## Topic Check In-3.02 Standard form

1. Write the number three million in standard form.
2. Write the number 0.000045 in standard form.
3. Write $7.13 \times 10^{3}$ as an ordinary number.
4. Write $2.5 \times 10^{-6}$ as an ordinary number.
5. Write the numbers $3.2,45 \times 10^{-3}, 2400,1.56 \times 10^{-2}$ from smallest to largest, giving them all in standard form.
6. Malin is asked to calculate $2 \times 10^{5} \times 6 \times 10^{4}$, giving the answer in standard form. His answer is $12 \times 10^{9}$. Is he right? Give a reason for your answer.
7. A sunflower measuring $4 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~m}$ grows to $2 \times 10^{-1} \mathrm{~m}$ over 4 weeks. Explain in words how many times bigger the sunflower is after the 4 weeks.
8. Using the conversion $\mathbf{1 k m}=\mathbf{1 0 0 0} \mathbf{~ m}$, write a rule in your own words for converting a distance in metres written in standard form to a distance in kilometres written in standard form.
9. The mass of one molecule of water is $2.99 \times 10^{-23} \mathrm{~g}$. Estimate how many molecules of water there are in a droplet of water weighing 0.0024 g .
10. The speed of light is $3 \times 10^{8}$ metres per second. The distance from the Earth to the Sun is $1.5 \times 10^{11}$ metres. Find how long it takes a beam of light to travel from the Sun to the Earth.

## Extension

The number $n!$ (called $n$ factorial) is the product of the first $n$ whole numbers, so:

$$
3!=1 \times 2 \times 3=6 \text {. }
$$

Scientific calculators have a factorial key. Find this on your calculator and use it to calculate, in standard form correct to 3 significant figures:
(a) 10 !
(b) 20 !
(c) Investigate the largest number $n$ for which your calculator can calculate $n$ !.

## Answers

1. $3 \times 10^{6}$
2. $4.5 \times 10^{-5}$
3. 7130
4. 0.0000025
5. $1.56 \times 10^{-2}, 4.5 \times 10^{-2}, 3.2 \times 10^{0}, 2.4 \times 10^{3}$
6. No, it should be $1.2 \times 10^{10}$.
7. $10^{-2}$ to $10^{-1}$ is 10 times bigger

4 to 2 is 0.5 times bigger
Overall growth is $10 \times 0.5=5$ times bigger oe
8. Subtract 3 from the power of 10
9. $0.0024 \mathrm{~g}=2.4 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~g}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \div 3 \times 10^{-23} \\
& \approx 0.8 \times 10^{20} \\
& \approx 8 \times 10^{19} \text { molecules }
\end{aligned}
$$

10. $\frac{15 \times 10^{10}}{3 \times 10^{8}}=5 \times 10^{2}=500$ seconds (or 8 minutes and 20 seconds)

## Extension

(a) $10!=3.63 \times 10^{6}$
(b) $20!=2.43 \times 10^{18}$
(c) Calculators may vary, but most will get as far as $69!=1.71 \times 10^{98}$, because 70 ! is over $10^{100}$, which is too big for most calculators to handle.


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| Assessment <br> Objective | Qu. | Topic | R | A | G |
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| AO1 | 1 | Write numbers expressed in words in standard form. |  |  |  |
| AO1 | 2 | Write numbers in standard form. |  |  |  |
| AO1 | 3 | Convert numbers in standard form to ordinary numbers. |  |  |  |
| AO1 | 4 | Convert numbers in standard form to ordinary numbers. |  |  |  |
| AO1 | 5 | Write and order numbers in standard form. |  |  |  |
| AO2 | 6 | Perform calculations in standard form and recognise that <br> for a $\times$ 10n a must be between 1 and 10. |  |  |  |
| AO2 | 7 | Interpret the size of numbers written in standard form. |  |  |  |
| AO2 | 8 | Use standard form for metric units of length. |  |  |  |
| AO3 | 9 | Perform real-world calculations involving small numbers <br> using standard form. |  |  |  |
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