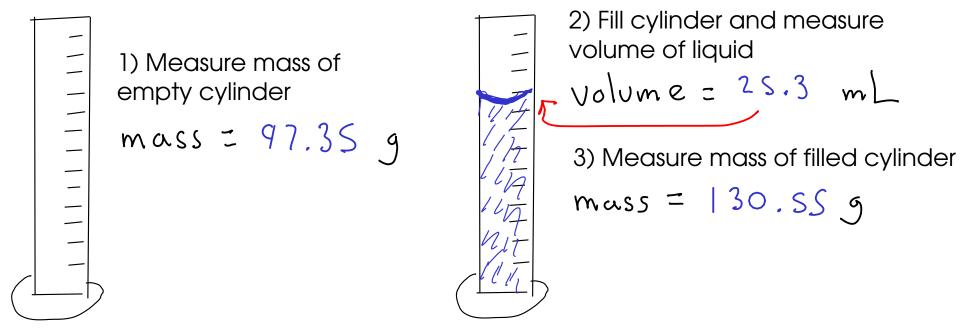
Measuring density

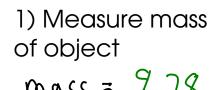
## ... of a liquid



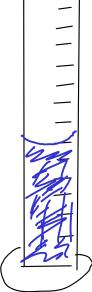
4) Subtract to find mass of liquid  $\begin{vmatrix} 30, 55 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$  $- \frac{97,359}{33.209}$ 

5) Density = mass liquid / volume liquid Density =  $\frac{33.20 \text{ g}}{25.3 \text{ mL}}$ =  $\left[ 1.3 \right] \frac{9}{mL}$ 

... of an object 11



mass = 9.78 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 9,78 g Density mL <sup>9</sup>/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.

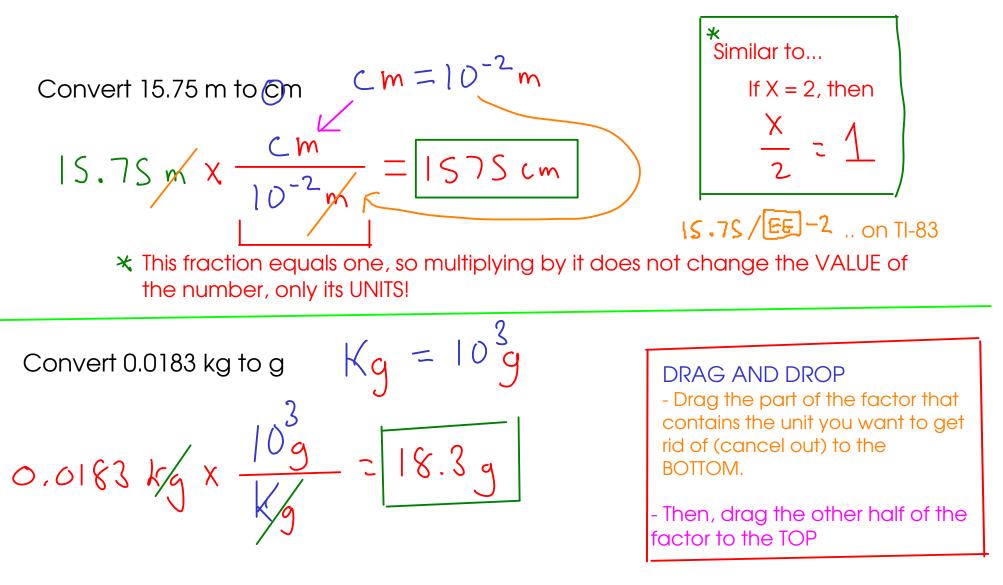
$$12 in = 1 f f$$

Conversion factors in metric

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

For example, "
$$K_{1}|_{0}$$
" means  $10^{3}$   
 $K = 10^{3}$   
 $SO$   
 $\frac{Kg = 10^{3}g}{KL = 10^{3}L}$   
 $\frac{Km = 10^{3}m}{Ks = 10^{3}S}$ 

How do we actually USE a conversion factor?



Convert 14500 mg to kg 
$$mg = 10\frac{3}{g}$$
  $Kg = 10\frac{3}{g}$   
14500 mg x  $\frac{10\frac{3}{g} \times Kg}{Mg} = 0.0145$  mg

## Convert 0.147 $\text{cm}^2$ to $\text{m}^2$

. .