

Standard Form

Examples $326 = 3.26 \times 10^2$

$$4,810,234 = 4.810234 \times 10^6$$

$$0.0000714 = 7.14 \times 10^{-5}$$

In standard form a number is written as a number between 1 and 10 multiplied by a power of 10

Non-calculator Arithmetic

$$(6 \times 10^8) \times (4 \times 10^{19}) = 24 \times 10^{27} \\ = 2.4 \times 10^{28}$$

$$(8 \times 10^{25}) \div (2 \times 10^6) = 4 \times 10^{19}$$

$$(4 \times 10^{22}) \div (8 \times 10^{14}) = 0.5 \times 10^8 \\ = 5 \times 10^7$$

$$(3.2 \times 10^7) + (4.5 \times 10^6)$$

$$= \frac{32000000}{4500000} + 3.65 \times 10^7$$

$$(3.2 \times 10^7) - (4.5 \times 10^6)$$

$$\frac{282000000}{4500000} - = 2.75 \times 10^7$$

Calculator Arithmetic

$$\text{Ex}^1 \quad (3.6 \times 10^{14}) \times (2.7 \times 10^{24})$$

CASIO

SHARP

$$= 9.72E38 \quad \text{or} \quad 9.72 \times 10^{38}$$

$$\underline{\text{Both mean } 9.72 \times 10^{38}}$$

Upper and Lower Bounds

Let $x = 23 \text{ cm}$ to nearest cm

$y = 5.3 \text{ cm}$ to nearest mm

$$22.5 \leq x < 23.5 \quad \text{cm}$$

$$5.25 \leq y < 5.35 \quad \text{cm}$$

Find upper and lower bounds for

$$\text{i) } 2x + y \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{lower} \\ \text{upper} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 22.5 + 5.25 = 50.25 \\ 2 \times 23.5 + 5.35 = 52.35 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{y}{2x} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{lower} \\ \text{upper} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{5.25}{23.5} = 0.2234 \\ \frac{5.35}{22.5} = 0.2378 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{y+x}{x} = \frac{y}{x} + 1$$

so upper 1.2378
lower 1.2234

Degrees of accuracy

Suppose lower = 23.671
upper = 23.713

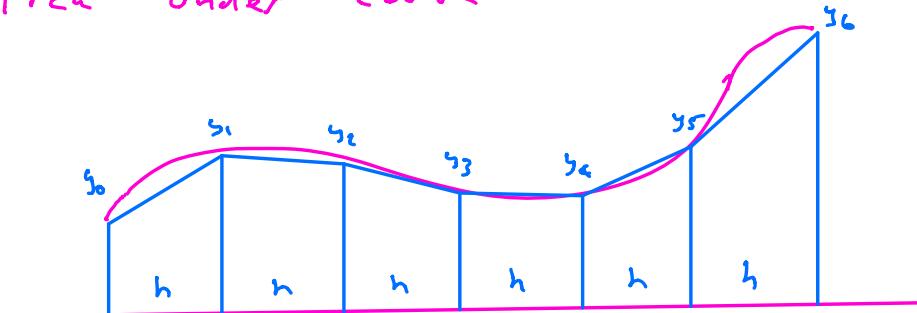
suitable answer = 23.7 to 3 s.f.

Suppose lower 19.72
upper 19.83

suitable answer 20 to 2 s.f.

can only quote to 2 s.f here because
the upper and lower bounds only agree to 2 s.f.

Area under curve



$$\text{Area} \approx \frac{h}{2} \left[y_0 + 2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5) + y_6 \right]$$