$\qquad$

There are several units that can be used for pressure and you will need to be able to convert back and forth between them! The standard units for pressure are the Atmosphere (Atm), torr, millimeters of mercury (mm Hg ), Pascal ( Pa ), and kilopascal ( kPa )

$$
\begin{gathered}
1 \mathrm{mmHg}=1 \text { torr, so } 760 \mathrm{mmHG}=760 \text { torr, } 1000 \mathrm{~Pa}=1 \mathrm{kPa} \text {, so } 101,325 \mathrm{~Pa}=101.325 \mathrm{kPa} \\
1 \mathrm{~atm}=760 \mathrm{mmHg}=760 \text { torr }=101.32 \mathrm{kPa}
\end{gathered}
$$

Use the above conversion factors to fill in the missing boxes.

| Atm | mmHg | torr | Pa | KPa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.75 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 570 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Most of our gas law calculations need to be done using the units $K$ for temperature and Atm for pressure.
Convert the following to 1.0 Atm and K

1. $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at 812 mmHg
2. $-12^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at 330 kPa
3. $73^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 700$ torr
