ChemQuest 5

Numbers in Chemistry

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hour: \_\_\_\_\_

**Information:** Qualitative vs. Quantitative

The following observations are qualitative.

The building is really tall.

It takes a long time for me to ride my bike to the store.

I live really far away.

The following observations are quantitative.

The river is 31.5 m deep.

The cheese costs $4.25 per pound.

It is 75o F outside today.

**Critical Thinking Questions**

1. What is the difference between qualitative and quantitative observations? (Your answers should reveal an understanding of the definitions for qualitative and quantitative.)
2. Write an example of a quantitative observation that you may make at home or at school.
3. Why are instruments such as rulers, scales (balances), thermometers, etc. necessary?

**Information**: Units

The following tables contain common metric (SI) units and their prefixes.

Table 1: metric base units

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quantity** | **Unit** | **Unit Symbol** |
| Length | meter | m |
| Mass | kilogram | kg |
| Time | second | s |
| Temperature | Kelvin | K |
| Volume | Liter | L |
| Amount of substance | mole | mol |

Table 2: prefixes for metric base units.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Prefix** | **Symbol** | **Meaning** |
| Mega | M | million |
| Kilo | k | thousand |
| Deci | d | tenth |
| Centi | c | hundredth |
| Milli | m | thousandth |
| Micro |  | millionth |
| Nano | n | billionth |
| Pico | p | trillionth |

Note the following examples:

* “milli” means thousandth so a milliliter (symbol: mL) is one thousandth of a Liter and it takes one thousand mL to make one L.
* “Mega” means million so “Megagram” (Mg) means one million grams NOT one millionth of a gram. One millionth of a gram would be represented by the microgram (g). It takes one million micrograms to equal one gram and it takes one million grams to equal one Megagram.
* One cm is equal to 0.01 m because one cm is “one hundredth of a meter” and 0.01 m is the expression for “one hundredth of a meter”

**Critical Thinking Questions**

1. How many milligrams are there in one kilogram?
2. How many meters are in 21.5 km?
3. Is it possible to answer this question: How many mg are in one km? Explain.
4. What is the difference between a Mm and a mm? Which is larger one Mm or one mm?

**Information**: Scientific Notation

“**Scientific notation**” is used to make very large or very small numbers easier to handle. For example the number 45,000,000,000,000,000 can be written as “4.5 x 1016 ”. The “16” tells you that there are sixteen decimal places between the right side of the four and the end of the number.

Another example: 2.641 x 1012 = 2,641,000,000,000 🡪 the “12” tells you that there are 12 decimal places between the right side of the 2 and the end of the number.

Very small numbers are written with negative exponents. For example, 0.00000000000000378 can be written as 3.78 x 10-15. The “-15” tells you that there are 15 decimal places between the right side of the 3 and the end of the number.

Another example: 7.45 x 10-8 = 0.0000000745 🡪 the “-8” tells you that there are 8 decimal places between the right side of the 7 and the end of the number.

In both very large and very small numbers, the exponent tells you how many decimal points are between the right side of the first digit and the end of the number. If the exponent is positive, the decimal places are to the right of the number. If the exponent is negative, the decimal places are to the left of the number.

**Critical Thinking Questions**

1. Two of the following six numbers are written incorrectly. Circle the two that are incorrect.

a) 3.57 x 10-8 b) 4.23 x 10-2 c) 75.3 x 102 d) 2.92 x 109 e) 0.000354 x 104 f) 9.1 x 104

What do you think is wrong about the two numbers you circled?

1. Write the following numbers in scientific notation:

25,310,000,000,000,000 = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 0.000000003018 = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Write the following scientific numbers in regular notation:

8.41 x 10-7 = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.215 x 108 = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Information**: Multiplying and Dividing Using Scientific Notation

When you multiply two numbers in scientific notation, you must add their exponents. Here are two examples. Make sure you understand each step:

(4.5x1012) x (3.2x1036) = (4.5)(3.2) x 1012+36 = 14.4x1044 🡪 1.44x1045

(5.9x109) x (6.3x10-5) = (5.9)(6.3) x 109+(-5) = 37.17x104 🡪 3.717x105

When you divide two numbers, you must subtract denominator’s exponent from the numerator’s exponent. Here are two examples. Make sure you understand each step:





**Critical Thinking Questions**

1. Solve the following problems.
2. (4.6x1034)(7.9x10-21) =
3. (1.24x1012)(3.31x1020) =
4. Solve the following problems.

a) 

b) 

**Information**: Adding and Subtracting Using Scientific Notation

Whenever you add or subtract two numbers in scientific notation, you must make sure that they have the same exponents. Your answer will them have the same exponent as the numbers you add or subtract. Here are some examples. Make sure you understand each step:

4.2x106 + 3.1x105 🡪 make exponents the same, either a 5 or 6 🡪 42x105 + 3.1x105 = 45.1x105 = 4.51x106

7.3x10-7 - 2.0x10-8 🡪 make exponents the same, either -7 or -8 🡪 73x10-8 – 2.0x10-8 = 71x10-8 = 7.1x10-7

**Critical Thinking Questions**

1. Solve the following problems.
   1. 4.25x1013 + 2.10x1014 =
   2. 6.4x10-18 – 3x10-19 =
   3. 3.1x10-34 + 2.2x10-33 =