## Accuracy, Precision, and Significant Figures

- accuracy a measure of the deviation of the measured value from the true or accepted value (% error, *etc.*)
- precision a measure of the agreement of experimental measurements with each other (range, standard deviation, *etc.*)

## **Significant Figures**

Digits expressing a measurement (or the results of a calculation involving such measurements) such that only the last digit is uncertain are called significant figures or significant digits.

Rules for counting the number of significant digits in a properly-reported measurement:

1. Nonzero digits are always significant.		1.245 m	4 sig. fig.
2. Leading zero's (zero's before any nonzero digit) are not significan	t.	0.00421 g	g 3 sig. fig.
3. Embedded zero's are significant.		205.01 g	5 sig. fig.
4. Trailing zero's <u>behind</u> the decimal point are significant		2.500 m	4 sig. fig.
Trailing zero's <u>in front of</u> the decimal point- can't tell 10	)00 s	? 1, 2, 3	or 4, can't tell

For a number in scientific notation, the pre-exponential factor indicates the number of significant digits. example:  $2.50 \times 10^5$  g 3 sig. fig.

An exact number can be considered to have a infinite number of significant digits. Many integers are exact. Some other numbers are exact; for example, there are exactly 2.54 cm in one inch.

## **Significant Figures and Mathematical Operations**

addition and subtraction – retain as many digits to the right of the decimal as in the number with the fewest significant digits to the right of the decimal. example: 215.47 g + 918.251 g - 0.000458 g = 1133.72 g

multiplication and division – retain as many significant digits as in the number with the fewest significant digits.

example:  $(214.21 \text{ g}) \times (11.2 \text{ cm}) / (17.413 \text{ g}) = 138 \text{ cm}$ 

## Rounding

- If the first digit to be discarded is a 4 or less, the value of the last digit retained is <u>not</u> changed. example: 1.8453 rounded to two digits is 1.8
- If the first digit to be discarded is a 5 or above, the value of the last digit retained is increased by 1. example: 1.8453 rounded to the second decimal place is 1.85