Measuring density

## ... of a liquid



4) Subtract to find mass of liquid  $\begin{vmatrix} 30, 55 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$  $- \frac{97,359}{33.209}$ 

5) Density = mass liquid / volume liquid Density =  $\frac{33.20 \text{ g}}{25.3 \text{ mL}}$ =  $1.3 \sqrt{9/mL}$  ... of an object



mass = 7.78 g



2) Partially fill cylinder with liquid, record volume.

volume = 25.0 mL

3) Put object into cylinder, record new volume

4) Subtract to find volume of object

5) Density = mass object / volume object  $Density = \frac{9.78 \ 9}{1.6 \ mL}$ = 6.9/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.

$$12 in = 1 f f$$

Conversion factors in metric

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

For example, "Kilo-" means 
$$10^3$$
  
 $K = 10^3$   
 $SO$   
 $\frac{Kg = 10^3}{9}$  Just apply the  
prefix to the  
base unit.  
 $Ks = 10^3$   
 $KL = 10^3$ L

How do we actually USE a conversion factor?



Convert 0.0183 kg to g

10 9 0,0183 K/g x  $\frac{10^{\circ}g}{10^{\circ}g}$  =

DRAG AND DROP

- Drag the part of the factor that contains the unit you want to get rid of (cancel out) to the BOTTOM.

Then, drag the other half of the factor to the TOP



When converting squared or cubed units, use each factor two (for squared) or three (for cubed) times.

$$(m^2 = Cm \times Cm)$$
  $(m^3 = Cm \times Cm \times Cm)$