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(https://swayam.gov.in/nc_details/NPTEL)

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NPTEL (https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL) » Quantitative Methods in Chemistry (course)

Announcements (announcements) About the Course (https://swayam.gov.in/nd1_noc20_cy02/preview)

Ask a Question (forum) Progress (student/home) Mentor (student/mentor)

Unit 5 - Week 2

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0

MATLAB

Week 1

Week 2

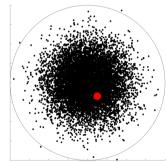
- Brief introduction to normal distribution and statistical analysis (unit? unit=29&lesson=31)
- Using a spreadsheet towards basic statistical analysis, exact equation of error propagation, accuracy and precision (unit? unit=29&lesson=32)
- Error
 propagation and

Assignment 2

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. Due on 2020-02-12, 23:59 IST. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) Which dot represents the average of the measurement most appropriately?

1 point



- Red only
- Green only
- Yellow only
- Red and green
- Red and yellow
- Green and yellow
- All the three
- None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: *Yellow only*

- its application to a few examples, significant figures (unit? unit=29&lesson=33)
- Introduction to use spreadsheets to analyze errors, reiteration of significant figures, repeats and reproducibility (unit? unit=29&lesson=34)

Quiz : Assignment 2 (assessment? name=30)

 Quantitative Methods in Chemistry : Week 2 Feedback Form (unit? unit=29&lesson=35)

 Lecture materials (unit? unit=29&lesson=123)

 Assignment 2 solutions (unit? unit=29&lesson=135)

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

Week 9

Week 10

Week 11

Week 12

Download Videos

2) Pick the correct statements from the following

1 point

- All accurate measurements are precise
- All precise measurements are accurate
- Accurate and imprecise measurements are same as inaccurate and imprecise
- Accurate and imprecise measurement is preferred over inaccurate and precise measurement
- Inaccurate and precise measurement is preferred over accurate and imprecise measurement

Inaccurate and imprecise measurements could indicate that the researcher is neither following a well prepared protocol and making mistakes while performing experiments

Accurate yet imprecise measurements could at times be a limitation of the technique used for measurement

Accuracy and precision are directly proportional to each other

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Accurate and imprecise measurement is preferred over inaccurate and precise measurement Inaccurate and imprecise measurements could indicate that the researcher is neither following a well prepared protocol and making mistakes while performing experiments

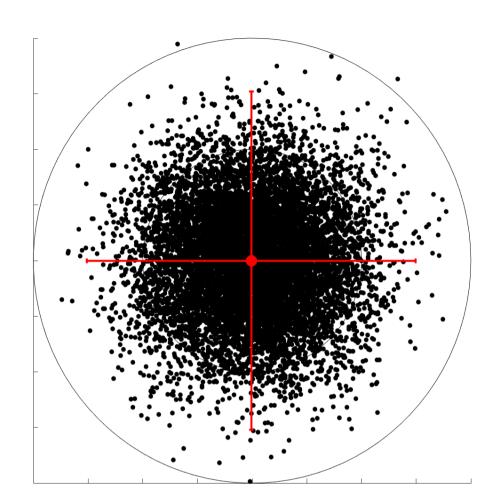
Accurate yet imprecise measurements could at times be a limitation of the technique used for measuremer

3) In the scatter plot given here, the red dot and the lines indicate the average and three times **1** point the standard deviation of the measurements, respectively.

Does itmake sense that many points are scattered outside the standard deviation denoted here?

Text Transcripts

Total number of measurements 10,000



- Yes, I see about 30 points outside
- No, all points must fall within the 3 standard deviation measure
- Partly yes, but lesser points must fall outside
- Partly yes, but more points must fall outside
- No, the average for this measurement seems wrong
- More data points are required to arrive at the average and standard deviation
- The amount of information provided is insufficient to come to a conclusion

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Yes, I see about 30 points outside

4) Scientist "A" measures a physical parameter given by 4.1 ± 0.3 units (one-standard deviation). **1** point While scientists "B" and "C" measure 5.0 ± 0.2 units and

 6.0 ± 0.3 units, respectively. Pick the correct statement from the following

- Measurement from A agrees with B but not with C
- Measurement from A agrees with C but not with B
- Measurement from B agrees with A but not with C
- Measurement from B agrees with C but not with A

\bigcirc	Measurement	from C	agrees	with A	but	not with	ıВ
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- Measurement from C agrees with B but not with A
- Measurement from A agrees with both B & C, but B and C do not agree with each other
- Measurement from B agrees with both A & C, but A and C do not agree with each other
- Measurement from C agrees with both A & B, but A and B do not agree with each other
- All the three agree with each other
- All the three do not agree with each other
- Data provided is insufficient to make this comparison

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: *Measurement from B agrees with both A & C, but A and C do not agree with each other*

5) Fill in the blank with the appropriate number of significant figures for 0.0840

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: (*Type: Numeric*) 3

0.5 points

6) Fill in the blank with the appropriate number of significant figures for 6.59000*10⁺⁷

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: *(Type: Numeric)* 6

7) Fill in the blank with the appropriate number of significant figures for 53.500

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: (*Type: Numeric*) 5

0.5 points

0.5 points

8) Fill in the blank with the appropriate number of significant figures for 872000

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: (*Type: Numeric*) 3

0.5 points

9) Fill in the blank with the appropriate number of significant figures for 13.02

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

(Type: Numeric) 4 0.5 points 10Fill in the blank with the appropriate number of significant figures for 681160 No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: (Type: Numeric) 5 0.5 points 11)For the dataset provided below, the mean, standard deviation, median and mode: 2 points 5.34, 4.64, 5.04, 4.78, 5.12, 4.76, 5.20, 5.30, 5.68, 4.92, 4.14, 4.66, 5.54, 4.57, 5.38, 5.05, 5.57, 4.22, 4.92, 4.52, 6.16, 5.33, 5.55, 4.58, 4.81, 4.89, 5.44, 4.89, 5.28, 4.18, 4.86, 4.67, 4.37, 5.20, 5.11, 5.01, 4.47, 5.45, 5.14, 4.88, 5.01, 4.90, 4.30, 4.89, 4.67, 4.61, 4.54, 4.79, 4.20, 5.39 4.94, 0.43, 4.90, 4.89 . 4.90, 0.44, 4.94, 4.89 4.94, 0.44, 4.90, 4.89 . 4.90, 0.44, 4.89, 4.94 4.90, 0.43, 4.89, 4.94 4.89, 0.44, 4.90, 4.90 4.89, 0.43, 4.90, 4.90 4.94, 0.44, 4.90, N/A No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: 4.94, 0.44, 4.90, 4.89 12For the function $f(x, y, z) = (x + y)^* log_{10}(z)$, σ_f will be given by 2 points $f * \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}{(x+y)^2}\right) + \frac{\sigma_z^2}{(z * \log_{10} z)^2}}$ $\frac{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}{(x+y)^2} + \frac{\sigma_z^2}{(z*\log_e z)^2}$ f * $\frac{\sigma_z^2}{(z*log_e z)^2}$ $\frac{+\sigma_y^2}{+y)^2}\right) + \frac{\sigma_z^2}{(z*\log_{10}z)^2}$

$$f * \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{x + y}\right)^2 + \frac{\sigma_z^2}{(z * \log_{10} z)^2}}$$

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$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{x + y}\right)^2 + \frac{\sigma_z^2}{(z * \log_{10} z)^2}}$$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

$$f * \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}{(x+y)^2}\right) + \frac{\sigma_z^2}{(z*\log_e z)^2}}$$

Fill in the blanks with M_{final} (with error propagation) for the following arithmetic with the following values:

$$M_{final} = [(M_1 *V_1)+(M_2 *V_2)] / (V_1 +V_2)$$

 $M_1 = 0.30 \pm 0.05 M$

M $_2$ = 0.50 ± 0.03 M

V $_1$ = 10.2 ± 0.2 mL

 $V_2 = 7.5 \pm 0.3 \text{ mL}$

13)/alue of M_{final} = _____?

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: (*Type: Range*) 0.37,0.39

2 points

2 points

14)/alue of σ_{final} = _____?

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: (*Type: Range*) 0.02,0.04

15)Why should a given experiment must be repeated several times? Select all that apply **1.5 points**

We have the required resources and time

It provides mean that aids in uncovering the "truth"

It provides uncertainty in terms of standard deviation so as to compare similar measurements across various labs/techniques

It aids in comprehensively writing the protocol for the given experiment

It aids in improving the precision of a given measurement, to a certain extent

It aids in reducing the precision of a given measurement

A single measurement might fall away from the truth yet still within uncertainty of the measurement

A single measurement might fall away from the truth and outside the uncertainty of the measurement

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

It provides mean that aids in uncovering the "truth"

It provides uncertainty in terms of standard deviation so as to compare similar measurements across various labs/techniques

It aids in comprehensively writing the protocol for the given experiment

It aids in improving the precision of a given measurement, to a certain extent

A single measurement might fall away from the truth yet still within uncertainty of the measurement

16Select all that apply: If an experiment is not repeatable, then it could imply that **1.5 points**

The experiment can never be performed correctly

The protocol followed is incorrect

The protocol is not written with all necessary details

The experimenter is not following the protocol stepwise and changing it every time it is repeated

The protocol followed is correct but the details are incorrect

The equipment/technique used might not be appropriately referenced/calibrated before measurement

The conditions of the experiment (for instance like temperature, pH, etc) are not controlled properly and might be varying while the experiment is being performed

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

The protocol followed is incorrect

The protocol is not written with all necessary details

The experimenter is not following the protocol stepwise and changing it every time it is repeated The equipment/technique used might not be appropriately referenced/calibrated before measurement The conditions of the experiment (for instance like temperature, pH, etc) are not controlled properly and might be varying while the experiment is being performed

17 Select all that apply: If an experiment performed by scientist "A" is repeatable and accurate **1.5 points** but not replicable when attempted by scientist "B", then it

could imply that:

- The experiment can never be performed correctly
- The protocol followed by "A" is incorrect
- The protocol followed by "B" is incorrect
- The protocol provided by "A" does not contain all necessary details
- Scientist "B" is not following the protocol stepwise and changing it every time it is repeated
- The protocol followed by "A" is correct but the details are incorrect

The protocol followed by "B" is correct but the details are incorrect

The equipment/technique used might not be appropriately referenced/calibrated before measurement by "A"

The equipment/technique used might not be appropriately referenced/calibrated before measurement by "B"

The conditions of the experiment (for instance like temperature, pH, etc) are not controlled properly by "A" and might be varying while the experiment is being performed

The conditions of the experiment (for instance like temperature, pH, etc) are not controlled properly by "B" and might be varying while the experiment is being performed

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

Accepted Answers.

The protocol followed by "B" is incorrect

The protocol provided by "A" does not contain all necessary details

Scientist "B" is not following the protocol stepwise and changing it every time it is repeated

The protocol followed by "B" is correct but the details are incorrect

The equipment/technique used might not be appropriately referenced/calibrated before measurement by "B"

The conditions of the experiment (for instance like temperature, pH, etc) are not controlled properly by "B" and might be varying while the experiment is being performed

18)Select all that apply: If an experiment performed by scientist "A" is repeatable, replicable **1.5 points** and accurate, but not reproducible when attempted by scientist

"B", then it could imply that:

Scientist A could be inaccurate

Scientist B could be inaccurate

The techniques used by scientists A and B provide complementary information about the system

The technique used either by A or B or both is resulting in a standard error due to an additional/external agent used in the study resulting in their mutual disagreement

The equipment/technique used might not be appropriately referenced/calibrated before measurement by "A"

The equipment/technique used might not be appropriately referenced/calibrated before measurement by "B"

The conditions of the experiment (for instance like temperature, pH, etc) are not controlled properly by "A" and might be varying while the experiment is being performed

The conditions of the experiment (for instance like temperature, pH, etc) are not controlled properly by "B" and might be varying while the experiment is being performed

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Scientist B could be inaccurate

The techniques used by scientists A and B provide complementary information about the system The equipment/technique used might not be appropriately referenced/calibrated before measurement by "B"

The conditions of the experiment (for instance like temperature, pH, etc) are not controlled properly by "B" and might be varying while the experiment is being performed