

Unit 1: Significant Figures/Digits



Significant Digits:

Identifying the number of significant digits in each measurement.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 0.7888 m = _____ | 11. 6070 g = _____ |
| 2. 650 L = _____ | 12. 0.79 mm = _____ |
| 3. 45 μm = _____ | 13. $1.30 \times 10^5 \text{ kg}$ = _____ |
| 4. 0.0024 g = _____ | 14. 15.0 m/s = _____ |
| 5. 1800 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ = _____ | 15. 0.01020 mL = _____ |
| 6. 4004 mm = _____ | 16. $6.020 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ = _____ |
| 7. 1020.0 N = _____ | 17. 7.1 g = _____ |
| 8. $3.3 \times 10^2 \text{ s}$ = _____ | 18. 100 mL = _____ |
| 9. 0.0030 nm = _____ | 19. 0.10 s = _____ |
| 10. 14.40 kg = _____ | 20. $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ = _____ |

Multiplication / Division Rule for Significant Digits:

Complete the mathematical operation and answer with the correct number of significant digits.

21. $\frac{2.25 \text{ m}}{1.5 \text{ s}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

25. $(120 \text{ m})(0.030 \text{ m}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

22. $(1.20 \text{ m})(29 \text{ m}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

26. $1.5 \text{ m}(1.0 \text{ m})(3 \text{ m}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

23. $\frac{135.1 \text{ m}}{(1.50 \text{ s})(3.5 \text{ s})} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

27. $\frac{4 \text{ kg}(1200 \text{ m})}{(7.0 \text{ s})(0.05 \text{ s})} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

24. $\frac{26.44 \text{ g}}{2.0 \text{ ml}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

28. $\frac{2(105.1 \text{ m})}{(11 \text{ s})(0.0900 \text{ s})} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Addition / Subtraction Rule for Significant Digits:

Complete the mathematical operation and answer with the correct number of significant digits.

29. $0.13 \text{ cm} + 7.0 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

33. $4.4 \text{ km} - 0.8 \text{ km} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

30. $15.2 \text{ s} - 2.0 \text{ s} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

34. $49 \text{ m} + 0.31 \text{ m} - 2 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

31. $10.13 \text{ g} + 5 \text{ g} + 0.2 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

35. $201 \text{ L} + 2.005 \text{ L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

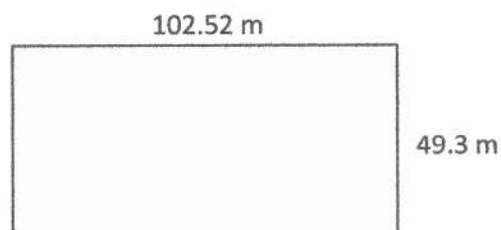
32. $16.253 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 72 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

36. $0.13 \text{ g} + 7.0 \text{ g} - 4 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Problem Solving:

Complete the mathematical operation and answer with the correct number of significant digits.

37. A rectangular plot of land are 102.52 m by 49.3 m. What is the perimeter of the land? What is the area?



Unit 1: Precision and Accuracy

- 1) An excepted value for the acceleration due to gravity is 9.801 m/s^2 . In an experiment with pendulums, you calculate that the value is 9.4 m/s^2 . Should the accepted value be tossed out to accommodate your new finding?
- 2) Some wooden rulers do not start with 0 at the edge, but have it set in a few millimeters. How could this improve the accuracy of the ruler?
- 3) You find a micrometer (a tool used to measure objects to the nearest 0.01 mm) that has been badly bent. How would it compare to a new, high-quality meter stick in terms of its precision? Its accuracy?
- 4) Does parallax affect the precision of a measurement that you make? Explain.
- 5) Your friend tells you that his height is 182 cm. In your own words, explain the range of heights implied by this statement.
- 6) Your friend states in a report that the average time required to circle a 1.5-mile track was 65.414 s. This was measured by timing 7 laps using a clock with a precision of 0.1 s. How much confidence do you have in the results of the report? Explain.

7) A box has a length of 18.1 cm and a width of 19.2 cm and it is 20.3 cm tall.

a. What is its volume?

b. How precise is the measurement of length? Of volume?

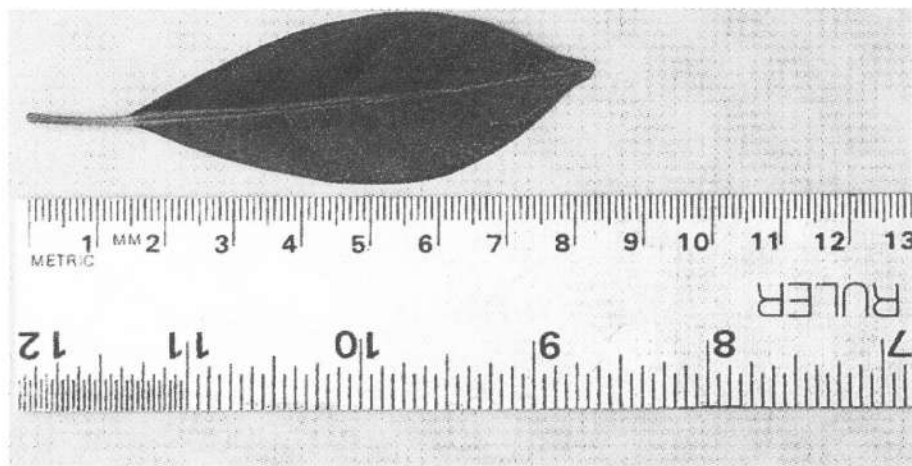
c. How tall is a stack of 12 of these boxes?

d. How precise is the measure of the height of one box? of 12 boxes?

8) What determines the precision of a measurement? (1.2)

9) How does the last digit differ from the other digits in a measurement?

10) How long is the leaf in **Figure 1-22**? Include the uncertainty in your measurement.



■ **Figure 1-22**

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Unit 1: Prefixes and Dimensional Analysis

Metric System – SI System Prefixes

10^n	Prefix	Symbol	Long Scale	Decimal
10^{12}	tera-	T	Trillion	1 000 000 000 000
10^9	giga-	G	Billion	1 000 000 000
10^6	mega-	M	Million	1 000 000
10^3	kilo-	k	Thousand	1 000
10^0	none	none	One	1
10^{-3}	milli-	m	Thousandth	0.001
10^{-6}	micro-	μ	Millionth	0.000 001
10^{-9}	nano-	n	Billionth	0.000 000 001
10^{-12}	pico-	p	Trillionth	0.000 000 000 001

Tera Giga Mega kilo milli micro nano pico

Prefixes 000 000 000 000 000 000 . 000 000 000 000

Prefixes: Convert the prefix to scientific notation or vice versa in each measurement.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 7.88 mm = _____ | 11. 1.8×10^6 m = _____ |
| 2. 6.50 kL = _____ | 12. 2.70×10^3 g = _____ |
| 3. 45 μ m = _____ | 13. 3×10^{-3} s = _____ |
| 4. 24.0 Mg = _____ | 14. 54×10^{-9} m = _____ |
| 5. 180 Tg = _____ | 15. 7×10^{12} m = _____ |
| 6. 404 pm = _____ | 16. 6 000 000 000 g = _____ |
| 7. 10.2 mN = _____ | 17. 0.000 005 g = _____ |
| 8. 3.3 μ s = _____ | 18. 6 500 L = _____ |
| 9. 0.030 nm = _____ | 19. 0.000 110 s = _____ |
| 10. 14.4 kg = _____ | 20. 3 000 000 m = _____ |

Dimensional Analysis:

Answer the following using dimensional analysis.

Example: Convert a speed of 88 feet/s to m/s. (Conversion factor: 1 foot = 0.3048 m)

$$\frac{88 \text{ feet}}{\text{second}} \times \frac{0.3048 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ ft}} = 27 \text{ m/s}$$

21. Convert a measurement of 12 inches to cm. (Conversion factor: 1 inch = 2.54 cm)
22. Convert a measurement of 120 pounds to kg. (Conversion factor: 2.2 pounds = 1 kg)
23. How many seconds are in one day? (use: 60 s = 1 min, 60 min = 1 hr, 24 hrs = 1 day)
24. Convert a speed of 100 km/hr to m/s. (use: 1000 m = 1 km, 60 min = 1 hr, 60 s = 1 min)
25. If the sun suddenly ceased to shine, how many seconds would it take to become dark?
(use: distance from sun to earth = 150 000 000 km, 1000 m = 1 km, speed of light = 3×10^8 m/s)