

Worksheet: Review of Significant Digits

1. All digits from 1 – 9 and zeroes in the middle of a measured value are significant digits.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.667 cm <u>4</u> sig digs | 61 m/s <u>2</u> sig digs | 3.506 miles <u>4</u> sig digs |
| 307 mm <u>3</u> sig digs | 3.1428571 <u>8</u> sig digs | 10006 km <u>5</u> sig digs |

2. “Leading zeroes” (zeroes at the beginning of a measured value) are not significant.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0.00667 cm <u>3</u> sig digs | 0.002004 m/s <u>4</u> sig digs | 0.506 miles <u>3</u> sig digs |
| 00307.2 cm <u>4</u> sig digs | 0.03 m <u>1</u> sig digs | 000005.2 s <u>2</u> sig digs |

3. “Trailing zeroes” (zeroes at the end of a measured value) are significant **ONLY IF** the number contains a decimal point.

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 16.00 ounces <u>4</u> sig digs | 42 000 km <u>2</u> sig digs | 0.6090 mm <u>4</u> sig digs |
| 100 g <u>1</u> sig digs | 0.0310 m <u>3</u> sig digs | 500.20 s <u>5</u> sig digs |

4. Counted values and conversion factors are considered to have an infinite number of sig. digs.

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1000 m in a km <u>∞</u> sig digs | 12 eggs per dozen <u>∞</u> sig digs | 1 g = 1000 mg <u>∞</u> sig digs |
| 60 s per minute <u>∞</u> sig digs | 33 students <u>∞</u> sig digs | 1 marble <u>∞</u> sig digs |

5. When multiplying and/or dividing numbers, the answer must have the same number of significant digits as the measurement with the fewest number of significant digits.

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.5224 x 173 = 263 (3 sd) | 100.0 ÷ 33 = 3.0 (2 sd) |
| 1701 ÷ 288.76 = 5.891 (4 sd) | 1200 ÷ 2974 = 0.40 (2 sd) |
| 3.2 x 10.1 = 32 (2 sd) | 30.75 x 000.822 = 25.3 (3 sd) |

6. When adding and subtracting measured values, the answer must have the same number of decimal places as the measured number with the fewest number of decimal places.

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| 15.224 + 173.6 = 188.8 (1 decimal place) | 100 – 33 = 67 (no decimal place) |
| 2500.2 – 389.753 = 2110.4 (1 decimal place) | 200.5 + 29.498 = 230.0 (1 decimal place) |
| 3.1428571 – 12 = -9 (no decimal place) | 10 – 62.344 = -52 (no decimal place) |

7. Complete the following calculations and round your answer to the correct number of sig.digs:

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| a) 22.4 h x 0.1 km/h = 2 km (1 sd) | f) $\frac{465 \text{ km}}{5.21 \text{ h}} = 89.2514395 \text{ km/h}$ = 89.3 km/h (3 sd) |
| b) $18 \text{ cm}^3 \times 1.10 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 19.8 \text{ g}$ = $2.0 \times 10^1 \text{ g}$ (2 sd) | g) $72.5 \text{ m/s} \times 45.9 \text{ s} = 3327.75 \text{ m}$ = 3330 m (or $3.33 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$) |
| c) $17.5 \text{ mL} + 95 \text{ mL} + 8.25 \text{ mL} = 120.75 \text{ mL}$ = 121 mL | h) $32.1 \text{ m} + 960 \text{ m} + 20.02 \text{ m} = 1012.12 \text{ m}$ = 1012 m |
| d) $0.2 \text{ cm} + 23.91 \text{ cm} + 0.62 \text{ cm} = 24.73 \text{ cm}$ = 24.7 cm | i) $13.63 \text{ h} - 0.5 \text{ h} = 13.13 \text{ h}$ = 13.1 h (1 decimal place) |
| e) $\frac{567 \text{ m}}{86 \text{ s}} = 6.593023256 \text{ m/s}$ = 6.6 m/s (2 sd) | j) $15.9994 \mu + 1.00794 \mu + 65.39 \mu = 82.39734 \mu$ = 82.40 μ |