| Distance & Length | | <u>2.54 centim</u> | 2.54 centimeters per inch, 2.54 cm / in 1 m = 39.37" | | |
|---|--|---|--|------------------|--|
| I assume that you already know: | | iow: | | | |
| 1 km | $1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m or } 10^3 \text{ m}$ | | | | |
| 1 Meter | = 10 decimeters $= 100$ cm $= 1000$ millimeters | | | | |
| 10 mm | 10 mm = 1 cm | | | | |
| 10 cm | 10 cm = 1 dm = 100 mm | | | | |
| 12 in | = 1 ft | | | | |
| 3 ft | -1 vd | 1 yard – 36 inches | 1 vard - 3 ft | | |
| 5780 ft | = 1 yu = mile | 1 yard – 50 menes | i yaid = 5 it | | |
| <u>Temperature</u> | <u>e</u> Celsiu | us, Farenheit, Kelvin | Deg F = (Deg C * 9/5) - | + 32 | |
| | | | $\underline{\text{Deg C}} = (\underline{\text{Deg F}} - 32 \text{ deg})$ | <u>(g) * 5/9</u> | |
| | | | Dec C = Deg K - 273 | | |
| | | | Deg K = Deg C + 273 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Freezing Point of Water0 deg C= 32 deg F= 273 deg KBoiling Point of Water100 deg C= 212 deg F= 373 deg K | | | | | |
| Volume1 Liter = 1.056688209 Quart $\underline{1 L} = @1.057 Quart$ Litersubia matersubia desimatersubia continuator | | | | | |
| Callon quart nint aunce | | | | | |
| Ganon, quart, pint, ounce | | | | | |
| 1 assu | 10 mm^3 | $1 \text{ am}^3 1 \text{ mI}$ | | | |
| | 10 mm = | 1 cm = 1 mL | 1000 1 111 | | |
| $1000 \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ Liter} \qquad 1000 \text{ L} = 1 \text{ kL}$ | | | | | |
| 1 Liter = 10 decimeters - deci = ten | | | | | |
| 1 Liter = $100 \text{ centiliters} - \text{centi} = \text{hundred}$ | | | | | |
| 1 Liter = $1000 \text{ millimeters} - \text{mill} = \text{thousand}$ | | | | | |
| | 1 gallon = $4 c$ | quarts | 1 quart = 2 pints | | |
| | 1 pint = 16 | ounces | 1 pint = 2 cups | | |
| | | | 0 4 5 4 - (1) | | |
| <u>Weight and Mass</u> 453.59237 grams / pound <u>@454 g / lb</u> | | | | | |
| Gram, kilogram Ounce, pound, ton | | | | | |
| I assu | me that you alr | eady know: | | | |
| | 10 milligram | = 1 centigram | 1000 mg = 1 gram | 1000 g = 1 kg | |
| | 1 pound = 16 | ounces | 1 Ton = 2000 pounds | | |
| Energy | 1 Calorie = 4 | .184 Joules | 1 Cal raises 1 g of water 1 de | eg C | |
| Time Second | | Second, minute, hour | l, minute, hour, day, millisecond, year | | |
| Metric Kilo, | | Kilo, milli, micro, na | milli, micro, nano, mega, giga, tera, pico | | |
| Energy and Work Joule, | | Joule, Calorie [foot-] | Calorie [foot-pount, kilowatt-hour, BTI] | | |
| Currancy U E | | US Dollar, quarter, dime, nickel, penny Euro, British Pound, Canadian Dollar | | | |

Notes on performing Calculations

- 1. WRITE DOWN THE MAIN FORMULA: e.g. Density $g/cm^3 = Mass (g) / Volume (cm^3)$
- 2. Write down any derived formula for what is to be calculated; Volume $(cm^3) = Mass (g) / Density g/cm^3$
- 3. Put in your values with units: Volume $(cm^3) = 123.34 \text{ g} / 1.00 \text{ cm}^3$
- 4. Cancel out the units be sure your answer is in the correct units
- 5. Do The Math Add / Subtract Multiply / Divide Do it to many digits
- 6. Calculate the number of Significant Digits that need to be in the answer, use proper rounding.
- 7. Put the answer in the correct Scientific Notation [Power of 10], if needed

8. SHOW ALL MATH ALL FORMULAE ALL UNITS AND ALL UNITS CANCELING.

Steps for BALANCING AN EQUATION

5.01 grams of Iron (III) Carbonate is reacted with xcs [Excess] Sulfurous Acid. What are the products and how much of each is formed?

- 1. Translate the English to Chemical REACTANTS Fe CO₃ + H₂SO₃ ->
- 2. Balance the ions in each Reactant Compound so the net charge is zero Fe⁺³ CO₃⁻² + H₂^{+1 ea = +2} SO₃⁻² ->

 $\operatorname{Fe_2}^{+3}(\operatorname{CO_3})_3^{-2} + \operatorname{H_2}^{+1 ea = +2} \operatorname{SO_3}^{-2} \rightarrow \operatorname{Need} 2 \operatorname{Fe's} \text{ and } 3 \operatorname{CO_3}$

$$Fe_2(CO_3)_3 + H_2SO_3 \rightarrow$$
 Correct Reactants

- 3. Determine the Products and write down the basic compounds.
 AB + CD -> AD + CB
 Use the simple ionic exchange
 Fe₂ (CO₃)₃ + H₂SO₃ -> Fe SO₃ + H(CO₃)
- 4. Balance the ions in each Product Compound so the net charge is zero $\operatorname{Fe}_2(\operatorname{CO}_3)_3 + \operatorname{H}_2\operatorname{SO}_3 \xrightarrow{->} \operatorname{Fe}^{+3} \operatorname{SO}_3^{-2} + \operatorname{H}^{+1}(\operatorname{CO}_3)^{-2}$ $\operatorname{Fe}_2(\operatorname{CO}_3)_3 + \operatorname{H}_2\operatorname{SO}_3 \xrightarrow{->} \operatorname{Fe}_2^{+3}(\operatorname{SO}_3^{-2})_3 + \operatorname{H}^{+1}_2(\operatorname{CO}_3)^{-2}$

$$Fe_2 (CO_3)_3 + H_2SO_3 \rightarrow Fe_2 (SO_3)_3 + H_2CO_3$$

- 5. Balance the equation so there are equal number of each element on each side of the reaction arrow $Fe_2 (CO_3)_3 + 3 H_2SO_3 \rightarrow Fe_2 (SO_3)_3 + 3 H_2 CO_3$
- 6. With the known amount of starting compound / reactant, determine the molecular weight of that compound
- 7. Determine the molecular weight of each of the Product Compounds.
- 8. Set up the simple ratio of known amount of starting material to molecular weight equals x over the mw of each product and calculate the amount of each product. Don't forget to put in all the units!!
- 9. Write out the answers the amount of each product in grams [or milligrams] corrected to the proper number of significant digits with the units.