

Significant Figure Rules

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Determining Number of Significant Figures (Sig Figs)

1) All non-zero integers are significant.

Example 1: 412945 has 6 sig figs.

- 2) All <u>exact</u> numbers have an unlimited number of sig figs.
 - Example 2: If you counted the number of people in your class to be <u>exactly</u> 35, then 35 would have an *unlimited* number of sig figs.
 - Example 3: It has been determined that **<u>exactly</u>** 60 seconds are in a minute, so 60 has an *unlimited* number of sig figs.
- 3) Zeros are significant depending on what kind of zeros they are.
 - a. Zeros that are between non-zero integers are always significant.
 - Example 4: The zeros in 100045, 600.4545, and 23.04 are all significant because they are between non-zero integers.
 - b. Zeros that come before non-zero integers are never significant.
 - Example 5: The zeros in 098, 0.3, and 0.00000000389 are **not** significant because they are all in front of non-zero integers.
 - c. If the zeros come after non-zero integers and are followed by a decimal point, the zeros are significant.
 - Example 6: The zeros in 1000. are significant because they are followed by a decimal point.



- d. If the zeros come after non-zero integers but are not followed by a decimal point, the zeros are not significant.
- Example 7: The zeros in 1000 are not significant because they are not followed by a decimal point.
 - e. If the zeros come after non-zero integers and come after the decimal point, they are significant.
- Example 8: The zeros in 9.89000 are significant because they come both after non-zero integers and after the decimal point.

Addition/Subtraction

When adding/subtracting, the answer should have the same number of decimal places as the limiting term. The limiting term is the number with the least decimal places.

Example 9:	6.22	
	53.6 14.311	← limiting term has 1 decimal place
	+ <u>45.09091</u>	
	119.22191	ightarrow round $ ightarrow$ 119.2 (answer has 1 decimal place)
Example 10:	5365.999	← limiting term has 3 decimal places
Example 10.	<u>– 234.66706</u>	
	5131.33194	ightarrow round $ ightarrow$ 5131.332 (answer has 3 decimal places)

Multiplication/Division

When multiplying/dividing, the answer should have the same number of significant figures as the limiting term. The limiting term is the number with the least number of significant figures.

Example 11: $503.29 \times 6.177 = 3108.82233 \rightarrow \text{round} \rightarrow 3109$ \uparrow limiting term has 4 sig figs Example 12: $1000.1 = 4.11563786 \rightarrow \text{round} \rightarrow 4.12$ 243 \uparrow limiting term has 3 sig figs

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Conversions

When converting a number, the answer should have the same number of significant figures as the number started with.

Example 13: 52.4 in x <u>1 ft</u> = 4.3666666667 ft \rightarrow round \rightarrow **4.37 ft** \uparrow 12 in 3 sig figs



Sample Problems

How many significant figures does each of the following contain?

- 1. 54
- 2. 45678
- 3. 4.03
- 4. 4.00
- 5. 400
- 6. 400.
- 7. 0.041
- 8. 65000
- 9. 190909090
- $10.\ 0.00010$

Which number in each of the additions/subtractions is the limiting term, and how many decimal places should the answer of each addition/subtraction have?

11. 55.43 + 44.333 + 5.31 + 9.2 12. 890.019 + 890.1234 + 890.88788 13. 69.99999 – 45.4444444

Which number in each of the multiplication/division problems is the limiting term, and how many sig figs should the answer of each multiplication/division have?

14. 343.4 / 34.337 15. 0.00000003 x 30.03030

Perform the following operations and round using the correct sig fig rule.

16. 17.12 + 30.123 17. 35.010 / 1.23 18. 1000.00 - 62.5 19. 0.1700 x 1700. x 1700 20. 15.05 + 0.0044 + 12.34



Answers

- 1. 2
- 2. 5
- 3. 3
- 4. 3
- 5. 1
- 6. 3
- 7. 2
- 8. 2
- 9. 8
- 10. 2
- 11. 9.2 is the limiting term; 1 decimal place
- 12. 890.019 is the limiting term; 3 decimal places
- 13. 69.99999 is the limiting term; 5 decimal places
- 14. 343.4 is the limiting term; 4 sig figs
- 15. 0.00000003 is the limiting term; 1 sig fig
- 16. 47.24
- 17. 28.5
- 18. 937.5
- 19.490000
- 20. 27.39

* Information for this handout was obtained from the following sources:

• Zumdahl. *Introductory Chemistry: A Foundation*. 5th Ed. Houghton Mifflin Company. 2004.