### **Key Questions to Consider**

- What is Chemistry?
- What do Chemists do?
- What key challenges to Chemists face?

.

### **Chemistry: Two key questions:**

- Why to materials behave as they do?
  - Color
  - State
  - Overall properties and reactivity?
- How can we take advantage of these properties to do something useful?
  - New materials or improve existing materials
  - Pharmaceuticals, fuels, foodstuffs...

# Major Subdivisons of Chemistry Blurry Lines

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• /	۱na	lyt	ical	

- · Biochemistry:
- Inorganic:
- Organic:
- Physical:

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### Science is **Experimental!**

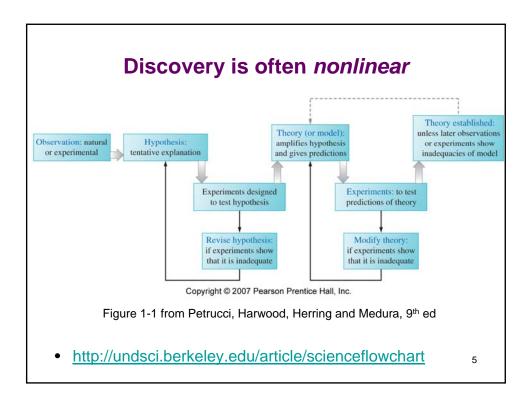
- New knowledge/theories must be confirmed by experimental data.
  - If the theory and experiment (real world) don't match, the theory must be modified!
- Route to experimental problem-solving: "Doing" Science

The "Scientific Method"...really!

Quotes from websites...so they must be true!

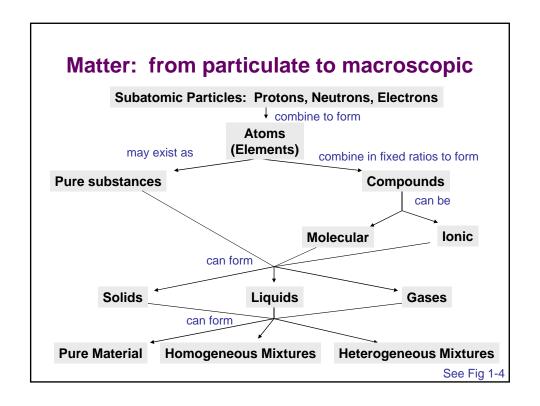
"The scientific method is the process by which scientists, collectively and over time, endeavor to construct an accurate (that is, reliable, consistent and non-arbitrary) representation of the world."

"The scientific method involves the following steps: doing research, identifying the problem, stating a hypothesis, conducting project experimentation, and reaching a conclusion."



#### Scientific laws and theories

- Law: Repeatedly tested hypothesis that has not been contradicted
  - Concise statement of a relation that seems to always hold under same conditions
  - Once defined, static
  - What
- Theory: a unifying principle that explains facts and laws
  - Theories are not hypotheses
  - Continuously revised as new data obtained
  - Why



## Important terms/considerations for describing matter

- Quantitative versus Qualitative descriptions
  - Qualitative
  - Quantitative
    - · All quantitative measures have some uncertainty!
    - · Precision and Accuracy
- Chemical versus Physical changes
  - Chemical:
  - Physical:
- How do we relate macroscopic to microscopic (nano)?

