| Chemistry 20 | Review of Science 10 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit Conversion and Significant Figures | 84 Mins |

Unit Conversations

- Refers changing numerical figures from one unit of measurement to another.
- Ex: meters to centimeters, seconds to nanoseconds, milliliters to litres.
- Most follow the nomicature below.

| Prefix | Symbol | Multiplication factor |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| exa | E | $10^{18}$ | = | 1000000000000000000 |
| peta | P | $10^{15}$ | = | 1000000000000000 |
| tera | T | $10^{12}$ | = | 1000000000000 |
| giga | G | $10^{9}$ | $=$ | 1000000000 |
| mega | M | $10^{6}$ | = | 1000000 |
| kilo | k | $10^{3}$ | = | 1000 |
| hecto | h | $10^{2}$ | = | 100 |
| deca | da | $10^{1}$ | = | 10 |
| deci | d | $10^{-1}$ | = | 0.1 |
| centi | c | 10-2 | = | 0.01 |
| milli | m | $10^{-3}$ | = | 0.001 |
| micro | $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ | $10^{-6}$ | = | 0.000001 |
| nano | n | $10^{-9}$ | = | 0.000000001 |
| pico | p | $10^{-12}$ | = | 0.000000000001 |
| femto | f | $10^{-15}$ | = | 0.000000000000001 |
| atto | a | $10^{-18}$ | $=$ | 0.000000000000000001 |


| Mass: <br> $1.55 \mathrm{~kg}=$ $\qquad$ g <br> $642 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{=}$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ kg | Distance: <br> $2896 \mathrm{~mm}=$ $\qquad$ cm <br> $0.086 \mathrm{~cm}=$ $\qquad$ mm |
| :---: | :---: |
| Volume: $\begin{aligned} & 0.127 \mathrm{~L}=\square \mathrm{mL} \\ & 15.8 \mathrm{~mL}=\square \mathrm{L} \\ & 981 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}=\square \mathrm{L} \\ & 2.65 \mathrm{~m}^{3}=\square \mathrm{cm}^{3} \end{aligned}$ | Time: <br> 4 hrs = $\qquad$ min <br> $180 \mathrm{sec}=$ $\qquad$ min <br> $452 \mu \mathrm{~s}=$ $\qquad$ sec |

## Ratios:

Convert numerator and denominators separately, using multiplication inverses when necessary.

How many mL are in 80 g of ethanol? $(\mathrm{d}=0.79 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL})$

- Most numbers involved in technical and scientific work are approximate, having been arrived at through some process of measurement.
- However, certain other numbers are exact, having been arrived at through some definition or counting process.

Scientific Notation

- writing large/small numbers using less digits. Using multiplication of powers of 10.
- An example of scientific notation is when you write $4 \times 10^{3}$ for 4,000 .


## NOTES HANDOUT

## Significant Figures

### 0.00003400



1. Convert each of the following numbers to a number having 3 significant figures.
a. 34.579
b. 193.405
c. 23.995
2. Convert each of the following numbers to a number having 4 significant figures.
a. 99.9975
b. 11,687.42
c. 874.992

# Chemistry 20 - Unit 0 - Unit Conversions and Significant Figures Practice 

1. Convert 25 mL into litres.
2. How many seconds are in $250 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ?
3. Convert 9.5 g into milligrams.
4. Express 1.5 L in kilolitres.
5. Convert $3 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{mg}$ into decigrams.
6. How many megagrams are in 125 cg ?
7. Express $\frac{3.5 \mathrm{~g}}{\mathrm{~mL}}$ in $\frac{\mathrm{kg}}{\mathrm{L}}$.
8. Express $\frac{0.15 \mathrm{kmol}}{d \mathrm{~g}}$ in $\frac{\mathrm{mmol}}{\mathrm{g}}$.
9. Convert each value into correct scientific notation.

| a. 0.000934 | d. $496 \times 10^{6}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| b. 7983000000 | e. $0.00006 \times 10^{1}$ |
| c. 0.00000000082057 | f. $30972 \times 10^{-8}$ |

10. Express each answer using the correct number of significant digits.
a. $55.671 \mathrm{~g}+45.78 \mathrm{~g}$
b. $1.9 \mathrm{~mm}+0.62 \mathrm{~mm}$
c. $87.9478 \mathrm{~L}-86.25 \mathrm{~L}$
d. $\quad 0.350 \mathrm{~mL}+1.70 \mathrm{~mL}+1.019 \mathrm{~mL}$
e. $5.841 \mathrm{~cm} \times 6.03 \mathrm{~cm}$
f. $\quad 17.51 \mathrm{~g} \div 2.2 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
