

# Chapter 2 Part 2

# Warm Up

- You are trying to determine the density of a metal. You measure a mass of 9.34 g and a volume of 1.23 mL.
- What is the density?
- Other groups in your class reported their values to be  $7.2 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ,  $7.914 \text{ g/cm}^3$ , and  $7 \text{ g/cm}^3$ .
- What is the class average measurement?
- Which measurement would you say is the most precise? Why?

# Today's Agenda

- QOTD: What is the difference between accuracy and precision? How can we calculate error?
- Accuracy and precision
- Calculating error
- Significant figures
- Homework : Ch 2 #86-98 evens, 101, 106 & 121 due Friday

# Accuracy and Precision



Accurate – right on the target!!



Good accuracy  
Good precision



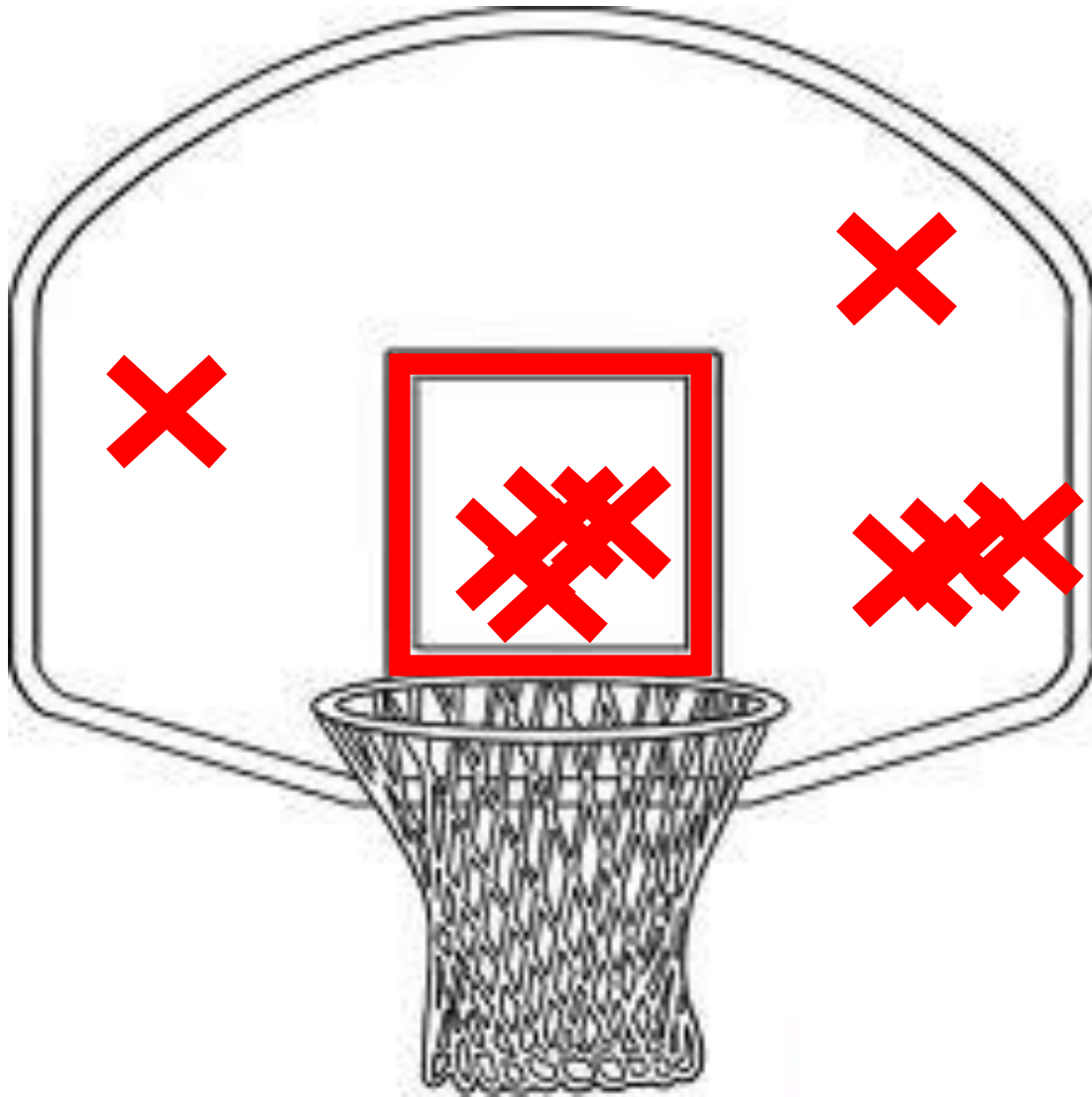
Poor accuracy  
Good precision



Poor accuracy  
Poor precision

# Definitions!

- **Accuracy** – how **CLOSE** a measured value is to the accepted value.
- **Precision** – how close a series of measurements are to one another (**reproducible**). A measurement that has many **significant** digits.



1. You put your puppy on a scale to see how much he's grown: 10lbs, 4 lbs, 12lbs...whats wrong?
2. Your weathergirl's forecast for yesterday was sunny and 57.5 °F, the temperature was 73 °F...is she accurate? precise?
- 3.

**Table 2.3**

**Student Density and Error Data**  
(Unknown was sucrose; density = 1.59 g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

	Student A		Student B		Student C	
	Density	Error (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Density	Error (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Density	Error (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
Trial 1	1.54 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	-0.05	1.40 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	-0.19	<sup>a</sup> 1.70 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	+0.11
Trial 2	1.60 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	+0.01	1.68 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	+0.09	1.69 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	+0.10
Trial 3	1.57 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	-0.02	1.45 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	-0.14	1.71 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	+0.12
Average	<sup>b</sup> 1.57 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		1.51 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		1.70 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	

# Error and Percent Error

- Error :

Error = experimental value – accepted value

- Percent error :

$$\text{Percent error} = \frac{\text{error}}{\text{accepted value}} \times 100$$

I measured the length of the ~~room~~ to be 4 m. The actual length is 5 m. What is my error, and what is my percent error?

Next, I measured the distance between BHS and Panera. I came up with a distance of 809 m. The actual distance is 810 m. What is my error and what is my percent error?



# Significant Figures



- Precision is limited to our instrumentation. We cannot report numbers that don't have meaning.
- Which numbers are meaningful when making measurements??

# Rules for “How many?”

1. Numbers other than zero are ALWAYS significant. (36)
2. “Sandwich” zeros are ALWAYS significant. (2001)
3. All zero’s after a # and decimal are ALWAYS significant. (2.60)
4. All other zeros (leading zero’s or zero’s after only a number) are NOT significant. (0.034 or 6300)

# How Many Significant Digits

1. 90
2. 93.20
3. 0.00243
4. 20,534
5. 25,340
6. 0.010

# Warm Up

- How many significant digits?

a) 0.090

b) 120

c) 12.03

d) 12300.0



- Clyde Clumsy was directed to weigh a 500 g mass on the balance. After diligently goofing off for ten minutes, he quickly weighed the object and reported 458 g. What is his error & % error?
- If Clyde were weighing a 5000 g mass and got 4958 g, how would his error & % error change? Why?

# Today's Agenda

- QOTD: What should you expect from yourself when calculating % error in lab?
- Lab measurements/rounding
- Accuracy and precision worksheet/lab completion.
- Write a review sheet for Chapter 2 test.

Turn in Conversion lab TODAY!

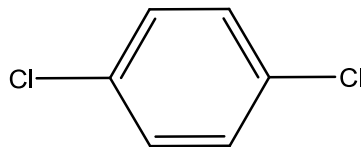
Book work AND accuracy/precision worksheet due tomorrow!

# Round to 3 Sig Figs!

HINT: sometimes sci notation helps!

1. 3236
2. 0.9302
3. 1200
4. 0.02398

The melting point of



is 53.0 °C.

Melting Point Data Table

<b>Student 1</b>	<b>Student 2</b>
51.5 °C	52.3 °C
53.5 °C	53.2 °C
55.0 °C	54.0 °C
52.3 °C	52.5 °C
54.2 °C	53.5 °C

- What is the average mp for each student?
- What is the percent error on the averages?
- Which is more precise?
- Which is more accurate?
- How many significant figures should be in the mp data? In the error?

The melting point of  is 53.0 °C.

- Average – Student 1 = 53.3 °C, Student 2 = 53.1 °C
- % Error – Student 1 = 0.566%, Student 2 = 0.189%
- 2 is most precise and accurate
- 3 sig figs in mp, 3 sig figs in % error



# Warm Up

- What did you learn yesterday about performing this experiment? (If I knew then what I know now...)
- How complete and useful was your procedure?
- Did you find any techniques that would be useful to share?

# Today's Agenda

- LAB!
- Writing a lab report
  - Small % of grade based on error.
  - First BIG lab grade of the year.
  - Rough drafts will be accepted. Lab Report will be due Oct 3!
- Do lab!