



**Chem. 101**  
**General Chemistry**  
**Text Book:**  
**Chemistry**  
**R. Chang**



**95-100**

**A<sup>+</sup>**

**90-94**

**A**

**85-89**

**B<sup>+</sup>**

**80-84**

**B**

**75-79**

**C<sup>+</sup>**

**70-74**

**C**

**65-69**

**D<sup>+</sup>**

**60-64**

**D**

**<60**

**F**



**Exam I: 30**

**Exam II: 30**

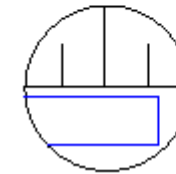
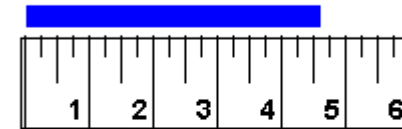
**Final exam: 40**

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**Total: 100**



Generally, read any scale to 1/10 of the smallest division.



$4.63 \pm 0.01\text{cm}$

## *The Metric System*

The metric system of measurements is used in all scientific studies.

The general conference of weights and measures

**The International System of units (SI)** is founded on seven base units and two supplementary units



BASE UNITS

	Measurement	Unit	Symbol
1	length	meter	m
2	mass	kilogram	kg
3	time	second	s
4	amount of substance	mole	mol
5	temperature	kelvin	K
6	electric current	ampere	A
7	luminous intensity	candela	cd

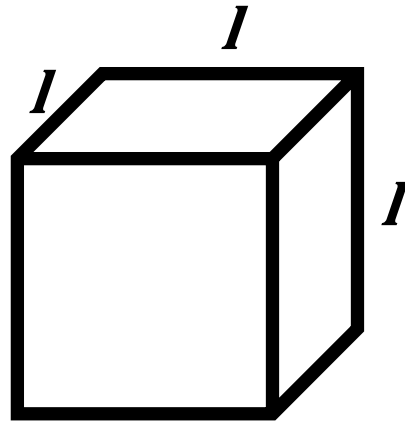
SUPP.  
UNITS

1	plane angle	radian	rad
2	solid angle	steradian	sr



Derived units (SI):

Obtained from the base units by algebraic combination.



Volume: length  $\times$  length  $\times$  length = (length)<sup>3</sup> = m<sup>3</sup>

Other common unit for volume: the liter (L)

$$1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ mL} = 1000 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ dm}^3$$



Density:  $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$

Other common unit for density:  $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$

Speed:  $\frac{\text{length}}{\text{time}} = \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \quad (\text{ms}^{-1})$



**Acceleration**  $\frac{\textit{speed}}{\textit{time}} = \frac{m}{s^2}$  (ms<sup>-2</sup>)

**Force: mass × acceleration**

$$= \text{kg} \times \text{m s}^{-2} = \text{Newton (N)}$$

**Energy: force × length**

$$= \text{kg m s}^{-2} \times \text{m} =$$

$$\text{kg m}^2 \text{s}^{-2} = \text{Joule (J)}$$





Pressure:

$$\frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}}{\text{m}^2} = \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} = \text{pascal (pa)}$$

$$\mathbf{1 \text{ atmosphere (atm)} = 101325 \text{ pa}}$$

## Prefixes used to modify unit terms in the metric system

Prefix	Abbreviation	Factor
Tera-	T-	$10^{12}$
Giga-	G-	$10^9$
Mega-	M-	$10^6$
kilo-	k-	$10^3$
hecto-	h-	$10^2$
deka-	da-	10
deci-	d-	$10^{-1}$
centi-	c-	$10^{-2}$
milli-	m-	$10^{-3}$
micro-	$\mu$ -	$10^{-6}$
nano-	n-	$10^{-9}$
pico-	p-	$10^{-12}$



**A common unit of length in chemistry:**

**the Angstrom:  $\text{\AA} = 10^{-10}\text{m}$**



## Unit Conversion:

### *Example*

*if the radius of Cl atom is 0.99 Å. Give the radius in meters (m).*

$$1 \text{ m} = 10^{10} \text{ Å} \rightarrow \frac{1 \text{ m}}{10^{10} \text{ Å}} = 1 \quad (\text{the conversion factor})$$

$$0.99 \text{ Å} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{10^{10} \text{ Å}} = 9.9 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$$



## *Example*

*Convert  $5\text{m}^3$  into  $\text{cm}^3$*

$$1\text{m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$1\text{m}^3 = 1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\frac{1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^3}{1\text{m}^3} \times 5\text{m}^3 = 5 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^3$$



### *Example*

if a density of substance was  $11 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . what is the density in SI units?

$$1 \text{ g} = 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\left( \frac{11 \text{ g}}{\text{cm}^3} \right) \left( \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{10^{-6} \text{ m}^3} \right) \left( \frac{10^{-3} \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ g}} \right) = 11000 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3$$