

# Density | Revision Booklet

## Volume

### What is volume?

→ The amount of space that an object takes up.

### How do we accurately measure volume?

→ Beaker

→ Dropper

→ Graduated cylinder

### What is the S.I. unit of volume?

→ Millilitres (ml) / centimetre cubed (cm<sup>3</sup>)

### How do we calculate the volume of a regular shaped object?

→ The volume of a regular-shaped object can be found by measuring the length, width and height of the object using a ruler and using the formula: volume = length x width x height

### How do we calculate the volume of an irregular shaped object?

→ The volume of an irregular-shaped object can be found by finding the volume of liquid that flows from the overflow can into a graduated cylinder.

→ Remember a graduated cylinder is designed to be read accurately if the bottom of the meniscus read

## Mass



### What is mass?

- The amount of matter inside an object

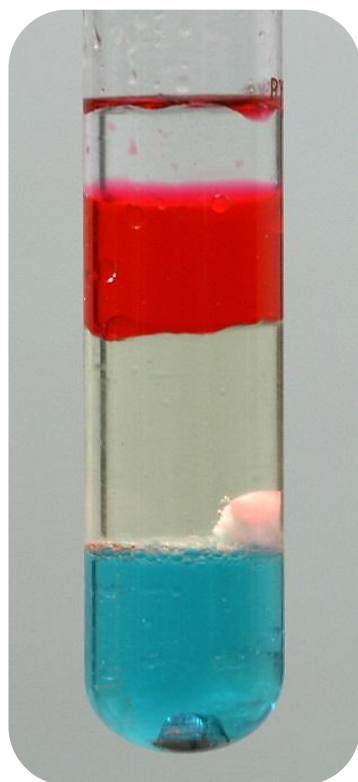
### How do we accurately measure mass?

- Mass balance

### What is the S.I. unit of mass?

- Kilogram (kg)

## Introduction to Density



### What is density?

- Mass of  $1\text{cm}^3$  of a substance.

### Examples:

- Iron – density =  $7.874\text{ g/cm}^3$
- Polystyrene – density =  $1.05\text{ g/cm}^3$

### How do we accurately calculate density?

- Formula: density = mass/volume

### What is the S.I. unit of density?

- Grams per centimetre cubed ( $\text{g/cm}^3$ )

## Example 1 – Calculating Density

**A dry stone is placed on a balance. The mass is found to be 36g. Using a graduated cylinder of water, the volume of the stone is found to be 12cm<sup>3</sup>. What is the density of the dry stone?**

Solution

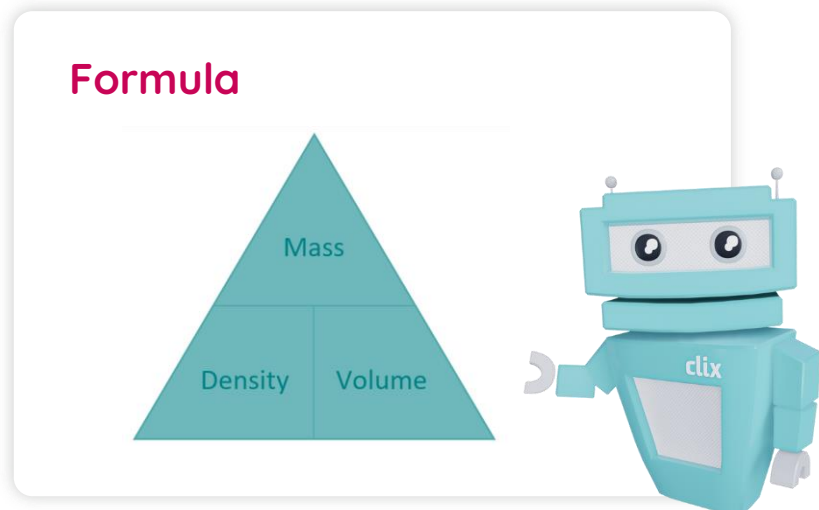
$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$$

$$\text{Mass} = 36\text{g}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 12\text{cm}^3$$

$$\text{Density} = 36\text{g}/12\text{cm}^3$$

$$\text{Density} = 3 \text{ g/cm}^3$$



## Example 2 – Calculating Volume

**What is the volume of a stone a stone of mass 30g and density 2.5g/cm<sup>3</sup>?**

Solution

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Density}}$$

$$\text{Mass} = 30\text{g} , \text{Density} = 2.5\text{g/cm}^3$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{30\text{g}}{2.5\text{g/cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 12 \text{ cm}^3$$

## Example 3 -Calculating Mass

**What is the mass of a piece of metal that has a density of 20g/cm<sup>3</sup> and a volume of .5cm<sup>3</sup>?**

Solution

$$\text{Mass} = \text{Density} \times \text{Volume}$$

$$\text{Density} = 20\text{g/cm}^3 , \text{Volume} = 0.5\text{cm}^3$$

$$\text{Mass} = 20\text{g/cm}^3 \times 0.5$$

$$\text{Mass} = 10\text{g}$$

## Importance of Density

Density can help us predict if something will float or sink in water. The density of water is  $1 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . If a substance has a lower density than water, it will float. For example, oil has a density of  $0.93 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . If a substance has a higher density than water, it will sink. For example, iron has a density of  $7.874 \text{ g/cm}^3$ .

Engineers use the density of objects to design lower density objects. For example, aircraft use metals of low density and the MacBook Air and suitcases are made of low-density components to keep them as light as possible.

