

acronym pass

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How can i convert centimeters to meters? + Example - Socratic

Here is an easy acronym for you to memorize. khan's hot dogs use dead cow meat → k h d u d c m
The letters stand for kilo hecto deka (unit) deci centi milli. 'u' always stands for whatever base unit you are in, in this case, "metres".

Question #8b990 - Socratic

The acronym "OIL RIG" is used to help remember this.: "Oxidation Is Loss, Reduction Is Gain" You may first have heard oxidation in relation to say, rusting of iron where we say Iron has been oxidised: "Iron" + "oxygen" to "hydrated iron (iii) oxide" Although the formation of an oxide helps make an intuitive link to iron being oxidised, we can ...

Solve using FOIL? (x²+6) (x²+3) - Socratic

...then multiply the OUTER terms. So, that's the first term in the first binomial, and the last one in the second binomial: $x^2 * 3 = 3x^2$

Question #de1b8 + Example - Socratic

Definitions of Energy vary a little by state standards. And scientists aren't always very good about using terms consistently. Chemists, for example, like to speak of entropy instead. If you are in a state which uses the SCREAM acronym, you may have the choices: Sound, Chemical, Radiant, Electrical, Atomic, and Mechanical. You could make a case for many of these so-called forms of energy ...

The Importance of Preserving Habitat - Socratic

Questions What is the importance of preserving habitat? How do nature preserves and animal sanctuaries help protect biodiversity? What is a nature preserve? Why do some people argue for preserving habitats? What is restoration ecology? Why should we protect nature? What does a conservation geneticist do? What are some ways to raise environmental awareness? What are some positives and negatives ...

Question #9e218 + Example - Socratic

The loss of electrons. Oxidation is defined as the loss of electrons. A simple oxidation reaction might happen during electrolysis, and at the anode. For example, chloride ions get oxidized into chlorine gas with the following half-equation: $2\text{Cl}^- - 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2$

How do you evaluate $(\frac{6}{5})^2 \div (\frac{6}{5} \dots$

36/25 > "when evaluating expressions with mixed operations" "there is a particular order that must be followed" "follow the order as set out in the acronym PEMDAS" ["P-parenthesis (brackets), E-exponents (powers)" "M-multiplication, D-division, A-addition, S-subtraction "] = 36/25 - :1arrcolor(red)"brackets/powers" = 36/25larrcolor(red)"division"

How do you simplify $(-8) \times [(-78) \div (-13) - (-9)]^2 \dots$ - Socratic

When evaluating expressions with mixed operations there is a particular order that must be followed. Follow the order as set out in the acronym PEMDAS (Parenthesis (brackets), Exponents (powers), Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction) Here we must evaluate the expression inside the square bracket first. $(-8) \times [6 + 9]^2 \leftarrow \text{division} = (-8) \times [15]^2 = (-8) \times 225 \leftarrow \dots$

Mind on Socratic

Economists. Mathematics Major

Question #26469 - Socratic

Electric Meters usually measure in KWH units. KWH is acronym for Kilo Watt Hour. It's basically units of Work/Energy. You can do the math for the Kilo Watt Hour. It's simple. $\text{KWH} = 1000 \times 60 \times 60$ Watt-Sec rArr $\text{KWH} = 3.6 \times 10^6$ Watt-Sec We know that, $\text{Power} = (\text{Work})/(\text{Time})$ Units of Power are Watt, Work are Joules and Time are Seconds. So, Watt-Sec is nothing but Joules. So, $\text{KWH} = 3.6 \text{ Mega Joules}$ One KWH ...