



## Standard form and significant figures

### Introduction

In the calculations you will be asked to perform as part of your AS studies you will need to be confident with both representing numbers in standard form and giving them to a certain number of significant figures.

When numbers are very large or very small they are written in **standard form**. In standard form a number is written in the format:

$$a \times 10^n \text{ where } 1 \leq a < 10 \text{ and } n \text{ is an integer.}$$

In an experiment, or from a calculation, you may only be able to give your answer with a certain amount of accuracy. This accuracy is shown by giving your answer to a certain number of **significant figures**.

### Worked example: Standard form

#### Question

Express 0.00268 in standard form.

#### Answer

##### Step 1

Identify the value for 'a.' In this case it will be 2.68.

##### Step 2

Work out how many places the decimal place must be moved to form this number.

0 . 0 0 2 6 8  
         
         
       

The decimal place must move 3 places to the right to become 2.68.

This number of places is the value for the integer 'n.' If the decimal point moves to the right 'n' is negative. If the decimal place moves to the left 'n' is positive.

# As Level Chemistry - Flying Start

---

## Step 3

Substitute your values into the general format,  $a \times 10^n$

Therefore in standard form 0.00268 is  $2.68 \times 10^{-3}$ .

## Worked example: Significant figures

### Question

Express 0.56480900 to 3 significant figures.

### Answer

#### Step 1

Identify the numbers which are significant using the rules below:

**Rule 1** Any number that isn't 0 is significant.

**Rule 2** Any 0 that is between two numbers that are not 0 is significant.

**Rule 3** Any 0 that is before all the non-zero digits is not significant.

**Rule 4** Any 0 that is after all of the non-zero digits is only significant if there is a decimal point.

In this case the significant numbers are 0.**564 809** 00.

#### Step 2

Identify the three most significant figures. These are the significant numbers which are furthest to the left (have the biggest values), i.e., 0.**564** 809 00.

#### Step 3

Look at the next number. If this number is 5 or above, then round up. If this number is 4 or less, do not round up.

In this case the next number is 8, so we round up to 0.**565**.

## Questions

1 This question is about expressing numbers in standard form.

a Express the following numbers in standard form.

(4 marks)

i 0.0023

ii 1032

iii 275 000 0

iv 0.000528

b Write out the following numbers in ordinary form.

(4 marks)

i  $2.01 \times 10^3$

ii  $5.2 \times 10^{-2}$

iii  $8.41 \times 10^2$

iv  $1.00 \times 10^{-4}$

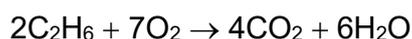
## As Level Chemistry - Flying Start

---

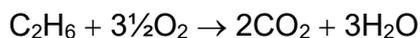
- c For each of the pairs of numbers below identify which is the bigger number. (3 marks)
- i  $1.43 \times 10^{23}$  or  $1.43 \times 10^{24}$
  - ii  $5.16 \times 10^{-3}$  or  $5.16 \times 10^{-4}$
  - iii  $12.4 \times 10^{23}$  or  $1.50 \times 10^{24}$
- 2 Express the following numbers to the number of significant figures indicated. (6 marks)
- a 4.74861 to two significant figures
  - b 507980 to three significant figures
  - c 809972 to three significant figures
  - d 06.345 to three significant figures
  - e 7840 to three significant figures
  - f 0.007319 to three significant figures
- 3 Carry out the following calculations expressing the numbers in **standard form** to the degree of accuracy indicated: (4 marks)
- a  $(4.567 \times 10^5) \times (2.13 \times 10^{-3})$  to three significant figures
  - b  $(1.567 \times 10^3) \div (2.245 \times 10^{-1})$  to four significant figures
  - c  $(5.4 \times 10^{-1}) \div (2.7 \times 10^{-3})$  to one significant figure
  - d  $(2.00 \times 10^{-2}) \times (2.00 \times 10^{-4})$  to three significant figures

### Introduction

The *stoichiometry* of a reaction is the whole number ratio in which reactants react and products are produced. We show this stoichiometry for any reaction in a balanced symbol equation. For example the balanced symbol equation for the complete combustion of ethane is:



This means that the ethane and oxygen combine in a molar ratio of 2:7 in the reaction and carbon dioxide and water are produced in a molar ratio of 4:6. At GCSE you might have been taught that only whole numbers can be used to balance symbol equations. However as we now know that we are talking about the number of moles of species and not individual species it is equally correct to show this balanced symbol equation as;

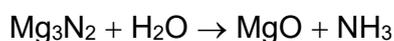


What is important is that the reactants and products are shown in the correct ratio. We use this ratio when calculating amounts of substances reacting.

### Worked example

#### Question

Balance the symbol equation below.



## As Level Chemistry - Flying Start

### Answer

#### Step 1

Write out the number of atoms of each element in the reactants and products in the equation as it currently stands:

Mg <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O		→	MgO + NH <sub>3</sub>	
<b>Reactants</b>		→	<b>Products</b>	
Mg	3		Mg	1
N	2		N	1
H	2		H	3
O	1		O	1

#### Step 2

Choose one element to balance. Add a big number in front of any of the species until the number of the element in question is the same on either side of the arrow. Remember you cannot change the formula of any species. It is usually easiest to start by choosing an element that is in only one of the reactant species, and generally leave hydrogen and oxygen until later.

In this case we will start by balancing the 'Mg' atoms. By adding a 3 before the MgO we also change the number of 'O' atoms on the right:

Mg <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O		→	<b>3</b> MgO + NH <sub>3</sub>	
<b>Reactants</b>		→	<b>Products</b>	
Mg	3		Mg	4 3
N	2		N	1
H	2		H	3
O	1		O	4 3

#### Step 3

Work through each of the elements in turn, balancing the number of atoms on either side of the equation. You may need to also go back and revisit elements that were previously balanced.

In this case we will balance the 'N' atoms followed by the 'H' and finally 'O' atoms.

Balance the 'N' atoms by adding a 2 before the ammonia;

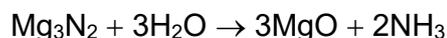
## As Level Chemistry - Flying Start

Mg <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O		→	3 MgO + 2 NH <sub>3</sub>	
<b>Reactants</b>		→	<b>Products</b>	
Mg	3		Mg	4 3
N	2		N	4 2
H	2		H	3 6
O	1		O	4 3

Balance the 'H' atoms by adding a 3 before the H<sub>2</sub>O on the left. This also balances out the 'O' atoms.

Mg <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> + <b>3</b> H <sub>2</sub> O		→	3 MgO + 2 NH <sub>3</sub>	
<b>Reactants</b>		→	<b>Products</b>	
Mg	3		Mg	4 3
N	2		N	4 2
H	<del>2</del> 6		H	3 6
O	4 3		O	4 3

The final balanced symbol equation is therefore;



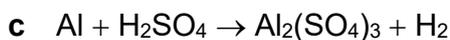
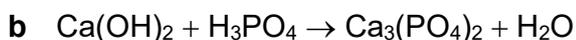
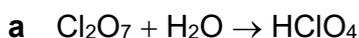
### Questions

4 Balance the equations below, by balancing the atoms in the order suggested;



(2 marks)

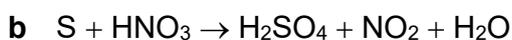
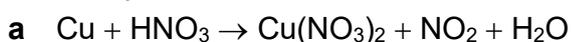
5 Balance the equations below;



(4 marks)

6 Balance the equations below.

HINT. Balance the equations as far as you can using the rules and then increase the reactant species containing the unbalanced atoms 1 mole at a time until the whole equation balances.



(2 marks)

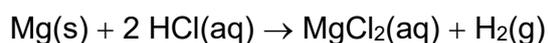
# As Level Chemistry - Flying Start

---

## Introduction

When an equation is balanced it gives us information about the amount of substances that react together and that are produced.

For example, look at the balanced equation for the reaction between magnesium and hydrochloric acid;



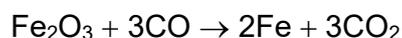
From the equation we know that 1 mol of Mg reacts with 2 mol of HCl to give 1 mol of MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 1 mol of H<sub>2</sub> gas. The magnesium reacts with the acid in a 1 : 2 molar ratio.

You'll notice that the total number of moles of reactant does not equal the total number of moles of product. This is because some species may contain more moles of certain atoms than others. For example, 1 mol of HCl contains 1 mol of Cl atoms whereas 1 mol of MgCl<sub>2</sub> contains 2 mol of Cl atoms. When balancing an equation we balance the number of individual atoms.

## Worked example

### Question

Calculate the mass of carbon monoxide needed to produce 11.2 g of iron from the reduction of iron oxide. The equation for the reaction is given below.



### Answer

#### Step 1

Calculate the number of moles in 11.2 g of iron;

$$\text{Moles} = \frac{11.2 \text{ g}}{55.8 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.2007 \text{ mol}$$

*Note:* Carry intermediate numbers through as accurately as you can and where possible use the 'Ans' function on your calculator. In this example intermediate values have been written down to one significant figure more than you are going to give the final answer to, but have been carried through on the calculator using the 'Ans' function.

#### Step 2

Use ratios to determine the number of moles of carbon monoxide required to produce this number of moles of iron. The ratio of CO to Fe is:

$$3 \text{ mol CO} : 2 \text{ mol of Fe}$$

Divide both sides by 2 to find out how much CO is needed for 1 mol of Fe:

$$1.5 \text{ mol CO} : 1 \text{ mol Fe}$$

Multiply both sides by 0.2007 to find out how much CO is needed for 0.2007 mol of Fe:

## As Level Chemistry - Flying Start

0.3011 mol CO : 0.2007 mol Fe

### Step 3

Convert the number of moles of CO into a mass of CO:

$$0.3011 \text{ mol} \times 28.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 8.430 \text{ g} = 8.43 \text{ g (to 3 significant figures)}$$

Give your final answer to the same degree of accuracy as the least accurate value given in the question. In this case 3 significant figures.

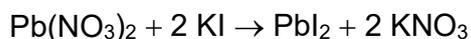
## Questions

- 7 Sodium hydrogen carbonate can be neutralised by an excess of sulfuric acid as shown by the equation below:



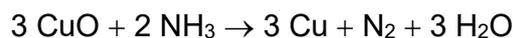
- a Calculate the number of moles in 105 g of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . (1 mark)
- b Hence calculate the amount in moles of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  which will be produced by the neutralisation of this sample of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . (1 mark)
- c State the mass of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  which will therefore be produced by this sample of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . (1 mark)

- 8 Lead nitrate will react with potassium iodide in a very unusual solid–solid reaction. The equation for the reaction is:



Calculate the mass of lead iodide that will be produced by the reaction of 14.1 g of potassium iodide with an excess of lead nitrate. (3 marks)

- 9 Solid copper can be prepared from copper oxide by its reaction with ammonia. The equation for the reaction is:



Calculate the mass of copper oxide which would react with 0.425 g of ammonia. (3 marks)

# As Level Chemistry - Flying Start

---

## Answers

1. a i  $2.3 \times 10^{-3}$  (1 mark)  
ii  $1.032 \times 10^3$  (1 mark)  
iii  $2.75 \times 10^6$  (1 mark)  
iv  $5.28 \times 10^{-4}$  (1 mark)  
b i 2010 (1 mark)  
ii 0.052 (1 mark)  
iii 841 (1 mark)  
iv 0.0001 (1 mark)  
c i  $1.43 \times 10^{24}$  (1 mark)  
ii  $5.16 \times 10^{-3}$  (1 mark)  
iii  $1.50 \times 10^{24}$  (1 mark)
- 2.
- a 4.7 (1 mark)  
b 508 000 (1 mark)  
c 810 000 (1 mark)  
d 6.35 (1 mark)  
e 7840 (1 mark)  
f 0.007 32 (1 mark)
- 3.
- a  $9.73 \times 10^2$  (1 mark)  
b  $6.980 \times 10^3$  (1 mark)  
c  $2 \times 10^2$  (1 mark)  
d  $4.00 \times 10^{-6}$  (1 mark)
- 4 a  $\text{CH}_4 + 2 \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1 mark)  
b  $\text{KClO}_4 \rightarrow \text{KCl} + 2 \text{O}_2$  (1 mark)
- 5 a  $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2 \text{HClO}_4$  (1 mark)  
Balance in the order Cl, H, O  
b  $3 \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + 2 \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1 mark)  
Balance in the order Ca, P, H, O  
c  $2 \text{Al} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3 \text{H}_2$  (1 mark)  
Balance in the order Al, S, H, O  
d  $2 \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3 \text{C} \rightarrow 4 \text{Fe} + 3 \text{CO}_2$  (1 mark)  
Balance in the order Fe, C, O
- 6 a  $\text{Cu} + 4 \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2 \text{NO}_2 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1 mark)  
Balance in the order Cu, N, H, O  
b  $\text{S} + 6 \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 6 \text{NO}_2 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1 mark)  
Balance in the order S, N, H, O

## As Level Chemistry - Flying Start

---

7 a moles of  $\text{NaHCO}_3 = \frac{105 \text{ g}}{84.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 1.25 \text{ mol}$  (1 mark)

b  $2 \text{ NaHCO}_3 : 1 \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\therefore 1 \text{ NaHCO}_3 : 0.5 \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and  
 $\therefore 1.25 \text{ mol NaHCO}_3 : 0.625 \text{ mol Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  (1 mark)

c  $0.625 \text{ mol} \times 142.1 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 88.81 \text{ g} = 88.8 \text{ g}$  (to 3 significant figures) (1 mark)

8 No. of moles in 14.1 g of  $\text{KI} = \frac{14.1 \text{ g}}{166.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.08494 \text{ mol}$  (1 mark)

$2\text{KI} : 1\text{PbI}_2$ , therefore moles of  $\text{PbI}_2$  produced =  $\frac{0.08494 \text{ mol}}{2} = 0.04247 \text{ mol}$  (1 mark)

Mass of  $\text{PbI}_2$  produced =  $0.04247 \text{ mol} \times 461.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 19.57 \text{ g} = 19.6 \text{ g}$   
(to 3 significant figures) (1 mark)

9 No. of moles in 0.425 g of  $\text{NH}_3 = \frac{0.425 \text{ g}}{17.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.025 \text{ mol}$  (1 mark)

$3 \text{ CuO} : 2 \text{ NH}_3$ , therefore moles of  $\text{CuO}$  needed =  $\frac{0.025}{2} \times 3 = 0.0375 \text{ mol}$  (1 mark)

Mass of  $\text{CuO}$  needed =  $0.0375 \text{ mol} \times 79.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 2.981 \text{ g} = 2.98 \text{ g}$  (to 3 significant figures). (1 mark)