

Calculations:

You may be required to provide sample calculations in your laboratory report. These calculations are meant to demonstrate your ability to use raw, experimental data to determine the value you set out to measure. When you place a sample calculation in your report, always keep significant figures and units in mind. Your calculation may include a general word description of the mathematical operation or a displayed equation.

Example: *The theoretical mass of hydrogen that can be obtained from 24.32 g of water is*

$$24.32 \text{ g } H_2O \times (1 \text{ mol } H_2O / 18.0152 \text{ g } H_2O) \times (2 \text{ mol } H / 1 \text{ mol } H_2O) \times 1.0079 \text{ g } H \text{ mol}^{-1} = 2.721 \text{ g } H$$

In Word, you can insert special mathematical operators by selecting Symbol... from the Insert menu option. Switch the font drop-down box to Symbol and double click on the character you wish to insert in your text.

To get superscripts in Word, highlight the desired character(s) and press Shift-Ctrl+= (or Ctrl+=). Subscripts may be obtained by highlighting the text and then pressing Ctrl=-. These effects can also be applied to highlighted text by selecting Font... from the Format menu option and checking off the relevant boxes.

Advanced Word users may also elect to use Equation Editor to insert more complex mathematical equations into your document. This is done by selecting Object... from the Insert menu option and then clicking on Equation Editor. A new window will open at this point that will allow you to enter the equation you need. Displayed equations are usually centered on the page and are referenced by an equation number in the right-hand margin of the page. Be aware that Equation Editor does not support automatic equation numbering and you have to perform some tricks to get the desired effect. The following equation was typed into Equation Editor.

Example:

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin x dx \quad (1)$$