## Student Learning Advisory Service

## Contact us

Please come and see us if you need any academic advice or guidance.

## Canterbury

Our offices are next to Santander Bank

## Open

Monday to Friday, 09.00-17.00
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T: 01227824016

## Medway

We are based in room G0-09, in the Gillingham Building and in room DB034, in the Drill Hall Library.

## Open

Monday to Friday, 09.00-17.00
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The Student Learning Advisory Service (SLAS) is part of the Unit for the Enhancement of Learning and Teaching (UELT)

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This leaflet has been produced in conjunction with sigma Network for Excellence in Mathematics and Statistics Support

## sigma $\Sigma$ <br> network for excellence in mathematics and statistics support

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Student Learning Advisory Service

## AT A GLANCE/ PHARMACY CALCULATIONS SERIAL DILUTIONS

Calculating the amount of a concentration needed to produce a final desired concentration and volume.


## Example 1

What volume of $20 \% \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution is required to make 500 mL of $5 \% \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution?

## Method

Step 1: Use $c_{1} \times v_{1}=c_{2} \times v_{2}$ percentages cancel out

$$
20(\%) \times x=5(\%) \times 500
$$

Step 2: Transpose for $x$ and solve

$$
x=\frac{5 \times 500}{20}=\mathbf{1 2 5 m L}
$$

## Example 2

What volume of $10 \% \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution is required to make 1.25 L of $0.05 \% \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution?

## Method

Step 1: Use $c_{1} \times v_{1}=c_{2} \times v_{2}$ percentages cancel out

$$
10(\%) \times x=0.05(\%) \times 1250
$$

Step 2: Transpose for $x$ and solve

$$
x=\frac{0.05 \times 1250}{10}=\mathbf{6 . 2 5 m L}
$$

## Example 3

What volume of 1 in $50 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution is required to make 450 mL of 1 in $2000 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution?

## Method

Step 1: Using $\mathrm{c}_{1} \times \mathrm{v}_{1}=\mathrm{c}_{2} \times \mathrm{v}_{2}$

$$
\frac{1}{50} \times x=\frac{1}{2000} \times 450
$$

Step 2: Simplify

$$
\frac{x}{50}=\frac{450}{2000}
$$

Step 3: Transpose for $x$ and solve

$$
x=\frac{450 \times 50}{2000}=\mathbf{1 1 . 2 5 m L}
$$

## Example 4

How much 1 in $40 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution should you use to make up 1200 mL of $0.04 \% \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution?

## Method

Step 1: Using $c_{1} \times v_{1}=c_{2} \times v_{2}$

$$
\frac{1}{40} \times x=\frac{0.04}{100} \times 1200
$$

Step 2: Simplify

$$
\frac{x}{40}=\frac{0.04 \times 1200}{100}
$$

Step 3: Transpose for $x$ and solve

$$
x=\frac{0.04 \times 1200 \times 40}{100}=\mathbf{1 9 . 2 m l}
$$

## Example 5

How much $0.5 \mathrm{~g} / 15 \mathrm{~mL}$ solution should you use to make 75 mL of 1 part in $400 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{v}$ solution?

## Method

Step 1: Use $c_{1} \times v_{1}=c_{2} \times v_{2}$

$$
\frac{0.5}{15} \times x=75 \times \frac{1}{400}
$$

Step 2: Simplify

$$
\frac{0.5 x}{15}=\frac{75}{400} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{x}{30}=\frac{75}{400}
$$

Step 3: Transpose for $x$ and solve

$$
x=\frac{75 \times 30}{400}=\mathbf{5 . 6 2 5 m L}
$$

## Q1

What volume of $15 \% \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution is required to make 1.4 L of $3 \%$ v/v solution?

## Q2

What volume of $5 \% \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution is required to make 125 mL of $0.25 \% \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution?

## Q3

What volume of $0.5 \% \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution is required to make 125 mL of 1 in $10,000 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution?

## Q4

How much $0.05 \% \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution is required to make 1200 L of $25 \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ solution?

## Q5

How much $200 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ solution is required to make up 80 mL of a $2 \% \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{v}$ solution?

## Answers

$\mathbf{Q 1}=280 \mathrm{~mL} . \mathrm{Q} 2=6.25 \mathrm{~mL} . \mathrm{Q} 3=2.5 \mathrm{~mL} . \mathbf{Q} 4=60 \mathrm{~L}$.
Q5 $=8 \mathrm{~mL}$.

