

STANDARD FORMS – GCSE Maths

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1. Introduction:

Standard form is a widely accepted way of representing mathematical expressions, numbers, or equations in a clear and structured manner

2. What do you mean by Standard Form

- **Standard form** is a universally recognized way of expressing mathematical concepts with clarity, precision, and consistency.

constant \leftarrow $a \times 10^n$ \rightarrow **power**

- It can be written in the form

where,

- **a** is any constant which lies between **1 and 9** i.e $\{1 < a < 10\}$
- **n** can be any positive or negative whole number

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Examples: These are some of the conversions to their respective Standard Forms.

$$5,600,000 \longrightarrow 5.6 \times 10^6$$

$$0.00042 \longrightarrow 4.2 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$0.000094 \longrightarrow 9.4 \times 10^{-5}$$

3. Why do we use Standard Form

We use **Standard Form** because it makes numbers and equations easier to read, compare, and work with. Here's a brief breakdown of why it's useful:

1. Simplifies Large or Small Numbers – As we can simply write

$$450000000 \longrightarrow 4.5 \times 10^6$$

$$0.00098 \longrightarrow 9.8 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$0.000048 \longrightarrow 4.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

2. Comparison is quicker -Numbers in standard form make it easier to compare magnitudes without counting zeroes.

- 4.5×10^{15} is far better and understandable than 4500000000000000

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4. Converting into Standard Form

There are mainly two types of numbers that can be converted in **Standard Form**

Steps to convert a number to Standard Form:

Converting a Large Number:

Problem: Convert 640,000 to standard form.

Solution:

Step #1: Place the decimal after the first non-zero digit.

- The number is 640000, so place the decimal after 6.4
- This gives 6.4

Step #2: Count the number of places the decimal moved.

- The original decimal in 640000.0 moves 5 places to the left.
- So, the exponent is 5.

Step #3: Write the number in standard form:

$$(6.4 \times 10^5)$$

Converting a Small Number:

Problem: Convert 0.0072 to standard form.

Solution:

Step #1: Place the decimal after the first non-zero digit.

- The number is 0.0072, so place the decimal after 7.2.

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Step #2: Count the number of places the decimal moved.

The original decimal in 0.0072 moves 3 places to the right.
So, the exponent is -3.

Step #3: Write the number in standard form:

$$(7.2 \times 10^{-3})$$

5. Addition in Standard Form

Addition can be performed in Standard Form by this procedure:

Steps for Addition in Standard Form:

Step #1: Make sure both of the numbers have the same power of 10.

Step #2: Adjust one number accordingly so that both exponents match.

Step #3: Add the coefficients while keeping the power of 10 the same.

Step #4: Convert the result back into standard form (if necessary).

Example 1: Adding Numbers with the Same Power of 10

Problem: $4.3 \times 10^3 + 3.9 \times 10^3$

Solution:

Step #1: Both numbers have 10^3 , so just add the coefficients:

$$4.3 + 3.9 = 7.2$$

Step #2: Keep the same power of 10:

$$(7.2 \times 10^3)$$

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Example 2: Adding Numbers with Different Powers of 10

Problem:

$$4.2 \times 10^5 + 5.1 \times 10^3$$

Solution:

Step #1: Convert both numbers to the same power of 10.

$$5.1 \times 10^3$$

can be written as

$$0.051 \times 10^5$$

Step #2: Now add the coefficients:

$$4.2 + 0.051 = 4.251$$

Step #3: Keep the power of 10:

$$4.251 \times 10^3$$

6. Subtraction in Standard Form

Subtraction can also be performed in Standard Form by the given procedure:

Steps for Subtraction in Standard Form:

Step #1: Make sure both of the numbers have the same power of 10.

Step #2: Adjust one number accordingly so that both exponents match.

Step #3: Subtract the coefficients while keeping the power of 10 the same.

Step #4: Convert the result back into standard form (if necessary).

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Example 1: Subtracting Numbers with the Same Power of 10

Problem: $(6.8 \times 10^3) - (2.5 \times 10^3)$

Solution:

Step #1: Both numbers have 10^3 , so just subtract the coefficients:

$$6.8 - 2.5 = 4.3$$

Step #2: Keep the same power of 10^3 :

$$4.3 \times 10^3$$

Example 2: Subtracting Numbers with Different Powers of 10

Problem: $(7.5 \times 10^6) - (3.2 \times 10^4)$

Solution:

Step #1: Convert both numbers to the same power of 10.

- 3.2×10^4 can be written as 0.032×10^6

Step #2: Now subtract the coefficients:

$$7.5 - 0.032 = 7.468$$

Step #3: Keep the power of 10:

$$7.468 \times 10^6$$

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7. Multiplication in Standard Form

Case 1: Multiplication with adjustments

Problem : $(4.5 \times 10^5) \times (2.0 \times 10^2)$

Solution:

Step #1: Multiply the coefficients:

$$4.5 \times 2.0 = 9.0$$

Step #2: Add the exponents:

$$\begin{aligned} 10^5 \times 10^2 &= 10^{(2+5)} = 10^7 \\ &= 9.0 \times 10^7 \end{aligned}$$

Case 2: Multiplication when the coefficient is greater than 10

Problem : $(6.2 \times 10^3) \times (5.0 \times 10^2)$

Solution:

Step #1: Multiply the coefficients:

$$6.2 \times 5.0 = 31.0$$

Step #2: Add the exponents:

$$10^3 \times 10^2 = 10^{(3+2)} = 10^5$$

Step #3: The coefficient is greater than 10, so adjust:

$$= 3.1 \times 10^6$$

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8. Division in Standard Form

Case 1: Simple Division

Problem: $(6 \times 10^8) \div (2 \times 10^6)$

Solution:

Step #1: Divide the coefficients:

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

Step #2: Subtract the exponents:

$$10^8 \div 10^4 = 10^{(8-4)} = 10^4$$

Step #3: It comes out to be

$$= 3 \times 10^4$$

Case 2: When the Coefficient is Less than 1

Problem: $(4.5 \times 10^3) \div (9.0 \times 10^5)$

Solution:

Step #1: Divide the coefficients:

$$4.5 \div 9.0 = 0.5$$

Step #2: Subtract the exponents:

$$10^3 \div 10^5 = 10^{(3-5)} = 10^{-2}$$

Step #3: It comes out to be

$$= 5 \times 10^{-3}$$

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Step #3: Adjust to standard form:

- 0.5×10^{-2} is not in standard form (the coefficient should be between 1 and 10)
- Convert 0.50 to 5.0×10^{-1} , then adjust:
- It can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} &= (5.0 \times 10^{-1}) \times 10^{-2} \\ &= 5 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Problem: Convert 567,000,000 to standard form.

Solution:

Step #1: Place the decimal after the first non-zero digit: **5.67**

Step #2: Count how many places the decimal moves: 8 places to the left

Step #3: Write in standard form:

$$= 5.67 \times 10^8$$

Problem: Convert 0.000042 to standard form.

Solution:

Step #1: Place the decimal after the first non-zero digit: **4.2**

Step #2: Count how many places the decimal moves: 5 places to the right

Step #3: Write in standard form:

$$= 4.2 \times 10^{-5}$$

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Problem: $(3.2 \times 10^4) + (4.5 \times 10^3)$

Solution:

Step #1: Convert 4.5×10^3 to match the power of 10^4

$$= 0.45 \times 10^4$$

Step #2: Add the coefficients:

$$(3.2 + 0.45) = 3.65$$

Step #3: Keep the power of 10^4

$$= 3.65 \times 10^4$$