 MORE POWERS. SCIENTIFIC NOTATION.

MORE POWERS

Recall that for a positive integer n, we have defined

 $a^n = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdots a}_{n \text{ times}}$

then

$$a^m a^n = a^{m+n}, \qquad a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$$

It turns out that there is only one way to define a^n for n = 0 and negative n so that these rules still work, namely:

$$a^0 = 1$$
$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

For example, $3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}$

Another important formula is the following:

$$(a^n)^m = a^{n \times m}.$$

It is easy to see why this formula holds:

$$(a^{n})^{m} = (\underbrace{a \cdot a \cdots a}_{n \text{ times}}) \times \cdots \times (\underbrace{a \cdot a \cdots a}_{n \text{ times}}) = a^{n \times m}$$

SCIENTIFIC NOTATION

Scientific notation is a convenient way to write very large numbers: instead of writing 2,000,000,000 one can say "2 and then 9 zeros". Since writing a zero at the end is the same as multiplication by 10, we can also write the same number as

 $2 \times 10 \times \cdots \times 10$ (9 times)

or, for short 2×10^9 . Thus, we can write

$$2,000,000,000 = 2 \times 10^9$$

which is much shorter.

Similarly, we can write

Such a form (a decimal with one digit before decimal point times 10 to some power) is called the *scientific notation*.

To write a number larger than 10 in scientific notation, you should:

- 1. Count how many digits the whole part has. The power of 10 will be number of digits minus 1.
- 2. Write down the digits of the number, but now put the decimal point after the first digit.

Example:

$$3412000 = 3.412000 \times 10^6 = 3.412 \times 10^6$$

In a similar way, scientific notation is very useful for very small numbers. For example, weight of one atom of hydrogen is about 1.66×10^{-24} gram — or

$0.0000000000000000000000000166\ gr$

CLASSWORK

1. Simplify:

(a)
$$(2z^2 \cdot 3z^3 \cdot z)^2$$

(b) $\left(\frac{5g^4b^5}{4g^2b^3}\right)^3$
(c) $2x^2 \cdot x^3 - x^7 \div x^2$
(d) $\frac{(-ab)^8}{(ab)^2}$
(e) $\frac{18^{n+3}}{3^{2n+5} \cdot 2^{n-2}}$
(f) $\left(\frac{3ab^3}{15b}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{75c}{a^{2b^6}}$

2. Let
$$x = a^3 \cdot b^2$$
, $y = \frac{b^5}{a^2c^4}$, and $z = \frac{c^3}{ab}$. Express in terms of a, b, c :
(a) xyz
(b) $x^2y^3z^4$
(c) $\frac{xy}{z}$

Homework

- 1. If $a = 2^{-13}3^9$, $b = 2^{11}3^{-7}$, what is the value of ab? of a/b?
- **2.** In how many zeroes does the number $4^{15}5^{26}$ end?
- **3.** Simplify:

(a)
$$(4c^2 \cdot c^3)^3$$

(b) $\left(\frac{8dg^2}{3d^3g^4}\right)^3$
(c) $((x^2y)^3)^4$
(d) $\frac{26(a^2b)^4}{65a^3b^2c^3}$
(e) $\left(\frac{9a^7b^6}{45a^3b}\right)^4$
(f) $\left(\frac{3a^5b^2}{21ab}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{7^4}{a^{16}b^2}$

4. Let
$$x = a^3 \cdot b^2$$
, $y = \frac{b^5}{a^2 c^4}$, and $z = \frac{c^3}{ab}$. Express in terms of a, b, c :
(a) $(xy)^2 z$
(b) $\frac{x}{y}$
(c) $\frac{x^3 y^2}{xy^2 z^3}$

- **5.** Suppose \$100 is deposited into an account and the amount doubles every 8 years. How much will be in the account after 40 years? Express your answer using powers.
- **6.** At the beginning of an epidemic, 50 people are sick. If the number of sick people triples every other day, how many people will be sick at the end of 2 weeks? Express your answer using powers.
- 7. About how many hydrogen atoms are there in one gram of hydrogen?
- 8. Write the following numbers using scientific notation.
 - (a) the distance from Earth to Pluto is \approx 7,527,000,000 km;
 - (b) the distance from Earth to the star Sirius is \approx 81,900,000,000 km;
 - (c) the distance from Earth to Vega is $\approx 249,500,000,000$ km;
 - (d) the distance from Earth to the Andromeda Nebula is $\approx 2,000,000,000,000,000,000$ km.
 - (e) the area of the Pacific Ocean is $\approx 178,684,000,000 \text{ km}^2$

9. Write the following numbers in regular form:

(a) $9.21 \times 10^6 =$	(b) $1.527 \times 10^4 =$
(c) $5.3459 \times 10^3 =$	(d) $7.527 \times 10^2 =$