1.5 Exponential and Scientific Notation

- 1. Number Classification
- 2. Properties of Real Numbers
- 3. Use properties of exponents
- 4. Convert from scientific to decimal notation
- 5. Convert from decimal to scientific notation
- 6. Perform computations using scientific notation
- 7. Solve applied problems using scientific notation

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The Set of Real Numbers $\left\{-7, -\frac{3}{4}, 0, 0.\overline{6}, \sqrt{5}, \pi, 7.3, \sqrt{81}\right\}$ Real numbers * Which of the numbers Rational Irrational ▲ Natural numbers? numbers numbers ▲ Whole numbers? Integers ◆ Integers? Whole ◆ Rational numbers? numbers ◆ Irrational numbers? Natural ▲ Real numbers? numbers Copyright © 2018 R.M. Laurie 2

	Properties of the Real Numbers		
	Property	Example	
1.	Commutative Property of Addition $a + b = b + a$	2 + 3 = 3 + 2	
2.	Commutative Property of Multiplication $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$	2 • (3) = 3 • (2)	
3.	Associative Property of Addition $a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$	2+(3+4)=(2+3)+4	
4.	Associative Property of Multiplication $a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$	2 • (3 • 4) = (2 • 3) • 4	
5.	Distributive Property $a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$	$2 \cdot (3+4) = 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4$	
6.	Additive Identity Property $a + 0 = a$	3 + 0 = 3	
7.	Multiplicative Identity Property $a \cdot 1 = a$	3 • 1 = 3	
8.	Multiplicative Inverse Property $a \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = 1$ Note: a cannot = 0	$3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 1$	

Property	Meaning	Examples
Zero Exponent Rule $b^o = 1$	If b is any real number other than 0 and exponent is zero the result is 1	$7^{\circ} = 1$ $(-5)^{\circ} = 1$ $-5^{\circ} = -1$
The Product Rule $b^m \cdot b^n = b^{m+n}$	When multiplying exponential expressions with the same base, add the exponents.	$9^6 \cdot 9^{12} = 9^{6+12}$ $= 9^{18}$
The Power Rule $(b^m)^n = b^{mn}$	When an exponential expression is raised to a power, multiply the exponents.	$(3^4)^5 = 3^{4 \cdot 5} = 3^{20}$ $(5^3)^8 = 5^{3 \cdot 8} = 5^{24}$
The Quotient Rule $\frac{b^m}{b^n} = b^{m-n}$	When dividing exponential expressions with the same base, subtract the exponent in the denominator from the exponent in the numerator.	$\frac{5^{12}}{5^4} = 5^{12-4} = 5^{$

The Negative Exponent Rule

❖ If b is any real number other than 0 and m is a natural number,

$$b^{-m} = \frac{1}{b^m}$$

$$8^{-2} = \frac{1}{8^2} = \frac{1}{8 \cdot 8} = \frac{1}{64}$$

$$5^{-3} = \frac{1}{5^3} = \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{125}$$

$$7^{-1} = \frac{1}{7^1} = \frac{1}{7}$$

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Powers of Ten

- 1. A positive exponent tells how many zeros follow the 1.
 - For example, 10⁹, is a 1 followed by 9 zeros: 1,000,000,000.
- 2. A negative exponent tells how many places there are to the right of the decimal point. For example, 10-9 has nine places to the right of the decimal point.

 $10^{-9} = 0.000000001$

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Exponent Exercises

Negative Exponents causes switch between denominator and numerator

$$t^{15} \cdot t^{-20}$$

Prob 1.5.39

$$\frac{3^5 \cdot x^5}{3^7 \cdot x^3}$$

Prob 1.5.45

$$\frac{(x^{-4} \cdot y^3)^5}{(x^7 \cdot y^{-5})^{-2}}$$

Prob 1.5.53

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Scientific Notation

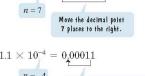
❖ A real number is written in scientific notation when it is expressed in the form

$$M \times 10^n$$
 $M = Mantissa$, $n = Exponent$

- where M is a number greater than or equal to 1 and less than 10 (1 $\leq M <$ 10), and n is an integer.
- Convert Scientific Notation to Decimal
 - ♦ If n is positive, move the decimal point in M to the right n places.

 a. $2.6 \times 10^7 = 26,000,000$ Move the decimal 7 places to the n = 7
 - ♦ If *n* is negative, move the decimal point in *M* to the left | *n*| places.

 If *n* is negative, move the b. 1.1 × 10⁻⁴ = 0.00011



Move the decimal point |-4|
places, or 4 places, to the left.
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