

## Homework #1

1. 8 nanoliters =  $8 \times 10^{-9}$  L  
22 microliters =  $2.2 \times 10^{-5}$  L  
40 milliliters =  $4.0 \times 10^{-2}$  L  
9 deciliters =  $9.0 \times 10^{-1}$  L  
6 kiloliters =  $6 \times 10^3$  L

2. 6.1 mg =  $6.1 \times 10^{-3}$  g  
22  $\mu$ g =  $2.2 \times 10^{-5}$  g  
21 mg =  $2.1 \times 10^{-2}$  g  
103 ng =  $1.03 \times 10^{-7}$  g  
10 kg =  $1.0 \times 10^4$  g

3.

a 
$$\frac{1 \cancel{\text{mole}}}{\cancel{\text{L}}} \text{ of Tris} \times \frac{121.4 \text{ g}}{\cancel{\text{mole}}} \times 0.2 \cancel{\text{L}} = 24.28 \text{ g of Tris}$$

Dissolve 24.28 g of Tris in about 100 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O. Once dissolved, adjust to pH 8 using a pH meter, and then dilute to 200 ml with H<sub>2</sub>O in a graduated cylinder.

b 
$$\frac{5 \cancel{\text{moles}}}{\cancel{\text{L}}} \text{ of NaCl} \times \frac{58.44 \text{ g}}{\cancel{\text{mole}}} \times 1 \cancel{\text{L}} = 292.2 \text{ g of NaCl}$$

Dissolve 292.2 g of NaCl in about 0.7 L of H<sub>2</sub>O. Once dissolved, dilute to 1 L with H<sub>2</sub>O in a graduated cylinder.

c 
$$\frac{100 \cancel{\text{mg}}}{\cancel{\text{ml}}} \text{ of ampicillin} \times 10 \cancel{\text{ml}} = 1 \text{ g of ampicillin}$$

Dissolve 1 g of ampicillin in about 5 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O. Once dissolved, dilute to 10 ml with H<sub>2</sub>O in a graduated cylinder.

d 
$$\frac{0.5 \cancel{\text{moles}}}{\cancel{\text{L}}} \text{ of EDTA} \times \frac{292.2 \text{ g}}{\cancel{\text{mole}}} \times 0.2 \cancel{\text{L}} = 29.22 \text{ g of EDTA}$$

Dissolve 29.22 g of EDTA in about 100 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O. Once dissolved, dilute to 200 ml with H<sub>2</sub>O in a graduated cylinder.

$$e \quad \frac{1 \cancel{\text{mole}}}{\cancel{\text{L}}} \text{ of MgCl}_2 \times \frac{203.3 \text{ g}}{\cancel{\text{mole}}} \times 0.5 \cancel{\text{L}} = 101.65 \text{ g of MgCl}_2$$

Dissolve 101.65 g of MgCl<sub>2</sub> in about 300 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O. Once dissolved, dilute to 500 ml with H<sub>2</sub>O in a graduated cylinder.

4. For dilutions, use the formula  $C_1V_1=C_2V_2$ .

This solution has 2 components:

Tris: dilute 1M to 10 mM       $C_1V_1=C_2V_2$

$$1000 \text{ mM} \times V_1 = 10 \text{ mM} \times 200 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{10 \cancel{\text{mM}} \times 200 \text{ ml}}{1000 \cancel{\text{mM}}}$$

$$= 2 \text{ ml of 1 M Tris}$$

EDTA: dilute 0.5 M to 1 mM       $C_1V_1=C_2V_2$

$$500 \text{ mM} \times V_1 = 1 \text{ mM} \times 200 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1 \cancel{\text{mM}} \times 200 \text{ ml}}{500 \cancel{\text{mM}}}$$

$$= 0.4 \text{ ml or } 400 \mu\text{L of 0.5 M EDTA}$$

Using a 100 ml graduated cylinder, add 2 ml of 1M Tris and 400  $\mu$ L of 0.5 M EDTA. Add water to dilute to a final volume of 200 ml.