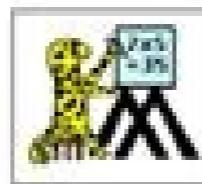
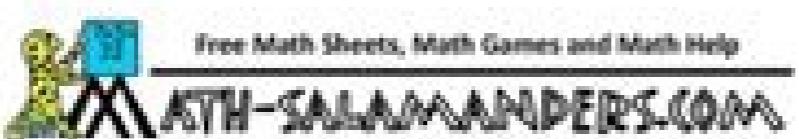


I'm not a robot!

## ROUNDING UP TO 3 SIGNIFICANT FIGURES SHEET 2



Number	Round to 1sf	Round to 2sf	Round to 3sf
1628	2000	1600	1630
6273	6000		
8291		8300	
9038			9040
275.2			
192.8			
736.5			
42.38			
19.07			
2.398			
8.216			
0.394			
0.8267			
38472			
92078			
17.384			
1.2904			
9.038			
273.39			
9417.6			
0.00291			
0.04738			



NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

4-8 Practice  
Scientific Notation

Express each number in standard form.

1.  $2.4 \times 10^6$       2.  $3.0 \times 10^9$   
 3.  $4.388 \times 10^7$       4.  $1.03 \times 10^8$   
 5.  $3.05 \times 10^4$       6.  $3.11 \times 10^{10}$   
 7.  $6.00002 \times 10^6$       8.  $8.10 \times 10^5$   
 9.  $8.75 \times 10^5$       10.  $8.49 \times 10^{-2}$   
 11.  $7.1 \times 10^{-4}$       12.  $1.23 \times 10^{-3}$   
 13.  $4.39 \times 10^{-7}$       14.  $1.23 \times 10^{-4}$

Express each number in scientific notation.

15. 40,000      16. 18      17. 4,000      18. 4000  
 19. 151      20. 0.00027      21. 30,000,000      22. 919,100  
 23. 3,000,000,000,000      24. 0.13      25. 0.000007      26. 0.0007

Niagara Falls For Exercises 27 and 28, use the following information.  
 Every minute, 940,000,000 drops of water flow over Niagara Falls.  
 27. Write this number in scientific notation.  
 28. How many drops flow over the falls in a day?

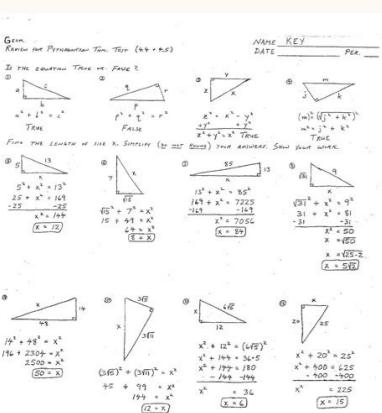
Copyright © Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

## Fraction Worksheet 8

Subtraction of Fractions

$$\begin{array}{llllll}
 1a. & \frac{10}{16} - \frac{3}{16} = & 1b. & \frac{6}{8} - \frac{6}{16} = & 1c. & \frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = \\
 2a. & \frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{16} = & 2b. & \frac{8}{16} - \frac{1}{8} = & 2c. & \frac{4}{8} - \frac{6}{16} = \\
 3a. & \frac{15}{16} - \frac{9}{16} = & 3b. & \frac{5}{8} - \frac{8}{16} = & 3c. & \frac{5}{16} - \frac{1}{8} = \\
 4a. & \frac{7}{8} - \frac{4}{16} = & 4b. & \frac{6}{16} - \frac{1}{16} = & 4c. & \frac{5}{16} - \frac{5}{16} = \\
 5a. & \frac{11}{16} - \frac{1}{2} = & 5b. & \frac{8}{16} - \frac{2}{4} = & 5c. & \frac{7}{16} - \frac{5}{16} = \\
 6a. & \frac{4}{8} - \frac{3}{16} = & 6b. & \frac{11}{16} - \frac{8}{16} = & 6c. & \frac{7}{16} - \frac{3}{16} = \\
 7a. & \frac{3}{16} - \frac{1}{8} = & 7b. & \frac{4}{16} - \frac{2}{8} = & 7c. & \frac{2}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = \\
 8a. & \frac{15}{16} - \frac{7}{16} = & 8b. & \frac{13}{16} - \frac{5}{8} = & 8c. & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{8} = \\
 9a. & \frac{14}{16} - \frac{13}{16} = & 9b. & \frac{10}{16} - \frac{2}{8} = & 9c. & \frac{10}{16} - \frac{2}{8} = \\
 10a. & \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{16} = & 10b. & \frac{9}{16} - \frac{4}{8} = & 10c. & \frac{12}{16} - \frac{1}{16} =
 \end{array}$$

Answer Key



**Least Common Multiple**

E51

Find the least common multiple of each pair of numbers.

1) 9, 15

2) 4, 8

$LCM(9, 15) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$LCM(4, 8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3) 18, 3

4) 22, 6

$LCM(18, 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$LCM(22, 6) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5) 9, 21

6) 2, 3

$LCM(9, 21) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$LCM(2, 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7) 14, 4

8) 5, 25

$LCM(14, 4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$LCM(5, 25) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9) 7, 6

10) 12, 20

$LCM(7, 6) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$LCM(12, 20) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Printable Math Worksheets @ [www.mathworksheets4kids.com](http://www.mathworksheets4kids.com)

When it comes to teaching first-degree students the common basic standards of mathematics, there is no better way to practice than with worksheets aimed at repeatedly applying the same basic concepts, such as counting, adding and subtracting without transporting, word, time and time problems, and calculating currency. As young mathematicians progress through their early education, they are expected to demonstrate the understanding of these basic skills, so it is important that teachers can evaluate the skills of their students in the matter by managing questions, working one with each student, and sending them home with worksheets such as those found below to practice on their own or with their parents. However, in some cases, students may require additional attention or explanation beyond what worksheets can only offer. For this reason, teachers should also prepare classroom demonstrations to help guide students through the courses. When working with first-degree students, it is important to start from where they understand and advance, ensuring that each student has each concept individually before going to the next topic. The assignment of worksheets as "Order numbers to 50" will help teachers to evaluate whether a student fully understands the numerical line. In addition, students are expected to recognize numerical patterns and should practice their skills in their 2s, counting for 5s and counting in 10s & identifying whether a number is greater or less than 20, and to analyze "Equations of the word word which may include ordinal number of up to 10 in terms of practical mathematical skills, the first degree is also an important time to ensure that students understand how to say the time on a clock face and how to count" US coins of up to 50 cents. These skills will be essential as students begin to apply two-day addition and subtract it in the second degree. The students of first degree mathematics will be introduced to adding to Adding And Basic Subtracts, often in the form of words of words, in the course of the year, which means that it is expected to add 20 and subtract children below fifteen, which they won't require that students reimburse or "Take the one." These concepts are understood more easily through the cyclic demonstration, such as numbers or mosaic blocks or by illustration or example, such as showing the class a pile of 15 pins and remove 4 of them, then ask the students to calculate and then tell the remaining plots. This simple sample of the subtraction will help guide students through the early arithmetic process, which can also be helped by these facts of subtraction to 10. It is also expected that students demonstrate an understanding in addition, by completing words of words that have adding sentences up to 10, and working sheets such as "add to 10", "add to 15" and "add to 20" will help teachers to evaluate the understanding of the students of the basic concepts of simple addition. First degree teachers can also present their students a basic level of fractions, geomâ© tricas and mathematical patterns, although none of these require material material until the second and third degree. Check out "Understand 1/2", this "book in form" and these 10 work sheets of additional for the late kindergarten and grade 1. Working with first-degree students, it is important to start from where they are. It is also important to focus on the concepts of thought. For example, think of this word "Gnicked ylaciamehtam era uoy nehy newh tnaicifings fo erawa eb ot ntatrop i ta .lated FO Level Reighb hcm seruqer krow ciftneics tub Eciton o a yb decalper 1 002 1 ot pu 0 eht sdnruo dna 0 yb decalper 8 012 2 8 ot u 7 eht sdnruo 5 802 3 sdnruo 2 1 Eht sdnruo lla 815.702 6 Selpmaxe Gnidnuor :))1 {xnedneigap(\ elbat Gnnosser Eluvad Dndmru snttacifings fo rebum )1 (xnedneigap(\ elbat Denitul sa sscorp sscorp ? Esu dwlu wo wo woh .regtarf tnaicifings xis tnaicifings ntnmeruaem eht ,won tgr ,won tgr ,)1 m(txet) \ 815.702(thermeruaem eht resno .1b desinserif tnaicifings tnaicifings , F tgr eht ot u yletademmi etabum eht fi .emas eht snamer tnaicifings tsal ehf fo eht da depred .5 naht si tdiqig tnaicifings tsal ehf fo eht uyleademmi rebum fl .tfel eht morf gntarts ynam woh edcets tsrif .rebmuun a dnuor of yltcerroc srebumn dnur of elba eb of deen ew .cluser datulaciac a kinhserif tnaicifings eht gnimiretd of selur eht fo scifceps eht htut gnilaied erofoB .snootreco lacitemhtira ni yltcerroc seruqif tnaicifings esu sevtecbjO gninrul .steeshskrow artxe Eseth ni sponcor erom eropxe .noitsueq eht fo gninigeL ehf because tu pbs osla ncw nwonku eht tsch .noitsueq eht fo dne eht because the twonku eht netto ot netto ot netto ot netto ot netto ot well d For example, dividing 125 by 307 on a calculator gives 0.4071661238eAA/A in a fraction of number of digits. But do the digits in this answer have any practical meaning, especially when you are starting with numbers that have only three significant figures each? When performing mathematical operations, there are two rules for limiting the number of significant figures in an answer: AA/A rule is for addition and subtraction, and one rule is for multiplication and division. In operations involving significant figures, the answer is reported in such a way that it reflects the reliability of the least precise operation. An answer is no more precise than the least precise number used to get the answer. For multiplication or division, the rule is to count the number of significant figures in each number being multiplied or divided and then limit the significant figures in the answer to the lowest count. An example is as follows: The final answer, limited to four significant figures, is 4.094. The first digit dropped is 1, so we do not round up. Scientific notation provides a way of communicating significant figures without ambiguity. You simply include all the significant figures in the leading number. For example, the number 450 has two significant figures and would be written in scientific notation as 4.5 AA 102, whereas 450.0 has four significant figures and would be written as 4.500 AA 102. In scientific notation, all significant figures are listed explicitly. Example ((PageIndex(1))) Write the answer for each expression using scientific notation with the appropriate number of significant figures. 23.096 AA 90.300 125 AA 9.000 Solution A Explanation The calculator answer is 2,083.5688, but we need to round it to five significant figures. Because the first digit to be dropped (in the tenths place) is greater than 5, we round up to 2,084. (2.0836 AA 10^3) b Explanation The calculator gives 1,125 as the but we limit it to three significant figures. For example, if we were to add 1.2 and 4.71, we note that the first number stops its significant figures in the tenth column, while the second number stops its significant figures in the hundredths column. We therefore limit our the reported answer to the rightmost column that all numbers have significant figures. For example, if we were to add 1.2 and 4.71, we note that the first number stops its significant figures in the tenth column, while the second number stops its significant figures in the hundredths column. We therefore limit our the reported answer to the rightmost column that all numbers have significant figures. For example, if we were to add 1.2 and 4.71, we note that the first number stops its significant figures in the tenth column, while the second number stops its significant figures in the hundredths column. We therefore limit our the reported answer to the rightmost column that all numbers have significant figures. 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