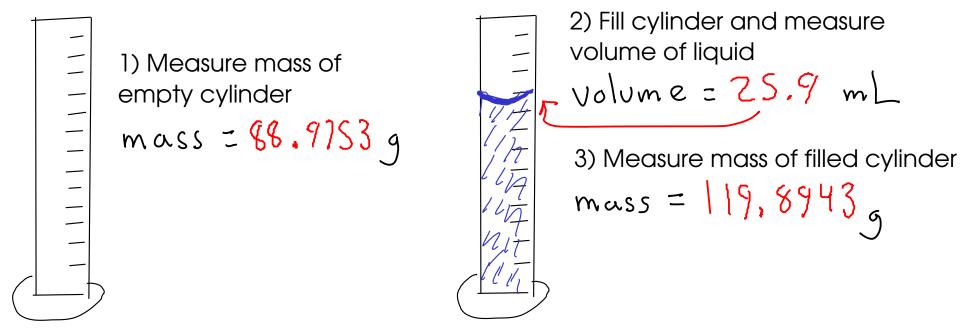
## Measuring density

## ... of a liquid



4) Subtract to find mass of liquid 119.8943 9 - 88.9753 g 30.9190 9 5) Density = mass liquid / volume liquid

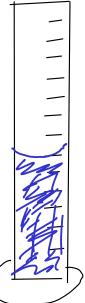
Density = 
$$\frac{30.9190 \text{ g}}{2S.9 \text{ mL}}$$
  
=  $1.19 \text{ g/mL}$ 

...of an object



14

1) Measure mass of object mass = 20.1073 g



2) Partially fill cylinder with liquid, record volume.

volume = 25.0 mL

3) Put object into cylinder, record new volume Volume = 33,3 mL

4) Subtract to find volume of object 33.3 mL -25.0 mL5.3 mL

5) Density = mass object / volume object Density =  $\frac{20.1073 \quad g}{8.3 \quad mL}$ = 2.4 g/mL We will use the method of dimensional analysis, sometimes called the factor-label method.... or, the "drag and drop" method!

Dimensional analysis uses conversion factors to change between one unit and another

What's a conversion factor? A simple equality.

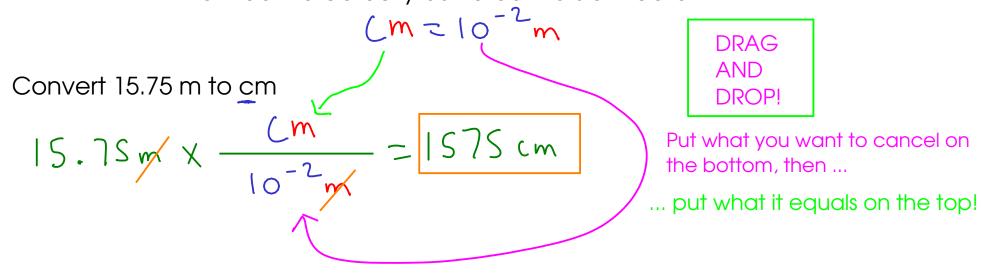
$$12 in = 1 f \epsilon$$

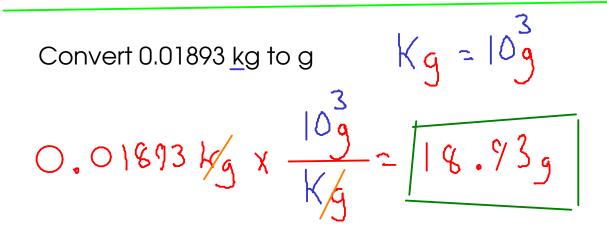
Conversion factors in metric

In the metric system, conversion factors between units may always be made from the metric prefixes!

For example, "Kilo-" means 
$$10^3$$
  
 $K = 10^3$   
 $SO$   
 $\frac{Kg = 10^3g}{Free Fix to the base unit."}$   
 $\frac{Ks = 10^3}{KL = 10^3L}$ 







Convert 14500 mg to kg  

$$Mg = 10g^{3}$$
  $Kg = 10g^{3}$   
 $14 \text{ So0 mg x} \frac{10g^{3}}{mg} \frac{Kg}{10g^{3}} = [0.0145 \text{ Kg}]$ 

Convert 0.147 mm to  $\mu m$  (Sumetimes M is written MC - M)  $M = 10^{-3}$   $Mm = 10^{-6}$ 

$$0.147 \text{ m/h} \times \frac{10 \text{ m/h}}{\text{m/m}} \times \frac{10 \text{ m/h}}{10 \text{ m/h}} = [147 \text{ m/m}]$$