Significant figures

Measuring with Significant Figures

- 1. Always estimate one place greater than the scale itself reads.
- 2. That last value is an educated guess.
- 3. Any values that you can measure are significant.

Identifying Significant Figures

1. All reported non zero digits in a value are significant.

2. All digits are significant if the value ends with a decimal point.

3. Zeroes to the right of the decimal point <u>and</u> to the right of a significant figure in a value are significant.

4. Zeroes between significant figure in a value are significant.

Multiplication/Division with Significant Figures

- 1. Identify the number of significant figures in each value.
- 2. Multiply or divide the values
- 3. The value with the fewest significant figures will determine the number of significant figures in the answer.

42 m (2)	
<u>x 2 m</u> (1)	
84 m^2	
2	

234 m (3) x 56 m (2) 3780 m (3) x 45.6 m (3) 172368 m²

with sig figs 80 m^2 (1)

13184 m²
13000 m² (2)

172000 m² (3)

Addition/Subtraction with Significant Figures

- 1. Line up the decimal point of each value to be added or subtracted.
- 2. Locate the last significant figure in each value
- 3. Add or subtract the values
- 4. The significant figure furthest to the left of the original values will determine the location of the significant figure of the answer.



346.1cm + 45.98cm=?

65.85cm + 2100cm=?

92.6in - .212in=?

346.1 cm + 45.98 cm 392.08 cm 392.1 cm

65.85 cm + <u>2100 cm</u> 2165.85 cm

2200 cm

92.6 in
- .212 in
92.388 in

92.4 in

Significant Figures in Logarithms (pH & pOH)

Only those numbers to the right of the decimal place count as significant.

pH=10.26 -2 sig figs and corresponds to a [H
$$^{+}$$
] = 5.5 x 10 $^{-11}$ M

 $[H^{+}]$ = 1.9 × 10⁻⁹M - 2 sig figs corresponds to a pH=8.72 -2 sig figs