

# Math Skills II

# Digits

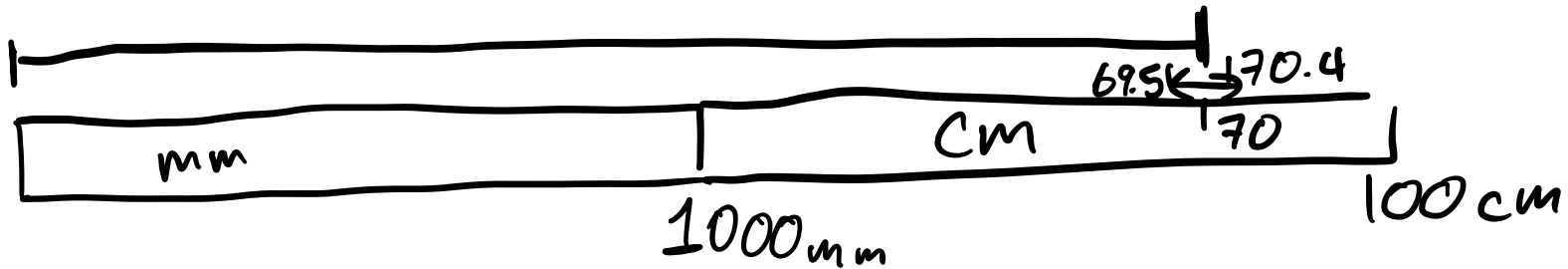
How do we decide how many digits to use when we do a problem?

Do we just guess?

# Measurement

When I have a ruler with centimetre markings what precision can I measure to?

What about millimetre markings?



170 cm

# Significant Digits

We have rules to decide how many digits our answer has.

We want to keep digits that give us information about things that we measured.

# Measurement

The precision of our measurement determines our number of digits!

Our answer is determined by our least precise measurement.

# Significant Digits

All non-zero digits are significant

1250

All zeroes to the left of our first non-zero digit are not significant

0.026

Everything to the right of our first non-zero digit is significant.

0.00732

170<sub>cm</sub> → 3 significant digits.

# Significant Digits

## Examples:

200 → 3 significant digits

0.500 → 3 significant digits

0.00253100 → <sup>6</sup>6 significant digits.

# Significant Digits

**Examples:**

352.6 → 4

0.0034 → 2

4.9063 → 5

— 2 S.D.



$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

50g of Al

$$M = 26.98$$

$$n = \frac{50}{26.98} = 1.85322\dots$$
$$= 1.9$$

# Rounding

Sometimes what we calculate has more digits than we can give. Our final answer will only have as many digits as the information we're given.

We have to round:

If the end digit is lower than 5, we round down

If the end digit is greater than or equal to 5, we round up

# Rounding

Round the following:

0.0356 to 2 significant digits  $\rightarrow$  **0.36**

15.9234 to 4 significant digits.

15.92

4.675 to 3 significant digits

4.68

# Scientific Notation

How do we show a really big or a really small number in a compact way?

123 456

We use scientific notation!

Avogadro's Number:

$$N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$$

# Scientific Notation

Scientific Notation Rules:

The first part is a whole number and decimal, to the correct number of significant digits

$$6.02 \times 10^{23}$$

*between 1 and 9.*

The second part is a multiplication by a power of ten.

# Scientific Notation

Mass of the Earth = 5 972 200 000 000 000 000 000 000 kg

5 S.D.

$$5.9722 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

# Scientific Notation

Size of a virus: 0. 000 000 020 m.

2 S.D.

$$2.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

# Scientific Notation

## GENERAL SCIENCE DATA

Prefix	Symbol	Factor by which Base unit is multiplied
terra	T	1 000 000 000 000 = $10^{12}$
giga	G	1 000 000 000 = $10^9$
mega	M	1 000 000 = $10^6$
kilo	k	1000 = $10^3$
hecto	h	100 = $10^2$
deca	da	10 = $10^1$
Common base units*		1 = $10^0$
deci	d	0.1 = $10^{-1}$
centi	c	0.01 = $10^{-2}$
milli	m	0.001 = $10^{-3}$
micro	$\mu$	0.000 001 = $10^{-6}$
nano	n	0.000 000 001 = $10^{-9}$
pico	p	0.000 000 000 001 = $10^{-12}$

\*metre (m), gram (g), litre (L), mole (mol)