9.4 - 9.6Ouiz



Equatorial Radius (km)

 2.44×10^{3}

 6.05×10^{3}

 6.38×10^{3}

 3.4×10^{3}

 7.15×10^4

 6.03×10^{4}

 2.56×10^{4}

 2.48×10^{4}

Evaluate the expression. (Section 9.4)

1.
$$(-4.8)^{-9} \cdot (-4.8)^9$$

2.
$$\frac{5^4}{5^7}$$

Simplify. Write the expression using only positive exponents. (Section 9.4)

3.
$$8d^{-6}$$

4.
$$\frac{12x^5}{4x^7}$$

Tell whether the number is written in scientific notation. Explain. (Section 9.5)

5.
$$23 \times 10^9$$

6.
$$0.6 \times 10^{-7}$$

Write the number in standard form. (Section 9.5)

7.
$$8 \times 10^6$$

8.
$$1.6 \times 10^{-2}$$

Write the number in scientific notation. (Section 9.6)

Multiply. Write your answer in scientific notation. (Section 9.6)

11.
$$(9 \times 10^3) \times (4 \times 10^4)$$

12.
$$(2 \times 10^{-5}) \times (3.1 \times 10^{-2})$$

Planet

Mercury

Venus

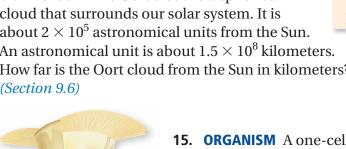
Earth

Mars

Jupiter

Saturn

- **13. PLANETS** The table shows the equatorial radii of the eight planets in our solar system. (Section 9.5)
 - **a.** Which planet has the second smallest equatorial radius?
 - **b.** Which planet has the second greatest equatorial radius?
- **14. OORT CLOUD** The Oort cloud is a spherical Uranus cloud that surrounds our solar system. It is Neptune about 2×10^5 astronomical units from the Sun. An astronomical unit is about 1.5×10^8 kilometers. How far is the Oort cloud from the Sun in kilometers? (Section 9.6)



- **15. ORGANISM** A one-celled, aquatic organism called a dinoflagellate is 1000 micrometers long. (Section 9.4)
 - **a.** One micrometer is 10^{-6} meter. What is the length of the dinoflagellate in meters?
 - **b.** Is the length of the dinoflagellate equal to 1 millimeter or 1 kilometer? Explain.