DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS, THE METRIC SYSTEM AND SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

Exponents

The rules:

What is an exponent?

10⁶ means 10 times itself 6 times.

Multiplying numbers with exponents:

$$a^r ! a^s = a^{r+s}$$

this means:

$$1^{3} \cdot 1^{4} = 1^{3+4} = 1^{7}$$

$$1^{-3} \cdot 1^{-4} = 1^{-3+4} = 1^{-1} = 1$$

but what is the meaning of 10⁻³?

$$10^{3} = \frac{1}{10^{3}}$$

Dividing numbers with exponents:

$$\frac{a^r}{a^s} = a^{r-s}$$

$$10^{-3} \cdot 10^4 = \frac{10^4}{10^3} = \frac{10^{3+1}}{10^3} = 10^1 = 10$$
 (write it out with 10s)

Raising numbers with exponents to other powers:

$$(a^r)^s = a^{rs}$$

 $(10^4)^3 = 10^{(4!3)} = 10^{12}$

why?
$$10^4 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 10^4 = 10^{4+4+4}$$

and

4 3 (4 (3)) 12
$$\frac{1}{10^{12}}$$

Significant Figures

Do a bunch of examples of numbers and how many sig figs they have

26! 2 2006! 4 2600! 2 0.4! 1 0.00004! 1 0.400! 3 7400! 2 7400.! 4

For multiplication and division, do all your steps, then look at what you started with. Whichever number12 (h) 9 (s) -3the

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3. defined numbers (1 hogshead = 63 gallons)

Now, let's look at the Metric System:

Just go straight off the handout...

Ok, now we're ready to combine them.

Let's return to the question on the diagnostic:

If 1 cm =
$$0.01$$
 m, then 1 cm³ = how many m³?

So, if 1 cm =
$$10^{-2}$$
 m, then $(1 \text{ cm})^3 = (10^{-2} \text{ m})^3 = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$

Now, if a cell is 10 μm wide, 10 μm tall and 20 μ

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3) Calculate the quantity of heat that must be transferred to 15.0 g of water to raise its temperature from 20.0 °C to 50.0 °C?

(Water has a specific heat of 4.18
$$\frac{J}{g \cdot {}^{\circ}C}$$
)

Heat transferred = (specific heat)(mass)(ΔT)

$$\Delta T = 30.0$$
 °C

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