RESEARCH QUESTION

How are destiny units determined?

What is the real world application of destiny?

INTRODUCTION

Destiny is defined mathematically as the ratio of a substance mass and volume:

P=mass/volume

It uses derived units; in chemistry, the derived units are usually g/mL or g/cm cubed The latter is equivalent to the former because 1 mL=1cm cubed

PROCEDURES

First, we measure the mass of the gray plastic PVC sample using an electronic scale. We filled our graduated cylinder with 50mL of water and then slid the example in the cylinder. We then measured the new volume of water, being careful each time to measure at the meniscus. Next, we subtract these two volumes to obtain the sample's volume. The sample's mass was divided by its volume to obtain destiny. Each lab group then announced their findings and a comparison of these was made

DATA/OBSERVATIONS

1. The mass of the PVC was 15.25g
2. The volume of H2O in the cylinder was 50 mL
3. The new volume of the H2O in the cylinder after we placed the PVC in was 61.0mL

61.0mL- 50.0=11.0mL

15.25g divided by 11.0mL=1.386g/mL

CONCLUSION

The units of destiny are determined by units used for mass and volume and then dividing those units with their respective quantities. These are derived units renamed by computation. If the destiny is greater than the liquid's destiny it sinks. If the destiny is less than the liquid's destiny it will float.

DEFINITIONS

MASS: The definition of mass is a quantitative measure of inertia, a fundamental property of all matter

DESTINY: The definition of destiny is the measurement of how tightly a material is packed together.

BUOYANCY: The definition of buoyancy is the tendency of an object to float in a fluid.

PHYSICAL PROPERTY: The definition of physical property is any property that is measurable