

Explanation of Common Metric Prefixes

| PREFIX | SYMBOL | NUMBER | SCIENTIFIC NOTATION | SHORT SCALE |
|--------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| tera | T | 1,000,000,000,000 | 10^{12} | trillion |
| giga | G | 1,000,000,000 | 10^9 | billion |
| mega | M | 1,000,000 | 10^6 | million |
| kilo | k | 1,000 | 10^3 | thousand |
| hecto | h | 100 | 10^2 | hundred |
| deca | da | 10 | 10^1 | ten |
| | | 1 | 10^0 | one |
| deci | d | 0.1 | 10^{-1} | tenth |
| centi | c | 0.01 | 10^{-2} | hundredth |
| milli | m | 0.001 | 10^{-3} | thousandth |
| micro | μ | 0.000001 | 10^{-6} | millionth |
| nano | n | 0.000000001 | 10^{-9} | billionth |

Commonly Used Distance Units & Conversions

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1 inch (in) | 2.5445 centimeters |
| 1 foot (ft) | 12 inches 0.3048 meters |
| 1 mile (mi) | 5280 feet 1.61 kilometers |
| 1 meter (m) | 39.4 inches 3.2808 feet 100 centimeters |
| 1 kilometer (km) | 0.61 miles 100,000 centimeters 1,000 meters |
| 1 astronomical unit (AU) | 92,955,807 miles 149,597,871 kilometers |

Useful Formulas & Constants

| | |
|--|--|
| density | mass / volume |
| distance | velocity • time |
| circumference of a circle | $\pi \cdot d$ or $2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$ |
| area of a circle | $\pi \cdot r^2$ |
| wavelength (λ) | velocity / frequency |
| pi (π) | 3.141592 |
| speed of light in a vacuum (c) | 299,792,458 m/s |
| Universal Gravitational constant (G) | $6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2$ |

Simple Trigonometric Relations

| |
|---|
| sine |
| $\sin\theta = A/C$ ("opposite over hypotenuse") |
| cosine |
| $\cos\theta = B/C$ ("adjacent over hypotenuse") |
| tangent |
| $\tan\theta = A/B$ ("opposite over adjacent") |

