

2.8 Scientific notation for floating-point literals

Scientific notation is useful for representing floating-point numbers that are much greater than or much less than 0, such as 6.02×10^{23} . A floating-point literal using **scientific notation** is written using an e preceding the power-of-10 exponent, as in 6.02e23 to represent 6.02×10^{23} . The e stands for exponent. Likewise, 0.001 is 1×10^{-3} and can be written as 1.0e-3. For a floating-point literal, good practice is to make the leading digit non-zero.

Figure 2.8.1: Calculating atoms of gold.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    double avogadrosNumber = 6.02e23; // Approximation of atoms per mole
    double gramsPerMoleGold = 196.9665;
    double gramsGold;
    double atomsGold;

    cout << "Enter grams of gold: ";
    cin >> gramsGold;

    atomsGold = gramsGold / gramsPerMoleGold * avogadrosNumber;

    cout << gramsGold << " grams of gold contains ";
    cout << atomsGold << " atoms" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Enter grams of gold: 4.5
4.5 grams of gold contains 1.37536e+22 atoms

[Feedback?](#)

PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY

2.8.1: Scientific notation.



- 1) Type 1.0e-4 as a floating-point literal with a single digit before and four digits after the decimal point. Note: Do not use scientific notation.

Correct

0.0001

The e-4 shifts the decimal point four places to the left.



Check[Show answer](#)

- 2) Type 7.2e-4 as a floating-point literal with a single digit before and five digits after the decimal point. Note: Do not use scientific notation.

Check[Show answer](#)**Correct**

The e-4 shifts the decimal point four places to the left.



- 3) Type 540,000,000 as a floating-point literal using scientific notation with a single digit before and after the decimal point.

Check[Show answer](#)**Correct**

Represents 5.4×10^8 .



- 4) Type 0.000001 as a floating-point literal using scientific notation with a single digit before and after the decimal point.

Check[Show answer](#)**Correct**

Represents 1.0×10^{-6} . Note: Although 0.1e-5 is also correct, good practice is to start with a non-zero digit.



- 5) Type 623.596 as a floating-point literal using scientific notation with a single digit before and five digits after the decimal point.

Check[Show answer](#)**Correct**

The e2 shifts the decimal two places to the right, thus adjusting 6.23596 into the desired 623.596.

[Feedback?](#)

CHALLENGE
ACTIVITY

2.8.1: Acceleration of gravity.



Compute the acceleration of gravity for a given distance from the earth's center, `distCenter`, assigning the result to `accelGravity`. The expression for the acceleration of gravity is: $(G * M) / (d^2)$, where G is the gravitational constant 6.673×10^{-11} , M is the mass of the earth 5.98×10^{24} (in kg) and d is the distance in meters from the earth's center (stored in variable `distCenter`).

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main() {
5     double G = 6.673e-11;
6     double M = 5.98e24;
7     double accelGravity;
8     double distCenter;
9
10    cin >> distCenter;
11
12    /* Your solution goes here */
13    accelGravity = (G * M) / (distCenter*distCenter);
14
15    cout << accelGravity << endl;
16
17    return 0;
18 }
```

Run

✓ All tests passed

✓ Testing with distance 6.38e6 (earth's surface)

Your value

9.803495445209855

✓ Testing with distance 2*6.38e6 (2x earth's radius)

Your value

2.4508738613024637

✓ Testing with distance 0.5*6.38e6 (1/2 earth's radius)

Your value

39.21398178083942

✓ Testing with distance 1.000000 (at earth's core)

Your value

[Feedback?](#)