



I. SIGNIFICANT FIGURES AND ORDER OF MAGNITUDE

- In the gray space to the left of each “CALCULATOR” value, write the number of significant figures the value possesses.
- To the right of each value, rewrite the value to two significant figures indicated (but without using scientific notation).
- Then rewrite the rounded value in scientific notation. Use proper written notation (commas, “ $\times 10$,” etc.).
- In the last column, write the nearest order of magnitude or power of ten of the number.

	CALCULATOR	2 SIG FIGS	2 SIG FIGS - SCI NOT	POWER OF TEN
9	673804.592	670,000	6.7×10^5	10^6 or just +6
	2.73804590			0
	748			
	0.00125		1.3×10^{-3}	
1	0.000003			
	4.230291 06			
6	326.352 -03			
	600024538			

II. SI PREFIXES

Complete the table below.

VALUE	ENGINEERING	SI PREFIX
0.0005928 m	592.8×10^{-6} m	592.8 μ m
864,000 s		
0.000 000 096 T		
	385×10^{-3} K	
75,300,000,000,000 J	75.3×10^{12} J	75.3 TJ
		349.5 pW
		160 zC
		400 GA

III. RATIOS

1. The air temperature drops by 35 Celsius degrees for a 5 kilometer increase in elevation.

a. What is the meaning of $35/5$ in this context?

The number of Celsius degrees by which the temperature drops in each kilometer. (In atmospheric science, this is called the lapse rate.)

b. What is the meaning of $5/35$ in this context?

The number of kilometers of increased elevation in which the temperature drops by one Celsius degree.

2. A motor provides 1,150,000 joules of energy in 30 seconds.

a. What is the meaning of $1,150,000/30$ in this context?

b. What is the meaning of $30/1,150,000$ in this context?

3. A 5-kilogram object has a weight on earth of approximately 50 newtons.

a. What is the meaning of $50/5$ in this context?

b. What is the meaning of $5/50$ in this context?