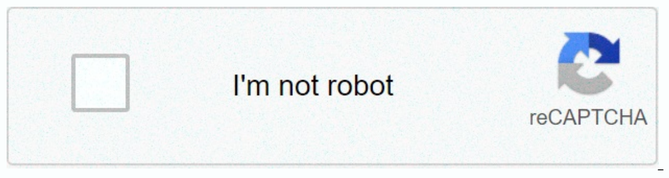

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Number of seconds in 1 million years

Here are some of the solutions we've received: Do humans live up to a million hours? Amy from Frances Bardsley School for Girls concluded that most of us don't: 24 hours = one day 365 days = 1 year 24 x 365 = 8760 hours a year 8760 x 79 (that's the hard age that humans live for) = 692,040 hours, so we don't live 1million hours. And students from Jumira Elementary came to the same conclusion: No, because human life has averaged for 80 years. It's worth 700800 hours, which is less that 1000000. Relief from JPS in Dubai realized that only a few of us do: 24 hours = 1day. 24 hours x 365 = 8760 hours per year. 10 years = 87600 hours 50 years = 43800 hours 100 years = 876000 hours 105 years = 919800 hours 110 years = 963600 hours 112 years = 981120 hours 114 years = 998640 hours 114.10 years = 999516 hours 1 14.13years = 999788.8 hours 114.1551 years = 999998.676 hours 114.15 52 years = 999999.52 hours 114.1553 years = 1000000.428 hours If you were alive for a million seconds, how many birthdays would you have? Linden from high school realized there would be no birthdays: 1000000 seconds / 60 =16667 mints 16667 mints / 60 = 278 hours 278 hours / 24 = 12 birthdays = 0Alex from Woolsey College came to the same conclusion: Couldn't you have had a birthday a million seconds ago because 1 year's worth of seconds are 31,622,400 How long will it take to count to one million? Alex from the Mathletes Academy of Youth Mathematics had to go for this problem: I broke down the numbers into groups, because I had to find the average for the time it took to say the different numbers of digits. The time it took to read single-digit numbers: 4 seconds for all 9 numbers it took time to read double-digit numbers: 5 seconds for 10 numbers, So 45 seconds for all 90 numbers took time to read three-digit numbers: 9 seconds for 10 numbers, so 810 seconds for all 900 numbers Time took to read four-digit numbers: 18 seconds for 10 numbers, so 16200 seconds for every 9000 time numbers took to read five digits Numbers: 18 seconds for 10 numbers, So 162000 seconds for every 90000 numbers time took to read six-digit numbers: 23 seconds for 10 numbers, so 2070000 seconds for every 9000000 time numbers took to read a seven-digit number: 1 second for one number then 2249060 seconds to count all million numbers. 2249060 seconds is 37484.3 minutes which is 624.7 hours which is 26 days. This will work if you make the assumptions: that you speak at a steady speed; That you don't eat or drink or sleep...! Thank you all for your clear explanations. Terasecond (Ts) is a trillion seconds. That's about 31,700 years. It could be written like 1012 seconds. Here is a list of longer time ranges than 1 terasecond: 1015 seconds = 1 petasecond = 31.7 million years 1018 seconds = 1 exasecond = 31.7 billion years 1021 seconds = 1 zettasecond = 31.7 Years 1024 sec = 1 yottasecond = 31.7 years quadrillion Teraseconds Here are some examples of events that take so long: 75,000 years — time since ancestors of the Australian Indigenous people reached Australia 76,000 years — half-life of nickel-59 154,000 years — half-life of neptunium-236 159,200 years — half-life of uranium -233 200,000 years — homo sapiens age 211,100 years — half-life of technantium-99 250,000 years — gay age Neanderthalnsis 301,000 years - half-life of clorine-36 340,000 years -- half-life of curium-248 379 000 years - time After the big bang to the cosmic microwave background radiation began about 700,000 years - a time since earth's magnetic field last changed by 1,000,000 years - the lifespan of a blue super-yarm star. 1,530,000 years - half-life of zirconium-93 2,600,000 years - the duration of the Paleolithic period lasted 2,600 000 years - half-life of Technantium-97 3.74 million years - half-life of Manganese-53 4 million years - time since the Ice Age 4.2 million years - half-life of technium-98 6.5 million years - half-life of palladium-107 15.6 million years - half-life of curium-247 20 million years ago - time since the first grass forms appeared 23.42 million years - half-life of uranium-236 26 million years ago - time since the first elephants were born Petaseconds 34 million years ago - a time since the cat's development 34.7 million years ago - half-life of Niobyum-92 49 million years ago - a time since the whales returned to the water 60 million years ago - a time since the evolution of the primates first. 135 million years - a time since the end of the Shooter period and the beginning of the 250 million-year Carcoran period - galactic year - orbit around the center of our sun's Milky Way and solar system 251.4 million years ago - a time since the 280 million-year Fermian mass extinction - a time since the end of carbon and the beginning of the Permian period. 390 million years - first fish 575 million years - age of oldest animal fossils 580 million years - time since the end of ice age A snowball is possible 703.8 million years ago - half-life of uranium-235 750 million years ago - a time since the beginning of a possible Ice Age 1277 million years - half-life of potassium-40 1.8-2.1 billion years ago - age of eukaryotes earliest in 2.3 billion years - time since the first known ice age 3.5 to 3.8 billion years old - age of oldest highs of Records of 2.3 billion years - a time since the first known ice age 3.5 to 3.8 billion years - age of oldest records of old records of life: stromatolets and cyanovectria 4.468 billion years ago - half-life of uranium-238 4.5 billion years ago - Earth age 13.7 ± 0.2 billion years (4e17 seconds) - Age of the universe according to The Big Bang Theory 20 billion years - Time to the end of the universe in the Great Rip Exaseconds 100 billion (1011) years scenario - if the universe is closed , The life of the universe has radioisotopes has a very long life : (1.4 ± 0.4) × 1017 years ago – vanadium-50 ± 0.2) × 1019 years – 209 (3.1 ± 0.4) × 1019 years – 1019 Years – Cadmium-116 (2.2 ± 0.3) × 1024 years – tellurium-128 This short paper on mathematics can be longer. You can help Wikipedia by adding it. Retrieved from What is a million, or a billion? My friend Pat Singleton put it in perspective for me in terms I could really grasp. A million seconds is worth 11 and 1/2 days. One billion seconds equals 31 and 3/4 years. A trillion seconds equals 31,710 years. Thanks for stopping by for the million-billion-dollar answer. If you're interested in rural business, Don't mind checking out some of our best things: Zoom Towns: attracting remote workers in rural small towns - December 10, 2020 In an economic crisis, take out your brainpower before your dollars - November 25, 2020Video: How to fill empty car dealership buildings for the holidays - November 6, 2020How has 2020 changed the challenges small rural towns face? Tell Us Here - October 20, 2020 The Friendly Idea Method to Survive a Business Crisis - October 6, 2020Join Me to The Rural Regeneration Symposium Online October 13 - September 26, 2020 Reconciliation Idea: Instant Murals - September 11, 2020 Filling the Rural Business Pipeline - July 7, 2020 Empty Buildings: Grants to Renovate? - June 9, 2020 Economic self-defense for small towns - June 7, 2020 We all find it hard to imagine how much a billion of everything really is. The following exercises may help your students better understand the size of the numbers involved when we talk about time and the history of the planet. How long will it take you to be a billionaire? Let's just say you're trying to save $1 million and you can save your money at a rate of $100 a day. 1,000,000,000 divided by 100 (dollars saved per day) = 10,000,000 days 10 million days divided by 365 (days per year) = 27,397.26 years to reach $1 billion it will take quite a long time to reach your goal! In fact, you'll never get there in your life. And neither are your children, grandchildren or grandchildren. If you, and one descendant per generation, save $100 each day, and each of you lives 90 years, it will take you and 304 generations of your offspring to save $1 billion. Exercise 2 – Count let's say your friend decides to count to a billion. How long is this going to take her? She'll be able to say the small numbers like 4 or 31 pretty quickly, but most of the numbers between one and a billion are long and challenging to pronounce. When she starts counting the bigger numbers like 467,051,372 she's really going to slow down (how long does it take you to say 467 million, 51 thousand, 372?). If we only allow your friend 3 To say that any number, which is probably faster than most of us can manage, and she doesn't take breaks at all, it would take her 3 billion seconds to finish the count. 3 billion seconds divided by 60 (seconds per minute) = 50,000,000 minutes 50,000,000 minutes divided by 60 (minutes per hour) = 833,333.333 hours 833,333.33 3 hours divided by 24 (hours per day) = 34,722.22 days 34,722.22 days divided by 365 (days per year) = 95.1 years is how long it will take your friend to count up to 1 billion exercise 3 – a billion trip step you decide to take a billion trip step. How many times will it take you around the equator? Besides, one step spans a length of 60 cm - an average distance. 2 feet per step = 2 billion feet in total traveled 1 mile = 5280 feet 2 billion (foot traveled) divided by 5280 (feet per mile) = 378,787.8787 total miles circumference of the equator = 49 ,792.5 miles 378,787.8787 (total miles) divided by 24,792.5 (miles around the equator) = 15.278 times around the equator! Expansion: Ask students to work on a 600,000-mile travel plan that includes the names of places they visited and the distance between each leg of the journey. Exercise 4 – Paper Stack How much paper does it take to represent a billion? Or represent the Earth era? Asterisk page (PDF format; requires Adobe Acrobat Reader) contains 4,000 asterisk. Download and print it for use in the following exercises. As an alternative to downloading a PDF, use a word processor to create one one-sided page containing 4,000 asterisk. It will take 250 pages of asterisk to show 1,000,000 asterisk. It can be used to visually help convey the size of the numbers used to talk about earth's history and life. Try wall paper with 1,000,000 asterisks, line up in the hallway to show a million or make a binder containing 250 asterisk pages (or 125 if double-sided). Ask your students to solve problems, such as: How many pages will need to be displayed in the number of years since dinosaurs went extinct, if each asterisk represents one year. (Dinosaurs went extinct 65 million years ago; if 250 pages equal a million years, then 65 times 250 = 16,250 pages.) It would take 250,000 pages to show 1 billion asterisk. It's too many pillars for the wall paper or to make a binder with. In fact, if you were to invent a binder that contained 2 million asterisk (500 pages per binder, one-sided) you would need 500 such binders to show 1 billion asterisk. But you can still help students imagine the amount of paper you'll need. One of the paper contains 500 sheets and usually stands 2 inches tall. So 250 sheets, about 2.5 cm thick, represents a million years. Ask your students to troubleshoot problems with this calculation, such as how thick a stack of asterisk pages you'll need To show how long it's been since dinosaurs went extinct. (65 x 1 inch = 65 inches, or 5 feet, 5 inches). How high does the pile have to be to show a billion years? Remember, a million years = 1 inch. 1 billion divided by 1 million = 1000 you need a stack of paper 1000 inches (or 83 feet, four centimeters) high to show a billion years – it's as tall as an 8-story building! How high would the stack have to be to show the entire history of the planet? 1 billion taking 1000 centimeters of Earth age paper is 4.6 billion years old and 4.6 billion = 4,600 centimeters of paper you need to stack 4,600 inches tall to show the age of the earth; So 100 metres and 4in - the pile will be taller than a long football field! Extension: Assign your student to create their own activity how big a billion is? Activity. Activity.

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