80 Points

Complete three (3) of problems 1-4 and three (3) of problems 5-8. CLEARLY mark the problems you do not want graded. Show your work to receive credit for problems requiring math. Report your answers with the appropriate number of significant figures and with the appropriate units.

Do <u>three</u> of problems 1-4. Clearly mark the problem you do not want graded. (10 pts each)

- 1. Choose ONE of the following pairs of terms and briefly (but clearly) compare and contrast the two concepts.
 - a. TC vs. TD
 - b. Systematic Error vs.Random Error

2. While preparing for this exam, one of your classmates asks you why a confidence interval is used to describe the "quality" of a result, as opposed to a standard deviation alone. Clearly explain why a confidence interval is used and what types of information we can infer from the confidence interval about the quality of a result.

3. In producing a calibration curve, raw data is typically subjected to a "linear least squares" analysis. Dissect the phrase "linear least squares" and describe qualitatively what is done in a linear least squares analysis. Why "linear"? "Least squares" of what? No calculations are necessary.

4. The sensitivity of an analytical method is often confused with the limit of detection, even though they are not the same. Explain the differences between the sensitivity and limit of detection.

Do <u>three</u> of #'s 5-8. Clearly mark the problem you do not want graded. (16 pts each)
5. In the EDTA experiment, we use a solution of zinc ion to standardize a solution of EDTA. The data below was obtained for such a titration. Based on this information, calculate the concentration of EDTA in moles per liter (with its associated uncertainty) in the solution. NOTE: EDTA and zinc react in a one to one stoichiometric ratio.

Concentration of zinc standard	0.01117 ± 0.00001 M
Volume of zinc solution used	$20.00\pm0.03~\text{mL}$
Initial buret reading	1.46 ± 0.05 mL
Final buret reading	$23.54\pm0.05\text{ mL}$

- 6. A 5.24 g sample of a solid containing Ni is dissolved in 20.0 mL water. A 5.00 mL aliquot of this solution is diluted to 100.0 mL and analyzed in the lab. The analyzed solution was determined to contain 6.16 ppm Ni.
 - a. Determine the molar concentration (molarity) of Ni in the sample.

b. Determine the weight percent (% w/w) of Ni in the sample.

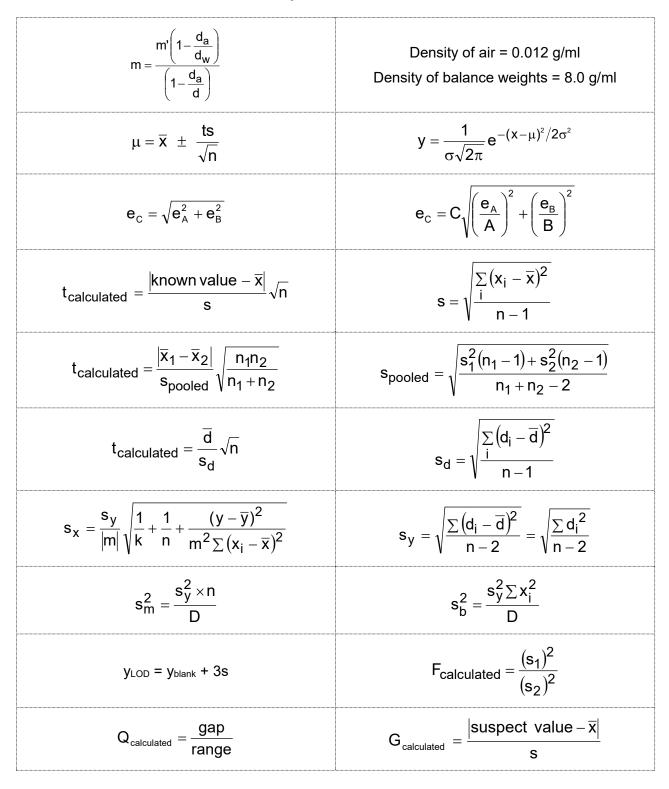
You have run a series of titrations to determine the unknown concentration of KHP in a solid sample. The results of titrations indicate KHP concentrations of 35.69%, 30.03%, 35.55%, 36.07%, 35.98%. The "true" value for KHP in this sample is 36.29%. Evaluate the data and determine if your results differ from the true value at the 95% confidence level.

8. Nitrite (NO₂⁻) was measured in rainwater and unchlorinated drinking water using U by an established spectrophotometric method. Based on the results below, does drinking water sample contain significantly more nitrite than rainwater sample (at the 95% confidence level)?

Replicate	1	2	3	4	5
Rainwater (ppb)	55.1	59.6	63.1	66.4	71.5
Drinking Water (ppb)	74.6	81.0	87.3	91.8	93.2

Note that the question was worded poorly. I intended for it to read: "Nitrite (NO_2) was measured in rainwater and unchlorinated drinking water using an established spectrophotometric method, measuring replicates of a single sample of each water type. Based on the results below, does drinking water sample contain significantly more nitrite than rainwater sample (at the 95% confidence level)?"

Possibly Useful Information



Values of Student's t

	Confidence Level (%)						
Degrees of Freedom	90	95	99.5	99.9			
1	6.314	12.706	127.32	636.61			
2	2.920	4.303	14.089	31.598			
3	2.353	3.182	7.453	12.924			
4	2.132	2.776	5.598	8.610			
5	2.015	2.571	4.773	6.869			
6	1.943	2.447	4.317	5.959			
7	1.895	2.365	4.029	5.408			
8	1.860	2.306	3.832	5.041			
9	1.833	2.262	3.690	4.781			
10	1.812	2.228	3.581	4.587			
x	1.645	1.960	2.807	3.291			

Values of Q for rejection of data

# of Observations	Q (90% Confidence)				
4	0.76				
5	0.64				
6	0.56				

Grubbs Test for Outliers

# of Observations	G _{critical} At 95% confidence
4	1.463
5	1.672
6	1.822

Critical Values of F at the 95% Confidence Level

			D	egrees	of freed	om for	S 1			
Degrees of freedom for s ₂	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	
3	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.84	8.81	8.79	
4	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	
5	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	
TA 1A H 2 hydrogen IA 200 2A		Pe	riodic T	able of	the Elen	nents	13 14 IIIA IVA 3A 4A 6	15 VA 5A 7 8	16 17 VIA VIIA 6A 7A	2 Helium 4.003
Li Be Lithium 6.941 9.012							Boron 10.811 C Carbon 12.011	N Nitrogen 14.007	Oxygen 15.999 18.998	Neon 20.180
Na Mg 3 4 Magnesum IIIB IVB 22.900 3B 4B	5 VB 5B	6 7 VIB VIIE 6B 7B		9	10 11 IB 1B	12 18 28	AI Si Silicon 28.086	15 1 P Phosphorus 30.974	6 17 Cl Sulfur 32.066 35.453	18 Argon 39.948
K Ca Calcium 44.956 Scandium 44.956 Ti Titanium 44.956 Ca	23 V	24 Cr Chromium 51.996 25 Mangar 54.93	n Fe Iron	Cobalt N	Ni ckel 693 29 Cu Copper 63.546		Ga Gallium 69.723 32 Germaniur 72.631	n 33 3 Arsenic 74.922 3	4 Se Selenium 78.971 35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 83.798
Rb 38 Sr 39 Y Yttrium 40 Zr strontium Strontium Yttrium Zr strontium Strontium Strontium Strontium	Nb	12 Molybdenum 95.95 43 Tc Technet 98.90	ium Ruthenium	Rhodium Palla	Pd 47 Ag Silver 107.868	48 Cd Cadmium 112,414	In 50 Indium 114.818	51 55 Sb Antimony 121.760	2 Telurium 127.6 53 I Iodine 126.904	54 Xeon 131.294
Cs Ba Barium 137.328 57-71 72 Hff Hafnium 178.49		74 W Tungsten 183.84 75 Reniu Rheniu	e Os m Osmium	Iridium Plat	Pt 5085 79 Au Gold 196.967	80 Hg Mercury 200.592	TI Thallium 204.383	83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	14 Po Polonium [206,982] 85 At Astatine 209,987	86 Rn Radon 222.018
Francium 223.020 Radium 226.025 Radium 226.025		106 Sg Seaborgium [266] 107 Bhriu Bohriu [264]	m Hassium	Meitnerium Darms	Ds tadtium [81]		3 Nh 114 Fl Flerovium [286] [289]	Mc	16 LV Livermorium [293]	118 Oganessor [294]
Lanthanum	Cerium 140.116 Praseody 140.9	mium Neodymium 144.243	1 Promethium 144.913 150 13 94	rium Europium	Gadolinium Te	66 Dy brbium Dysprosiu 58.925 162.500 98 98	m Holmium	Er 69 Erbium 167.259 Thuliur 168.93 101	m Ytterbium L	Lu utetium 174.967
Actinide Series AC Actinium	Thorium 232.038 Protactii 231.0	a U nium Uranium	Np Neptunium 237,048 P Pluto 244	u Am Americium	Cm I Curium Be	Bk Cf Californiu 47.070 251.080	ES Einsteinium	Fm Mendelew 257.095 258.1	d No Nobelium Lav	Lr (262)