

In words:

- Rule #1: All non-zero digits are significant
- Rule #2: Zeros in front of a number are <u>not</u> significant
- Rule #3: Zeros between non-zero digits <u>are</u> significant
- Rule #4: Zeros at the end of a number are significant if there is a decimal point in the number

The Atlantic/Pacific Rules for Determining Significant Figures

Look for the **P**resence of a <u>decimal point</u>;

on the **P**acific side of the number start counting from the first non-zero number



With the <u>Absence of a decimal point;</u>

on the \underline{A} tlantic side of a number start counting from the first non-zero number

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For example, with a decimal point:



0.00<u>3</u>0

Decimal point <u>P</u>resent, count from first non-zero number on the <u>P</u>acific (& count to the Atlantic) side

So from the first non-zero number from the Pacific side, 3, counting to the 'Atlantic', would be <u>two</u> significant figures

<u>4</u>0507.060

From the first non-zero number from the Pacific side, 4, counting to the 'Atlantic', would be <u>eight</u> significant figures.

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For example, without a decimal point:

<u>3</u>0000



Decimal point is <u>Absent</u>, count from first non-zero number on the <u>A</u>tlantic to the 'Pacific' side

From the first non-zero digit from the Atlantic side, <u>3</u>, count to the 'Pacific', would be <u>one</u> significant figures

10980<u>7</u>0

From the first non-zero digit from the Atlantic side, $\underline{7}$, count to the 'Pacific', would be <u>six</u> significant figures.

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