

## 7-2 Powers of 10 and Scientific Notation

[Warm Up](#)

[Lesson Presentation](#)

[Lesson Quiz](#)

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### Warm Up

Evaluate each expression.

1.  $123 \times 1,000$     123,000

2.  $123 \div 1,000$     0.123

3.  $0.003 \times 100$     0.3

4.  $0.003 \div 100$     0.00003

5.  $10^4$     10,000

6.  $10^{-4}$     0.0001

7.  $23^0$     1

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### Objectives

Evaluate and multiply by powers of 10.  
Convert between standard notation and scientific notation.

### Vocabulary

scientific notation

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### Powers of 10

WORDS	NUMBERS
<p><b>Positive Integer Exponent</b></p> <p>If <math>n</math> is a positive integer, find the value of <math>10^n</math> by starting with 1 and moving the decimal point <math>n</math> places to the right.</p>	<p><math>10^4 = 1 \underbrace{0, 0, 0, 0}</math> 4 places</p>
<p><b>Negative Integer Exponent</b></p> <p>If <math>n</math> is a positive integer, find the value of <math>10^{-n}</math> by starting with 1 and moving the decimal point <math>n</math> places to the left.</p>	<p><math>10^{-6} = \frac{1}{10^6} = \underbrace{0.0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1}</math> 6 places</p>

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**Example 1: Evaluating Powers of 10**

Find the value of each power of 10.

A.  $10^{-6}$

1.  
.000001

B.  $10^4$

10000

C.  $10^9$

1,000,000,000

When converting Stand Form into Scientific Notation ask yourself is the original number larger or smaller than the base of the Scientific Notation.

- If the base is greater the stand number the exponent will negative
- If the base is less than the stand number the exponent will be positive.

$1.25 \times 10$

$1.25 \times 10^1$

**Example 2: Writing Powers of 10**

Write each number as a power of 10.

A. 1,000,000

$10^6$

B. 0.0001

$10^{-4}$

C. 1,000

$10^3$

**Scientific notation** is a method of writing numbers that are very large or very small. A number written in scientific notation has two parts that are multiplied.

The first part is a number that is greater than or equal to 1 and less than 10.

In other words pick a # 1 to 10 just not 10.

$3.5 \times 10^{11}$

$9.98 \times 10^{-2}$

.0998

The second part is a power of 10.

**Example 4A: Astronomy Application**

Saturn has a diameter of about  $1.2 \times 10^5$  km.  
Its distance from the Sun is about  
1,427,000,000 km.

Write Saturn's diameter in standard form.

$$1.2 \times 10^5$$

1 2 0 0 0 0

120,000 km

*Move the decimal point 5 places to the right.*

**Example 4B: Astronomy Application**

Saturn has a diameter of about  $1.2 \times 10^5$  km.  
Its distance from the Sun is about  
1,427,000,000 km.

Write Saturn's distance from the Sun in scientific notation.

1,427,000,000

$$1.427 \times 10^9$$

**Reading Math**

*Standard form* refers to the usual way that numbers are written—not in scientific notation.

**Check It Out! Example 4a**

Write Jupiter's diameter in scientific notation.

143,000 km

1 4 3 0 0 0

5 places

$$1.43 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$$

*Count the number of places you need to move the decimal point to get a number between 1 and 10.*

*Use that number as the exponent of 10.*

**Check It Out! Example 4b**

Write Jupiter's orbital speed in standard form.

$$1.3 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\underline{13000}$$

$$13,000 \text{ m/s}$$

Move the decimal point 4 places to the right.

**Example 5: Comparing and Ordering Numbers in Scientific Notation**

Order the list of numbers from least to greatest.

$$1.3 \times 10^{-2}, 6.3 \times 10^3, 4.1 \times 10^6, 2.1 \times 10^6, 1 \times 10^{-2},$$

$$5.4 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$5.4 \times 10^{-3}, 1 \times 10^{-2}, 1.3 \times 10^{-2}, 6.3 \times 10^3, 2.1 \times 10^6, 4.1 \times 10^6$$

**Objective**

Use multiplication properties of exponents to evaluate and simplify expressions.

**Simplifying Exponential Expressions**

An exponential expression is completely simplified if...

- There are no negative exponents.
- The same base does not appear more than once in a product or quotient.
- No powers are raised to powers.
- No products are raised to powers.
- No quotients are raised to powers.
- Numerical coefficients in a quotient do not have any common factor other than 1.

**Examples**

$$\frac{b}{a} x^3 z^{12} a^4 b^4 \frac{s^5}{t^5} \frac{5a^2}{2b}$$

**Nonexamples**

$$a^{-2}ba x \cdot x^2 (z^3)^4 (ab)^4 \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^5 \frac{10a^2}{4b}$$

Products of powers with the same base can be found by writing each power as a repeated multiplication.

$$3^5 \cdot 3^2 = (3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3) \cdot (3 \cdot 3) = 3^7$$

Notice the relationship between the exponents in the factors and the exponents in the product  
 $5 + 2 = 7$ .

Nothing  
 -  
 :  
 ✓  
 Nothing  
 Add  
 Mult.  
 Power

**Product of Powers Property**

WORDS	NUMBERS	ALGEBRA
The product of two powers with the same base equals that base raised to the sum of the exponents.	$6^7 \cdot 6^4 = 6^{7+4} = 6^{11}$	If $a$ is any nonzero real number and $m$ and $n$ are integers, then $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$ .

When multiplying number with the same base add their exponents.

Remember every # has an exponent.

**Example 1: Finding Products of Powers**

Simplify.

A.  $3^2 \cdot 3^5$

$$3^2 \cdot 3^5$$

$$3^{2+5}$$

$$3^7$$

B.  $2^4 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 2^{-2} \cdot 3^2$

$$2^4 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 2^{-2} \cdot 3^2$$

$$(2^4 \cdot 2^{-2}) \cdot (3^4 \cdot 3^2)$$

$$(2^{4-2}) \cdot (3^{4+2})$$

$$2^2 \cdot 3^6$$

C.  $q^3 \cdot r^2 \cdot q^6$

$$q^3 \cdot r^2 \cdot q^6$$

$$(q^3 \cdot q^6) \cdot r^2$$

$$q^9 \cdot r^2$$

D.  $n^3 \cdot n^{-4} \cdot n$

$$n^3 \cdot n^{-4} \cdot n$$

$$(n^3 \cdot n^1) \cdot n^{-4}$$

$$n^4 \cdot n^{-4}$$

$$1$$

**Example 1: Finding Products of Powers**

Simplify.

C.  $q^3 \cdot r^2 \cdot q^6$

$$q^3 \cdot r^2 \cdot q^6$$

$$(q^3 \cdot q^6) \cdot r^2$$

$$q^9 \cdot r^2$$

$$q^9 r^2$$

D.  $n^3 \cdot n^{-4} \cdot n$

$$n^3 \cdot n^{-4} \cdot n$$

$$(n^3 \cdot n^1) \cdot n^{-4}$$

$$n^4 \cdot n^{-4}$$

$$1$$

Group powers with the same base together.

Add the exponents of powers with the same base.

Group the positive exponents and add since they have the same base

Add the like bases.

**Check It Out! Example 1**

Simplify.

1.  $2^3 \cdot 2^4 = 2^7$

2.  $8^{-2} \cdot 5^3 \cdot 8^6$   
 $8^{6+2} \cdot 5^3 = 8^8 \cdot 5^3$

3.  $2^4 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 2^8 \cdot 3^{-2}$   
 $2^{12} \cdot 3^3$

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**Check It Out! Example 2**

Light travels at about  $3 \cdot 10^8$  miles per second. Find the approximate distance that light travels in one hour. Write your answer in scientific notation.

1 hr  $\rightarrow$  sec.

1 hr = 60 min. =  $3600$  sec  
 $3.6 \times 10^3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 186,000 \\ \underline{3,600} \\ (3.6 \times 10^3)(3.86 \times 10^8) \\ \hline 13896 \times 10^8 \\ 1.3896 \times 10^9 \end{array}$$

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**Lesson Quiz: Part I**

Find the value of each expression.

1.  $37.45 \times 10^5$

2.  $29.3 \times 10^{-4}$

3. Order the list of numbers from least to greatest

$3.6 \times 10^{-3}, 1 \times 10^{-5}, 2.7 \times 10^2, 1.3 \times 10^4, 3.1 \times 10^4,$

$4.1 \times 10^{-3}$

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