

Prerequisite Science Skills

Section PSS.1 *Measurements*

2. The diameter of a 5¢ nickel coin is approximately 2 cm.
4.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
(a) meter	length	(b) kilogram	mass
(c) liter	volume	(d) millisecond	time
6. (b) 2.05 cm and (c) 2.00 cm each have an uncertainty of ± 0.05 cm.
8. (d) 25.000 g has a mass uncertainty of ± 0.001 g; thus, an electronic balance.
10. (b) 25.0 mL and (c) 25.5 mL each have an uncertainty of ± 0.5 mL.

Section PSS.2 *Significant Digits*

12.

<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Significant Digits</u>
(a) 500 cm	1 significant digit
(b) 5000 g	1 significant digit
(c) 0.05 mL	1 significant digit
(d) 0.005 s	1 significant digit
14.

<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Significant Digits</u>
(a) 5.0 cm	2 significant digits
(b) 5.05 g	3 significant digits
(c) 5.02×10^{-1} mL	3 significant digits
(d) 1.0×10^{-2} s	2 significant digits
16.

<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Significant Digits</u>
(a) 0.5 cm	1 significant digit
(b) 0.50 g	2 significant digits
(c) 1.00×10^1 mL	3 significant digits
(d) 1.000×10^3 s	4 significant digits

Section PSS.3 Rounding Off Nonsignificant Digits

18.	<u>Example</u>	<u>Rounded Off</u>
(a)	20.155	20.2
(b)	0.204 500	0.205
(c)	2055	2060 (2.06×10^3)
(d)	0.2065	0.207

20.	<u>Example</u>	<u>Rounded Off</u>
(a)	1.454×10^1	1.45×10^1
(b)	1.455×10^2	1.46×10^2
(c)	1.508×10^{-3}	1.51×10^{-3}
(d)	1.503×10^{-4}	1.50×10^{-4}

Section PSS.4 Adding and Subtracting Measurements

22. (a) $0.4 \text{ g} + 0.44 \text{ g} + 0.444 \text{ g} = 1.284 \text{ g}$ rounds to 1.3 g
(b) $15.5 \text{ g} + 7.50 \text{ g} + 0.050 \text{ g} = 23.050 \text{ g}$ rounds to 23.1 g
24. (a) $242.197 \text{ g} - 175 \text{ g} = 67.197 \text{ g}$ rounds to 67 g
(b) $27.55 \text{ g} - 14.545 \text{ g} = 13.005 \text{ g}$ rounds to 13.01 g

Section PSS.5 Multiplying and Dividing Measurements

26. (a) $3.65 \text{ cm} \times 2.10 \text{ cm} = 7.665 \text{ cm}^2$ rounds to 7.67 cm^2
(b) $8.75 \text{ cm} \times 1.15 \text{ cm} = 10.0625 \text{ cm}^2$ rounds to 10.1 cm^2
(c) $16.5 \text{ cm} \times 1.7 \text{ cm} = 28.05 \text{ cm}^2$ rounds to 28 cm^2
(d) $21.1 \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ cm} = 422 \text{ cm}^2$ rounds to 400 cm^2
28. (a) $\frac{26.0 \text{ cm}^2}{10.1 \text{ cm}} = 2.5743 \text{ cm}$ rounds to 2.57 cm
(b) $\frac{9.95 \text{ cm}^3}{0.15 \text{ cm}^2} = 66.333 \text{ cm}$ rounds to 66 cm
(c) $\frac{131.78 \text{ cm}^3}{19.25 \text{ cm}} = 6.8457 \text{ cm}^2$ rounds to 6.846 cm^2
(d) $\frac{131.78 \text{ cm}^3}{19.2 \text{ cm}} = 6.8635 \text{ cm}^2$ rounds to 6.86 cm^2

Section PSS.6 Exponential Numbers

30. (a) $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^4$
(b) $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^4 = 10^{-4}$

32. (a) $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3^4$
 (b) $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 = 3^{-4}$

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|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 34. | <u>Number</u> | <u>Scientific Notation</u> |
| (a) | 1×10^{12} | 1,000,000,000,000 |
| (b) | 1×10^{-22} | 0.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 1 |

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|-----|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 36. | <u>Number</u> | <u>Scientific Notation</u> |
| (a) | 100,000,000,000,000,000 | 1×10^{17} |
| (b) | 0.000 000 000 000 001 | 1×10^{-15} |

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|-----|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 38. | <u>Scientific Notation</u> | <u>Number</u> |
| (a) | 1×10^0 | 1 |
| (b) | 1×10^{-10} | 0.000 000 000 1 |

Section PSS.7 *Scientific Notation*

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|-----|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 40. | <u>Ordinary Number</u> | <u>Scientific Notation</u> |
| (a) | 1,010,000,000,000,000 | 1.01×10^{15} |
| (b) | 0.000 000 000 000 456 | 4.56×10^{-13} |
| (c) | 94,500,000,000,000,000 | 9.45×10^{16} |
| (d) | 0.000 000 000 000 000 019 50 | 1.950×10^{-17} |

42. 2.69×10^{19} helium atoms

44. 6.64×10^{-24} g/helium atom

General Exercises

46. 10.00 mL (± 0.01 mL)

48. 3.00×10^8 meters per second
 The velocity must be expressed in scientific notation because the rounded value, 300,000,000 meters per second, has only one significant digit.

50. $126.457 \text{ g} + 131.60 \text{ g} = 258.057 \text{ g}$ rounds to 258.06 g

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| 52. | <u>Exponential Number</u> | <u>Scientific Notation</u> |
| (a) | 0.170×10^2 | 1.70×10^1 |
| (b) | 0.00350×10^{-1} | 3.50×10^{-4} |

Challenge Exercises

54. Mass of a neutron = $1.6749 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$

Mass of a proton = $1.6726 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$

Mass difference: $(1.6749 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}) - (1.6726 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}) = 2.3 \times 10^{-27} \text{ g}$

56. 1 metric ton = 2200 lb = $2.200 \times 10^3 \text{ lb}$

1 English ton = 2000 lb = $2.000 \times 10^3 \text{ lb}$

Mass difference: $2.200 \times 10^3 \text{ lb} - 2.000 \times 10^3 \text{ lb} = 0.200 \times 10^3 \text{ lb} = 2.00 \times 10^2 \text{ lb}$