

Distances in Space

The scientific notation allows us to write very large or small numbers using mathematical abbreviations. Using this notation, a number is written with a digit between 1 and 9 before the decimal, followed by a power of 10.

Example:


$32\ 000\ 000\text{km} = 3.2 \times 10^7\text{ km}$

$43\ 000 = 4.3 \times 10^4$

$0.00000857 = 8.57 \times 10^{-6}$

Handwritten: $.0345$

3.45×10^{-2}



$10000 = 1 \times 10^4$	$24327 = 2.4327 \times 10^4$
$1000 = 1 \times 10^3$	$7354 = 7.354 \times 10^3$
$100 = 1 \times 10^2$	$482 = 4.82 \times 10^2$
$10 = 1 \times 10^1$	$89 = 8.9 \times 10^1$ (not usually done)
$1 = 10^0$	
$1/10 = 0.1 = 1 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.32 = 3.2 \times 10^{-1}$ (not usually done)
$1/100 = 0.01 = 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.053 = 5.3 \times 10^{-2}$
$1/1000 = 0.001 = 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.0078 = 7.8 \times 10^{-3}$
$1/10000 = 0.0001 = 1 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.00044 = 4.4 \times 10^{-4}$

In scientific notation, the digit term indicates the number of significant figures in the number. The exponential term only places the decimal point. As an example,

$46600000 = 4.66 \times 10^7$

This number only has 3 significant figures. The zeros are not significant; they are only holding a place. As another example,

$0.00053 = 5.3 \times 10^{-4}$

This number has 2 significant figures. The zeros are only place holders.

More practice

Scientific notation

- 1) $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ 10^4 2) $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ _____
- 3) $3 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ 3×10^3 4) $7 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ _____
- 5) $1\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000$ 10^{12} 6) $.000000000000000002$ _____
- 7) $34\ 800\ 000$ 3.48×10^7

Please write the expanded number

- 8) 1×10^4 10000 9) 1×10^{-7} _____
- 10) 3×10^{-3} 0.003 11) 9×10^4 90
- 12) 8.21×10^2 821 13) 6.45×10^{-5} 0.0000645

Scientific notation

- 1) $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ 10^4 2) $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ 10^5
- 3) $3 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ 3×10^3 4) $7 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ 7×10^4
- 5) $1\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000$ 10^{12} 6) $.000000000000000002$ 2×10^{-18}
- 7) $34\ 800\ 000$ 3.48×10^7

Please write the expanded number

- 8) 1×10^4 _____ 9) 1×10^{-7} _____
- 10) 3×10^{-3} _____ 11) 9×10^4 _____
- 12) 8.21×10^2 _____ 13) 6.45×10^{-5} _____

$$0.0056 = \underline{5.6} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\underline{24010} = 2.401 \times 10^4$$

$$4085 = 4.085 \times 10^3$$

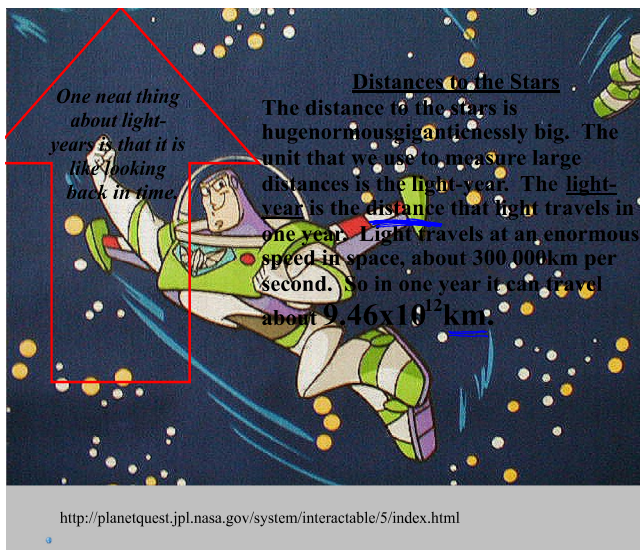
$$4.085 \times 1000$$

$$\underline{3.12} \times 10^{-1} = 0.312$$

$$\underline{2.445} \times 10^3 = 2445$$

$$\underline{0.000104} \times 10^{-4} = 0.000104$$

$$\underline{65} \times 10^4 = 65000$$



One neat thing about light-years is that it is like looking back in time.

Distances to the Stars
 The distance to the stars is hugenormousgigantichessly big. The unit that we use to measure large distances is the light-year. The light-year is the distance that light travels in one year. Light travels at an enormous speed in space, about 300,000km per second. So in one year it can travel about 9.46×10^{12} km.

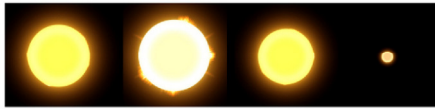
<http://planetquest.jpl.nasa.gov/system/interactable/5/index.html>

Fun Note:

The light that we see from the star Alpha Centauri tonight left the star 4.3 years ago. So the light takes 4.3 years to reach earth.



STARS COMPARED



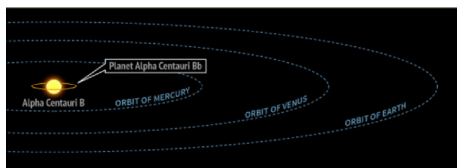
	Sun	Alpha Centauri A	Alpha Centauri B	Proxima Centauri
SPECTRAL TYPE (SUN = G2 V):	G2 V	G2 V	K1 V	M5.5 Ve
MASS (SUN = 1):	1.1	0.97	0.12	
LUMINOSITY (SUN = 1):	1.52	0.5	0.0017	
DISTANCE FROM EARTH (LIGHT-YEARS):	4.37	4.37	4.24	

ALPHA CENTAURI B'S EARTH-SIZE PLANET

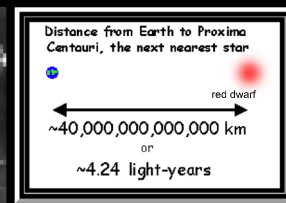
Astronomers at the European Southern Observatory announced in Oct., 2012 the discovery of a planet similar in size to the Earth orbiting Alpha Centauri B. The planet, called Alpha Centauri Bb, is too close to its star to be habitable, but it is the closest alien world yet found.

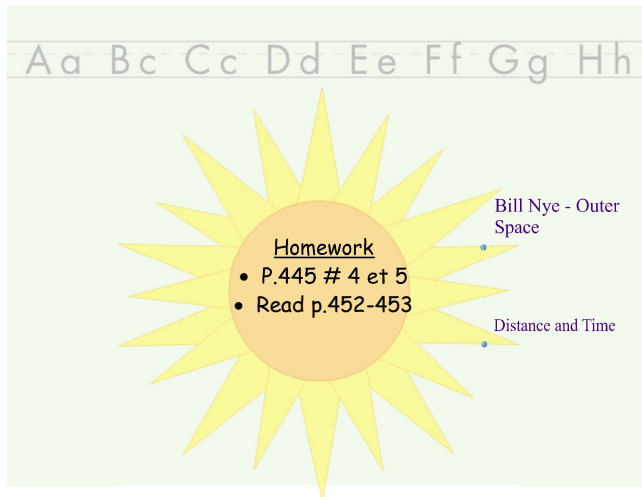


	Alpha Centauri Bb	Earth
MASS (EARTH = 1):	1.13	1.0
DISTANCE FROM PARENT STAR:	3.6 million miles (6 million kilometers)	93 million miles (150 million km)
LENGTH OF YEAR (EARTH DAYS):	3.2	365.3



- The Crab supernova remnant is about 4,000 light-years away.
- The Milky Way Galaxy is about 150,000 light-years across.
- The Andromeda Galaxy is 2.3 million light-years away.





Convert the following light years to km

$$4.3 \times 9.46 \times 10^{12} = 4.0678 \times 10^{13}$$

$$8.8 \times 9.46 \times 10^{12} = 8.3248 \times 10^{13} \text{ km}$$

$$26 \times 9.46 \times 10^{12} = 2.45 \times 10^{14}$$

$$36 \times 9.46 \times 10^{12} = 3.4056 \times 10^{14}$$

700

900

$$1400 \times 1.5 \times 10^{10}$$

$$15\,000\,000\,000 \times 9.46 \times 10^{12} = 1.419 \times 10^{23}$$

What is the difference between a light year and a year?

A light year is a measure of distance, 9.46×10^{12} km that light can travel in one year.

A year is $365^{24 \times 60 \times 60}$ days, a measure of time. This is the length of time it takes the Earth to make one revolution around the sun.

If we know that Sirius, the brightest star in the sky is 8.8 light years away, we can multiply by 9.46×10^{12} and determine that it is 8.3248×10^{13} km away from Earth.

Because it is 8.8 light years away, we also know that it takes 8.8 years for the light from Sirius to actually reach us on Earth and become visible to us.