

例えば、 $0.0032 = 3.2 \times 10^{-3}$ は少数第3位に初めて0でない数字3が現れる

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{42} = B \cdot 10^{-n} (1 \leq B < 10, n: \text{整数}) \text{とする}$$

$$\log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{42} = 42 \log_{10} \frac{1}{5} = -42 \log_{10} 5 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\log_{10} 5 = \log_{10} \frac{10}{2} = \log_{10} 10 - \log_{10} 2 = 1 - \log_{10} 2 = 1 - 0.3010 = 0.699 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} = -42 \times 0.699 = -29.358 = -30 + 0.642$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{42} = 10^{0.642} \times 10^{-30}$$

ここで、 $\log_{10} 4 = 2 \log_{10} 2 = 2 \times 0.3010 = 0.602$ と $\textcircled{2}$ より

$10^{0.602} = 4, 10^{0.699} = 5$ と分かるため以下の式が成立する

$$4 < 10^{0.642} < 5$$

$$\therefore 10^{0.642} = 4, \dots$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{42} = 4, \dots \times 10^{-30} \text{より少数第30位に4が現れる}$$