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INTRODUCTION TO NATURAL SCIENCE  
CHEMISTRY - WEEK 1 HW - FALL 2006

Chapter 1

- ① (a) C = carbon (b) K = potassium  
(c) Cl = Chlorine (d) P = phosphorus  
(e) Mg = magnesium (f) Ni = nickel

- ② (a) Ba (b) Ti (c) Cr (d) Pb (e) As (f) Zn

<u>Element</u>	<u>Compound</u>
(a) Pt	$Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2$
(b) Cu	copper(II) oxide
(c) Silicon	sand

- ③ (a) physical (b) chemical (c) chemical (d) physical  
(e) physical (f) physical

- ④ (a) chemical  
(b) physical  
(c) chemical  
(d) physical

- ⑤ (a) colorless - physical      burns in air - chemical  
(b) shiny metal - physical      reacts readily - chemical  
orange, liquid bromine - physical

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} \quad \text{volume} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{density}}$$

$$\text{volume} = \frac{2.365 \text{ g}}{10.5 \text{ g/cm}^3} = \underline{\underline{0.225 \text{ cm}^3}}$$

$$(18) \quad 5.5 \times 10^3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$(5.5 \times 10^3 + 273) \text{ K} = \underline{\underline{5773 \text{ K}}} = \underline{\underline{5.8 \times 10^3 \text{ K}}}$$

$$(22) \quad 19 \text{ cm} \times \frac{10 \text{ mm}}{1 \text{ cm}} = 190 \text{ mm} = \underline{\underline{1.9 \times 10^2 \text{ mm}}}$$

$$19 \text{ cm} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}} = 0.19 \text{ m} = \underline{\underline{1.9 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}}}$$

(29) (a) method A

$$\text{average density} = \frac{2.2 + 2.3 + 2.7 + 2.4}{4} \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2.4 \text{ g/cm}^3}}$$

method B average density } =  $\frac{2.703 + 2.701 + 2.705 + 5.811}{4} \text{ g/cm}^3$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.480 \text{ g/cm}^3}}$$

The last data point in method B ( $5.811 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) should be discarded since it does not agree at all with the other 3 data points.

Excluding that data point

$$\text{method B average density} = \frac{2.703 + 2.701 + 2.705}{3} = \underline{\underline{2.703 \text{ g/cm}^3}}$$

(b) method A

$$\% \text{ error} = \frac{|2.4 - 2.702|}{2.702} \times 100\% = 11.18\%$$

$$= \underline{\underline{11\%}}$$

method B

$$\% \text{ error} = \frac{2.703 - 2.702}{2.702} \times 100\% = 0.037009\%$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.701 \times 10^{-2}\%}}$$

(c) Method A is more precise <sup>and accurate</sup>. ~~Method B is more accurate~~ (if you include all the data).  
 After including one data point method B is more precise and accurate.

(39)

$$7.5 \mu\text{m} \times \frac{\text{m}}{10^6 \mu\text{m}} = \underline{\underline{7.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}}}$$

$$7.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} \times \frac{10^9 \text{ nm}}{\text{m}} = \underline{\underline{7.5 \times 10^3 \text{ nm}}}$$

$$7.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} \times \frac{10^{12} \text{ pm}}{\text{m}} = \underline{\underline{7.5 \times 10^6 \text{ p.m}}}$$

(42)

$$250 \text{ g of solder} \times \frac{67}{100} = 167.50 \text{ g}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{168 \text{ g}}}$$