

# **CHAPTER 1 : MEASUREMENTS**

- 1.1 The scientific method**
- 1.2 Units of measurement**
- 1.3 Uncertainty in measurement –precision and accuracy**
- 1.4 Significant figures and calculations**
- 1.5 Dimensional analysis**

# 1.4 SIGNIFICANT FIGURES AND CALCULATIONS

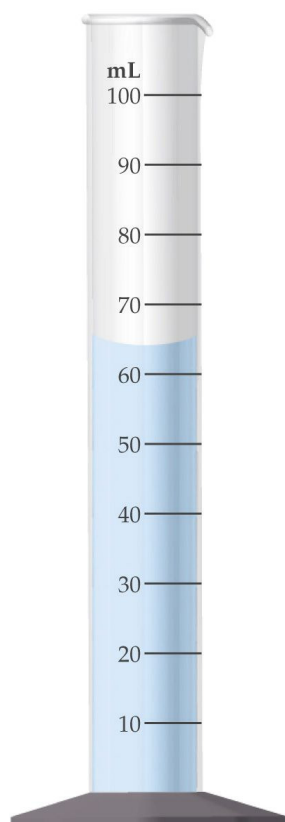
1.4



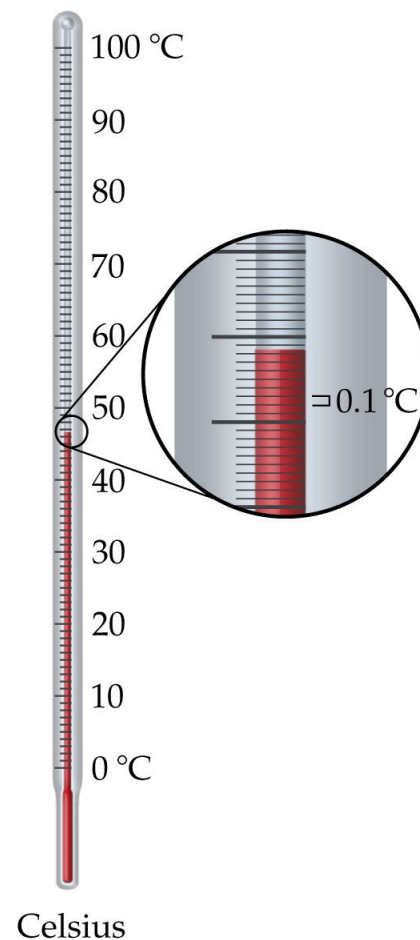
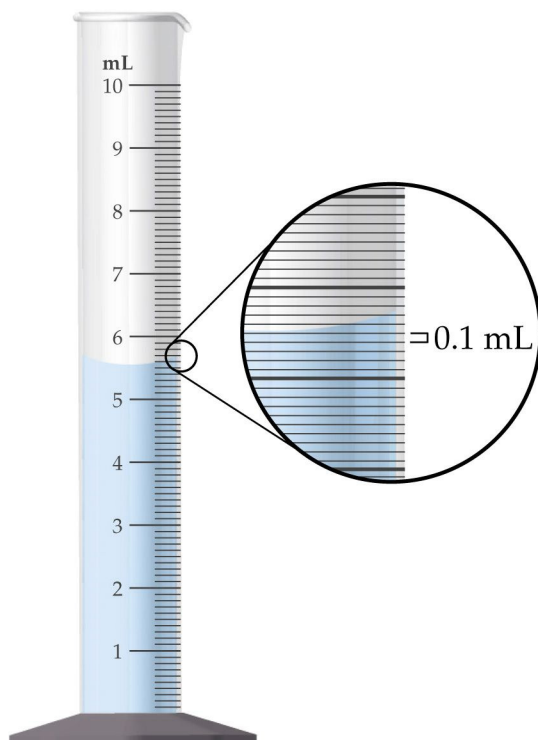
# 1.4

## Significant figures and calculations

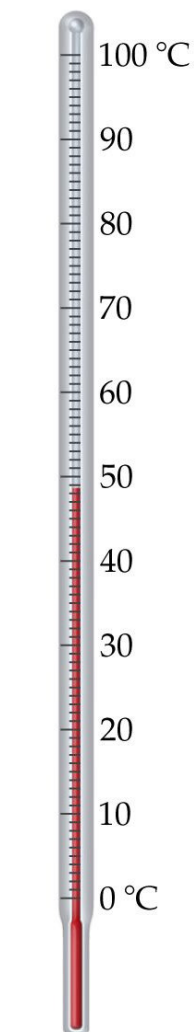
- All certain digits plus one estimated digit



1.4



Celsius

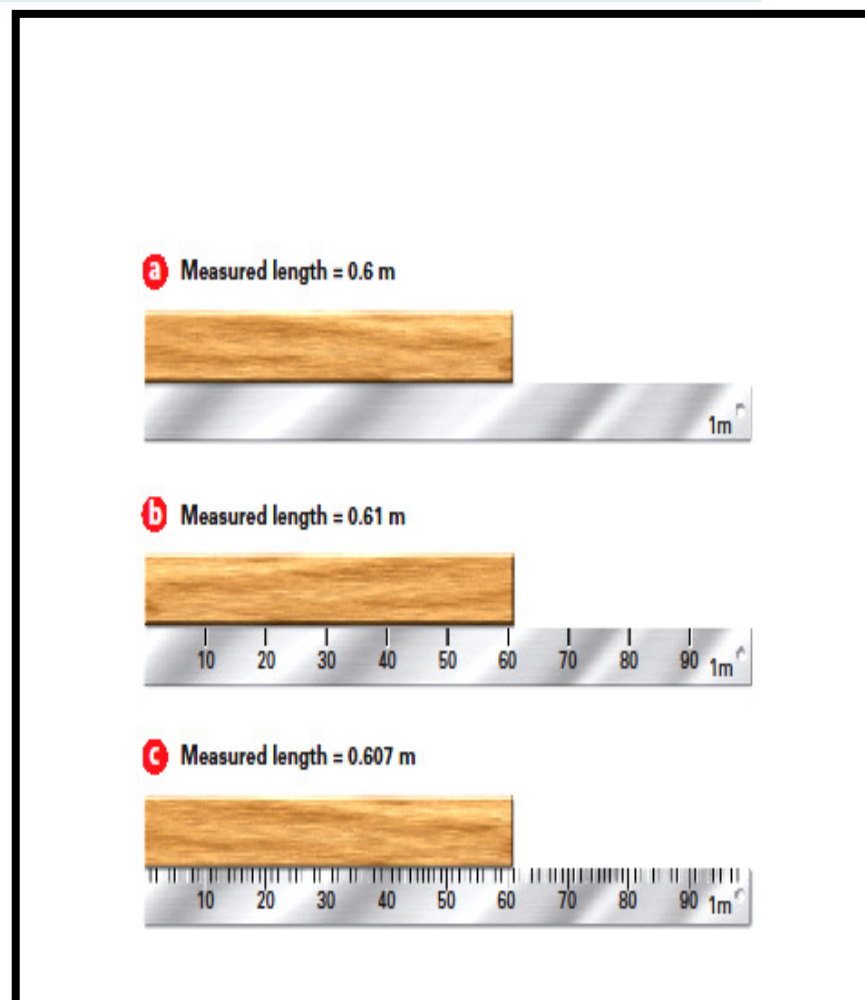


Celsius



# Significant Figures in Measurements

- Significant figures in a measurement include all of the digits that are known, plus one more digit that is estimated.
- Measurements must be reported to the correct number of significant figures.



# Significant Figures

You must be within 1 sig fig – it does not need to be perfect, but sig figs DO count!

- Any digit that is not zero is significant

2.234 kg    4 significant figures

- Zeros between nonzero digits are significant

607 m    3 significant figures

- Zeros to the left of the first nonzero digit are **not** significant

0.07 L    1 significant figure

- If a number is greater than 1, then all zeros to the right of the decimal point are significant

5.0 mg    2 significant figures

- If a number is less than 1, then only the zeros that are at the end and in the middle of the number are significant

0.00520 g    3 significant figures

# Rules for Counting Significant Figures

Two special situations have an *unlimited* number of significant figures:

1. Counted items
  - a) 23 people, or 425 thumbtacks
2. Exactly defined quantities
  - b) 60 minutes = 1 hour

# Sig Fig Practice #1

How many significant figures in the following?

1.0070\_m → 5 sig figs

17.10 kg → 4 sig figs

100,890 L → 5 sig figs

3.29 × 10<sup>3</sup> s → 3 sig figs

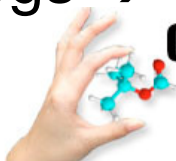
0.0054 cm → 2 sig figs

3,200,000 mL → 2 sig figs

5 dogs → unlimited

These all come from some measurements

← This is a counted value





How many significant figures are in each of the following measurements?

24 mL

2 significant figures

3001 g

4 significant figures

0.0320 m<sup>3</sup>

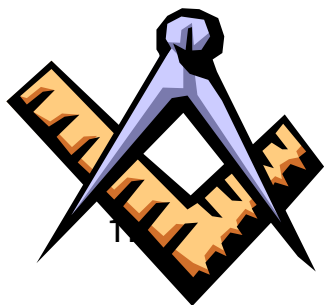
3 significant figures

6.4 x 10<sup>4</sup> molecules

2 significant figures

560 kg

2 significant figures



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# Rounding Calculated Answers

- Rounding
  - Decide *how many* significant figures are needed
  - Round to that many digits, counting from the left
  - Is the next digit less than 5? Drop it.
  - Next digit 5 or greater? Increase by 1
  - 3.016 rounded to hundredths is 3.02
- 3.013 rounded to hundredths is 3.01
- 3.015 rounded to hundredths is 3.02
- 3.045 rounded to hundredths is 3.04
- 3.04501 rounded to hundredths is 3.05

# Rounding Calculated Answers

- Addition and Subtraction

- The answer should be rounded to the same number of decimal places as the *least* number of decimal places in the problem. Examples:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.8 \\ - 3.965 \\ \hline 0.835 = 0.8 \end{array}$$



# Examples

Make the following have 3 sig figs:

➤ 761.50 → 762

➤ 14.334 → 14.3

➤ 10.44 → 10.4

➤ 10789 → 10800

➤ 8024.50 → 8020

➤ 203.514 → 204



# Rounding Calculated Answers

- Multiplication and Division
  - Round the answer to the same number of significant figures as the least number of significant figures in the problem.

least number of significant figures

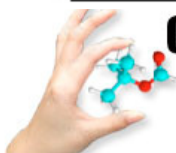
last digit retained

digits to be dropped

$$34.6 \times 12.1 \times 1.2 = 502.392$$

answer round to two significant figures

$5.0 \times 10^2$



# Rules for Significant Figures in Mathematical Operations

- Multiplication and Division: # sig figs in the result equals the number in the least precise measurement used in the calculation.

$$6.38 \times 2.0 = 12.76 \rightarrow 13 \text{ (2 sig figs)}$$

Three significant figures

Three significant figures

$$\frac{278 \text{ mi}}{11.70 \text{ gal}} = 23.8 \text{ mi/gal}$$

Four significant figures

# Significant Figures in Calculations

- In general a calculated answer cannot be more precise than the *least precise* measurement from which it was calculated.
- Ever heard that a chain is only as strong as the weakest link?
- Sometimes, calculated values need to be *rounded off*.

## Sig Fig Practice #2

### Calculation

### Calculator says:

### Answer

$$3.24 \text{ m} \times 7.0 \text{ m}$$

$$22.68 \text{ m}^2$$

$$23 \text{ m}^2$$

$$100.0 \text{ g} \div 23.7 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$4.219409283 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$4.22 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$0.02 \text{ cm} \times 2.371 \text{ cm}$$

$$0.04742 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$0.05 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$710 \text{ m} \div 3.0 \text{ s}$$

$$236.6666667 \text{ m/s}$$

$$240 \text{ m/s}$$

$$1818.2 \text{ lb} \times 3.23 \text{ ft}$$

$$5872.786 \text{ lb}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$5870 \text{ lb}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$1.030 \text{ g} \div 2.87 \text{ mL}$$

$$2.9561 \text{ g/mL}$$

$$2.96 \text{ g/mL}$$



# Rules for Significant Figures in Mathematical Operations

- Addition and Subtraction: The number of decimal places in the result equals the number of decimal places in the least precise measurement.

$$6.8 + 11.934 =$$

$$18.734 \rightarrow 18.7 \text{ (3 sig figs)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 89.332 \\ +1.1 \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow \text{one significant figure after decimal point}$$

$$90.432 \leftarrow \text{round off to } 90.4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.70 \\ -2.9133 \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow \text{two significant figures after decimal point}$$

$$0.7867 \leftarrow \text{round off to } 0.79$$





## Sig Fig Practice #3

### Calculation

### Calculator says:

### Answer

$$3.24 \text{ m} + 7.0 \text{ m}$$

$$10.24 \text{ m}$$

$$10.2 \text{ m}$$

$$100.0 \text{ g} - 23.73 \text{ g}$$

$$76.27 \text{ g}$$

$$76.3 \text{ g}$$

$$0.02 \text{ cm} + 2.371 \text{ cm}$$

$$2.391 \text{ cm}$$

$$2.39 \text{ cm}$$

$$713.1 \text{ L} - 3.872 \text{ L}$$

$$709.228 \text{ L}$$

$$709.2 \text{ L}$$

$$1818.2 \text{ lb} + 3.37 \text{ lb}$$

$$1821.57 \text{ lb}$$

$$1821.6 \text{ lb}$$

$$2.030 \text{ mL} - 1.870 \text{ mL}$$

$$0.16 \text{ mL}$$

$$0.160 \text{ mL}$$

