## Planets

- Distances are in km. When changing to scientific notation, include only 1 digit after the decimal (but be sure to round).

| Planet | Distance from <br> sun | Scientific <br> Notation | Scaled <br> distance in mm <br> in scientific <br> Notation | Planet <br> Diameter | Scientific <br> Notation | Scaled diameter <br> in mm in <br> Scientific <br> Notation |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Mercury | $57,910,000$ |  |  | 4,800 |  |  |
| Venus | $108,200,000$ |  |  | 12,100 |  |  |
| Earth | $149,600,000$ |  |  | 12,750 |  |  |
| Mars | $227,940,000$ |  |  | 6,800 |  |  |
| Jupiter | $778,330,000$ |  |  | 142,800 |  |  |
| Saturn | $1,429,400,000$ |  |  | 120,660 |  |  |
| Uranus | $2,870,990,000$ |  |  | 51,800 |  |  |
| Neptune | $4,504,300,000$ |  |  | 49,500 |  |  |
| Pluto | $5,913,520,000$ |  |  | 3,000 |  |  |

If you were trying to draw a solar system on a single regular size piece of paper, which is 280 mm in landscape view, what scale could you use when considering the distance of Pluto from the Sun?

How big would Jupiter be?

How big would Earth be?

Usually when scientists create a scale model of the solar system, they use different scales for both the planets and the distances. Based on your findings above, why would they choose to do this?

