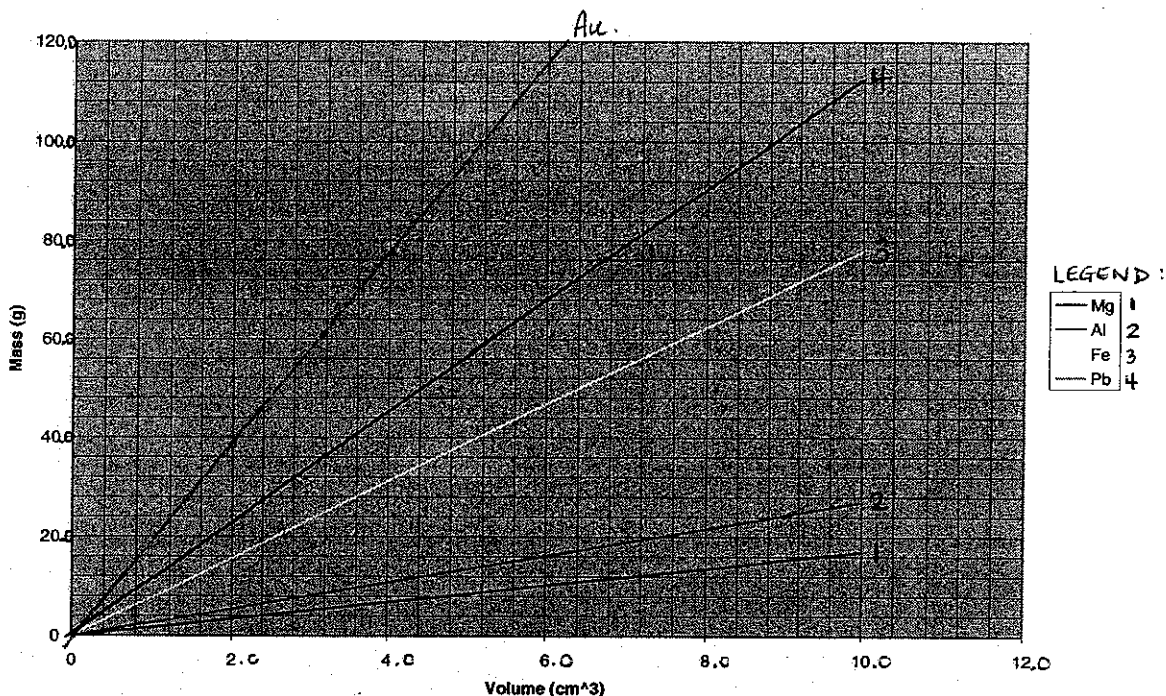


Graphing Density Worksheet

Name: KEY

Part I – Solids

Densities of Common Metals



Using the graph provided above, answer the following questions:

1. Which metal depicted on the graph above possesses the highest density? How did you know?

Lead (Pb) → greatest slope

2. Calculate the mass of 7.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of Aluminum.

~ 19.00 g

3. Which is the dependent variable, and which is the independent variable?

Dependent = Mass Independent = volume.

4. What is the difference in mass between 6.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of Magnesium and 6.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of Iron?

mass Mg = 10.00 g      mass Fe = 47.00 g      Difference = 37.00 g

5. The density of Gold (Au) is 19.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Sketch its density line on the graph above.

6. Calculate the mass of 4.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of Gold.

$$\text{mass} = dV = (19.3 \text{ g/cm}^3)(4.00 \text{ cm}^3) = \boxed{77.2 \text{ g}}$$

7. Calculate the density of each metal (excluding Gold) depicted above.

$$d(\text{Al}) = \frac{19.00 \text{ g}}{7.00 \text{ cm}^3} = 2.71 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$d(\text{Fe}) = \frac{47.00 \text{ g}}{6.00 \text{ cm}^3} = 7.83 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

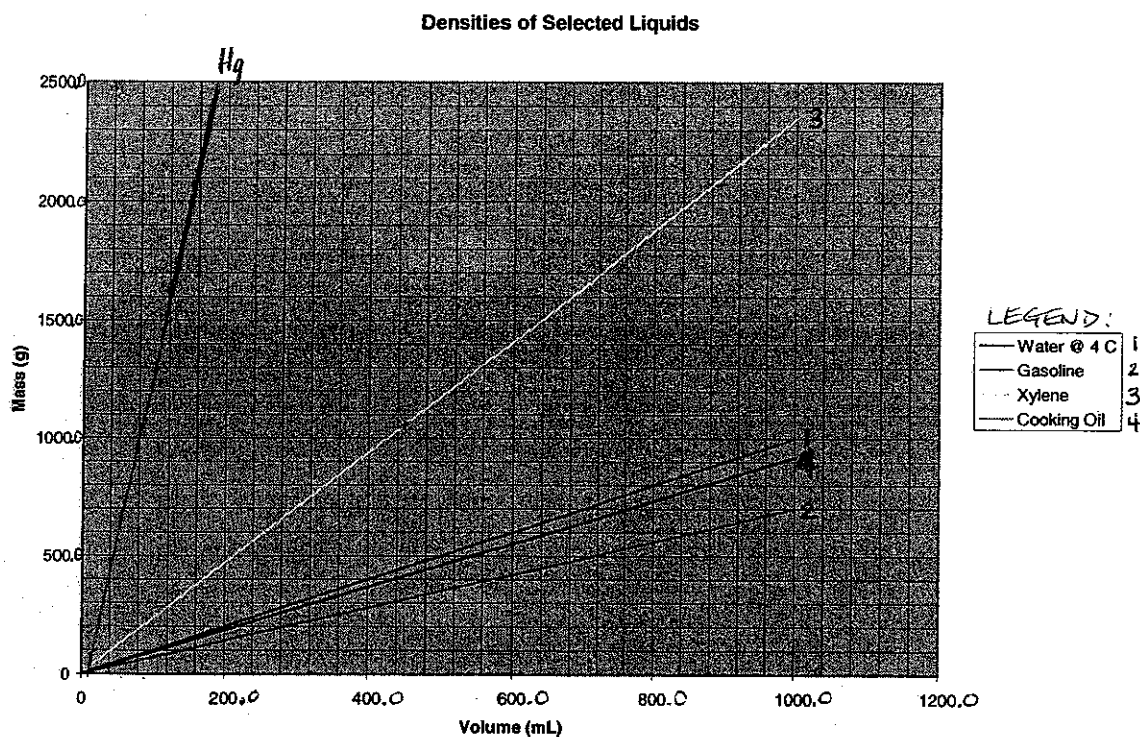
$$d(\text{Mg}) = \frac{10.00 \text{ g}}{6.00 \text{ cm}^3} = 1.67 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$d(\text{Pb}) = \frac{45.00 \text{ g}}{4.00 \text{ cm}^3} = 11.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

8. Calculate the density of 6.50 g of Lead.

$$d(\text{Pb}) = 11.3 \text{ g/cm}^3 \text{ regardless of mass.}$$

## Part II - Liquids



1. Which of the above liquids possesses the lowest density? How did you know?

GASOLINE → lowest slope.

2. Calculate the mass of 450.00 mL of Xylene.

$$1050 \text{ g xylene} = 1.05 \times 10^3 \text{ g xylene}$$

3. Calculate the mass of 680.00 mL of cooking oil.

630g cooking oil.

4. Determine the difference in mass between 500.00 mL of gasoline and 500.00 mL of cooking oil.

$$\text{mass (gasoline)} = 350 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{mass (oil)} = 460 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{difference} = \boxed{110 \text{ g}}$$

5. Calculate the density of each liquid depicted above.

$$d(\text{xylene}) = \frac{1050 \text{ g}}{450 \text{ mL}} = 2.33 \text{ g/mL}$$

$$d(\text{gas}) = \frac{350 \text{ g}}{500 \text{ mL}} = 0.70 \text{ g/mL}$$

$$d(\text{c. oil}) = \frac{630}{680 \text{ mL}} = 0.93 \text{ g/mL}$$

$$d(\text{water}) = \frac{600 \text{ g}}{600 \text{ mL}} = 1.0 \text{ g/mL}$$

6. The density of Mercury (Hg) is 13.6 g/mL. Sketch its density line on the graph above.

### Part III - Gases

Using the attached graphing paper and the following densities, create a graph similar to those above for the following gases:

CO <sub>2</sub> (Carbon Dioxide)	0.001977 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
N <sub>2</sub> (Nitrogen)	0.001251 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
O <sub>2</sub> (Oxygen)	0.001429 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Air (78% N <sub>2</sub> + 21% O <sub>2</sub> )	0.001293 g/cm <sup>3</sup>

On the 'y' axis, plot mass in (g). On the 'x' axis, plot volume in (L) or (dm<sup>3</sup>)

\*\*\*Remember... 1 cm<sup>3</sup> = 1 mL.

Create a Legend for your graph, as well as a title. Plot your points and sketch a line that 'best fits' those points.