Chem 1061

Principles of Chemistry I

Instructor: Andrew W. Aspaas (you can call me Andy) Email: andrew.aspaas@anokaramsey.edu

- Course webpage: http://webs.anokaramsey.edu/aspaas/1061
 - Blank notes (print and bring)
 - Completed notes after class
 - Audio/video
 - Syllabus/Handouts/Practice worksheets
- D2L
 - Login from course webpage or AR homepage
 - Discussion participation required start by introducing yourself - at least 1 post per chapter for credit
 - Grades, lab report submission, etc.
- Metnet Email: sign up from link on webpage
- MasteringChemistry (access bundled w/ text or available from <u>http://www.masteringchemistry.com</u>)
- Non-programmable calculator for final exam

Syllabus activity

In your group, read the appropriate section of the syllabus, discuss it with your group members, and have one representative summarize it for the class.

- 1. Required and optional materials
- 2. Academic civility (respectful, responsible, rise to the challenge)
- 3. Lab
- 4. Homework, quizzes, and discussion boards
- 5. Exams
- 6. Studying

Why chemistry?

Think of something important to you - a hobby, a career plan, an event, etc. and consider how chemistry is related to it.

Beyond chemistry - scientific literacy:

Why is it important that people learn about science in general?

What are some important qualities of science that people should be aware of?

Chapter 1: Classifying matter

Matter has:

The physical states of matter:





| | 0 |
|---|---|
| 9 | |

| Rigid/ Fluid? | Compressible? | Molecular view |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Fluid? | |

ch1blank Page 3



sugar iron carbon dioxide saltwater gravel Kool Aid powder Mixed Kool Aid vodka tap water deionized water

Physical and chemical changes



Work

Potential energy

Kinetic energy

Thermal energy

Chemical energy

Measurement

<u>SI Units:</u>

| Quantity | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Symbol</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| length | meter | m |
| mass | kilogram | kg |
| time | second | S |
| temperature | kelvin | К |

ch1blank Page 7

ch1blank Page 8



Temperature is the measure of:

Units: K scale

°C scale

Converting K and °C:



Metric prefixes

| <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Symbol</u> | <u>Decimal</u> Equivalent | Power of 10 |
|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| mega- | М | 1,000,000 | Base x 10 ⁶ |
| kilo- | k | 1,000 | Base x 10 ³ |
| deci- | d | 0.1 | Base x 10 ⁻¹ |
| centi- | С | 0.01 | Base x 10 ⁻² |
| milli- | m | 0.001 | Base x 10 ⁻³ |
| micro- | μ or mc | 0.000 001 | Base x 10 ⁻⁶ |
| nano- | n | 0.000 000 001 | Base x 10 ⁻⁹ |
| pico | р | $0.000\ 000\ 000\ 001$ | Base x 10 ⁻¹² |

°F scale:



Volume



Density

D =

| TABLE 1.4The Density of SomeCommon Substances at 20 °C | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Substance | Density (g/cm ³) | |
| Charcoal (from oak) | 0.57 | |
| Ethanol | 0.789 | |
| Ice | 0.917 (at 0 °C) | |
| Water | 1.00 (at 4 °C) | |
| Sugar (sucrose) | 1.58 | |
| Table salt | | |
| (sodium chloride) | 2.16 | |
| Glass | 2.6 | |
| Aluminum | 2.70 | |
| Titanium | 4.51 | |
| Iron | 7.86 | |
| Copper | 8.96 | |
| Lead | 11.4 | |
| Mercury | 13.55 | |
| Gold | 19.3 | |
| Platinum | 21.4 | |

Density is an <u>intensive</u> property

Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

If an object has a mass of 14.3 g and a volume of 7.81 mL, what is its density in g/cm^3 ?



| Calculations with sig figs | | Dimensional analysis (unit conversion) |
|---|---|---|
| <u>Multiplying or</u> <u>dividing:</u> 2.83 g | Round answer to measurement with least number of <u>sig figs</u> | By definition, 1 in = 2.54 cm (exactly) Possible conversion factors: |
| $\frac{2.83 \text{ g}}{1.3 \text{ mL}} =$ | | How many centimeters are in 4.358 inches? |
| Adding or subtracting: 12.3 cm + 1.24 | Round answer to least number of <u>decimal places</u> cm = | Express 148 μm in kilometers. |
| Combination calcs: only round <u>once</u> at the end $\frac{12.34 \text{ g} + 1.3 \text{ g}}{14.896 \text{ mL} - 2.45 \text{ mL}} =$ | | Express 0.0031 Mg in ng |
| | ch1blank Page 15 | ch1blank Page 16 |

Identifying conversion factors Units raised to powers How many cubic inches (in³) are in 280. m³? A certain drug contains 124 mg active ingredient in 1.00 mL solution. If a patient needs 42.5 mg of the ingredient, how many microliters (µL) should be given? Mercury has a density of 13.6 g/mL. What is the mass in milligrams of a 16.4 microliter droplet of mercury?

ch1blank Page 17