

## Scientific Math Practice Problems

Some help:

$^{\circ}\text{C} = 5/9(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$ , 29.92 in Hg = 760 mm Hg = 1.013 bar = 1013 mb = 101.3 kPa  
1 circle (sphere) =  $360^{\circ}$ , 1 hemisphere (1/2 sphere) =  $180^{\circ}$ ,  $1^{\circ} = 60'$ ,  $1' = 60''$   
1 km = 1000 m, 1 AU = 149,599,000 km, 1 light year = the distance light travels in  
365.26 days, light travels at  $3.00 \times 10^8$  m = 1 second, 1 parsec =  $3.0857 \times 10^{13}$  km,  
1 light year =  $9.4607 \times 10^{12}$  km

- Convert the following temperatures to Celsius
  - 68°F 20 °C
  - 32°F 0 °C
  - 0°F -17.8 °C
  - 35°F -37 °C
  - 98.6°F 37 °C
  - 55°F 12.8 °C
- Convert the following pressures into mm of Hg
  - 30.27 in Hg 768.9 mm Hg
  - 1020 mb 765.25 mm Hg
  - 98.6 kPa 739.74 mm Hg
  - 29.95 in Hg 760.76 mm Hg
- Convert the following pressures to mb
  - 28.64 in Hg 969.66 mb
  - 754 mm Hg 1005 mb
  - 104.2 kPa 1042 mb
  - 2.41 atmospheres 2441 mb
- How long will it take for sunlight to reach each of the following places (you'll have to do some research on where these places are)?
  - Venus (108,200,000 km) 6.0 min
  - Mercury (57,910,000 km) 3.2 min
  - Mars (227,940,000 km) 12.7 min
  - Saturn (1,429,400,000 km) 1.32 hours
  - Jupiter (778,330,000 km) 43.2 min
  - Rigel ( $2.37 \times 10^{15}$  km) 250.9 years
  - Polaris ( $4.31 \times 10^{15}$  km) 465.9 years
  - Aldebaran ( $6.42 \times 10^{14}$  km) 67.9 years
  - Vega ( $2.51 \times 10^{14}$  km) 26.5 years
  - Arcturus ( $3.42 \times 10^{14}$  km) 36.2 years