

RATIONAL NUMBER POEM File PDF

rational number poem is a creative way to explore and understand one of the fundamental concepts in mathematics through the art of poetry. Combining the logical precision of numbers with the expressive nature of poetic language, a rational number poem offers a unique lens to appreciate the elegance and beauty of rational numbers. Whether you're a student seeking to memorize the properties of rational numbers or a teacher aiming to make math more engaging, crafting a poem about rational numbers can be both educational and enjoyable. In this article, we delve into the meaning of rational numbers, explore how to write a compelling rational number poem, and provide examples to inspire your creativity.

Understanding Rational Numbers

What Are Rational Numbers?

Rational numbers are numbers that can be expressed as the quotient or fraction of two integers, where the denominator is not zero. In simple terms, any number that can be written in the form p/q , where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$, is a rational number. This includes whole numbers, fractions, and decimals that terminate or repeat.

Characteristics of Rational Numbers

Some key features of rational numbers include:

- They can be positive, negative, or zero.
- All integers are rational numbers because they can be written as a fraction with denominator 1 (e.g., $5 = 5/1$).
- Decimals that terminate (e.g., 0.75) or repeat periodically (e.g., 0.333?) are rational.
- The set of rational numbers is dense in the real numbers, meaning between any two real numbers, there exists a rational number.

Why Write a Rational Number Poem?

Making Math Engaging

Poetry transforms abstract mathematical ideas into vivid imagery and rhythmic patterns, making learning more engaging. A rational number poem can help students visualize the concept and remember key properties through memorable verses.

Enhancing Creativity and Understanding

Writing poems about rational numbers encourages creative thinking. It challenges learners to interpret mathematical ideas in expressive language, deepening their understanding and appreciation of math's beauty.

Educational Benefits

- Reinforces mathematical vocabulary and concepts.
- Aids memorization of properties and definitions.
- Provides an alternative approach to traditional learning.

How to Write a Rational Number Poem

Step 1: Identify the Key Concepts

Before starting your poem, list the main ideas you want to convey:

- Definition of rational numbers
- Properties of rational numbers
- Examples of rational numbers
- Differences from irrational numbers

Step 2: Choose a Poetic Style

Select a style that suits your message. Some options include:

- **Acrostic Poem:** Using the word "RATIONAL" as the starting letter of each line.
- **Rhyming Couplets:** Pairing lines that rhyme to create a flowing rhythm.
- **Free Verse:** Allowing more flexibility with rhythm and structure.

Step 3: Use Descriptive Language and Imagery

Incorporate vivid descriptions that relate to fractions, numbers, and mathematical concepts. For example:

- "Dividing apples into equal parts,"

- "A fraction's dance between numerator and denominator,"
- "Repeating decimals whispering in loops."

Step 4: Incorporate Mathematical Vocabulary

Use terms like numerator, denominator, fraction, quotient, decimal, rational, and irrational to reinforce learning.

Step 5: Revise and Personalize

Read your poem aloud, refine the rhythm, and ensure clarity. Add your personal touch or humor to make it memorable.

Sample Rational Number Poems

Poem 1: The Rational Number

In the world of numbers, I take my stand,

A fraction held in a steady hand.

P divided by Q, a simple phrase,

Expressed in parts, in countless ways.

Whole or decimal, I can be,

Repeating loops or ending free.

Positive or negative, I may appear,

A rational number, always clear.

Poem 2: The Rational Dance

Numerator and denominator twirl in tune,

Dancing to the rhythmic, mathematical rune.

Zero's in the mix, a neutral friend,

Numbers that with fractions blend.

Repeating decimals, a rhythmic beat,

Terminating or repeating, always neat.

Between the irrationals, I find my place,

A rational number's elegant grace.

Incorporating Rational Number Poems into Learning

Classroom Activities

- Poetry Writing Assignments: Encourage students to craft their own rational number poems.
- Poetry Readings: Host a math poetry day where students share their compositions.
- Creative Posters: Combine visual art with poetry to illustrate rational numbers.

Personal Projects

- Create a collection of rational number poems.
- Use poetry as a mnemonic device to memorize properties.
- Develop a classroom poetry anthology on mathematical concepts.

Conclusion

A rational number poem is more than just a creative exercise; it is a bridge between the logical rigor of mathematics and the expressive power of poetry. By translating the abstract properties of rational numbers into rhythmic, vivid language, learners can deepen their understanding and foster a lifelong appreciation for math's beauty. Whether used in classrooms or personal study, crafting and sharing rational number poems can turn complex concepts into memorable, meaningful experiences. Embrace the poetic side of mathematics, and let your words dance with numbers!

Rational Number Poem: An Innovative Fusion of Mathematics and Literature

In the realm of educational tools and creative expression, the concept of a rational number poem emerges as a captivating synthesis of mathematics and poetry. This inventive approach not only fosters a deeper understanding of rational numbers but also encourages artistic exploration, making it a compelling resource for educators, students, and poetry enthusiasts alike. In this comprehensive

review, we delve into the essence of rational number poems, their significance, construction techniques, educational benefits, and potential applications.

Understanding Rational Number Poems

What Are Rational Number Poems?

A rational number poem is a literary composition that encodes rational numbers—numbers expressible as a fraction of two integers—within poetic lines or structures. These poems utilize poetic devices, such as rhyme, rhythm, and meter, to represent, illustrate, or interpret rational numbers in a creative, memorable way.

Key Characteristics:

- **Mathematical Embedding:** The poem explicitly or implicitly references rational numbers, often through wordplay, numerical hints, or structural elements.
- **Educational Intent:** Designed to teach or reinforce the concept of rational numbers in an engaging format.
- **Artistic Expression:** Combines poetic artistry with mathematical precision, appealing to both the logical and creative faculties.

Historical Context and Inspiration

While the formal concept of a rational number poem is relatively modern, it draws inspiration from historical practices of mnemonic devices, mathematical poetry, and educational poetry. Early educators have long used poetic forms to make abstract concepts more accessible, and rational number poems represent a sophisticated evolution—merging precise numerical representation with lyrical beauty.

Constructing a Rational Number Poem

Creating an effective rational number poem requires a nuanced understanding of both mathematics and poetic techniques. Here's an in-depth look at the process:

Step 1: Selecting the Rational Numbers

Decide which rational numbers to feature. They can be:

- **Specific Examples:** For example, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $-\frac{5}{6}$.

- Sequences: Such as Farey sequences, continued fractions, or repeating decimals.
- Patterns or Sets: Rational numbers with particular properties, like unit fractions or fractions with denominators within a certain range.

Step 2: Encoding Numbers in Poetic Form

This involves translating the selected rational numbers into poetic elements:

- Numerator and Denominator: Could be represented through word counts, syllable counts, or specific letter counts.
- Sign (Positive/Negative): Indicated via words like "minus," "negative," or contextual cues.
- Decimal and Repeating Patterns: Embedded as rhythmic patterns, repetitions, or specific phrase structures.

Step 3: Employing Poetic Devices

To enhance memorability and aesthetic appeal, poets can incorporate:

- Rhyme schemes: Connecting lines with matching sounds.
- Meter and Rhythm: Aligning syllable counts to reflect the numerical properties.
- Repetition: Emphasizing recurring fractions or patterns.
- Metaphor and Imagery: Using visual or conceptual metaphors to embody the fractions.

Step 4: Finalizing the Poem

Refinement focuses on clarity, flow, and educational value. The final poem should:

- Clearly encode the rational numbers.
- Be engaging and memorable.
- Encourage exploration of the mathematical concepts involved.

Examples of Rational Number Poems

To illustrate, consider these simplified examples:

Example 1: The Half's Tale

One part of two, a simple view,

Dividing whole, in fractions true.

Half is fair, a gentle sway,

In every day, it guides our way.

Here, "one part of two" explicitly references $\frac{1}{2}$, and the poem uses rhyme and rhythm to make the concept memorable.

Example 2: Repeating Decimals in Verse

Three point one four, a pi of sorts,

Repeating patterns, in rhythmic courts.

In cycles that dance, endlessly spun,

Repeating decimals, never undone.

This poem hints at the repeating decimal $0.141414\dots$, forming a poetic narrative around the concept.

Educational Benefits of Rational Number Poems

Integrating poetry into mathematics education offers numerous advantages:

Enhances Memory Retention

Poetry's rhythmic and rhyming structures make complex concepts easier to remember. Rational number poems serve as mnemonic devices, aiding students in recalling fractions, decimal expansions, and properties.

Fosters Conceptual Understanding

By creatively representing rational numbers, students gain a deeper grasp of their structure, relationships, and properties. For example, understanding repeating decimals as representations of fractions becomes more intuitive when embedded within poetic verses.

Encourages Cross-Disciplinary Thinking

Combining math and literature promotes interdisciplinary learning, stimulating cognitive connections and fostering a love for both fields.

Develops Creativity and Critical Thinking

Creating rational number poems demands analytical skills to encode numbers effectively and artistic skills to craft engaging poetry. This process nurtures problem-solving, pattern recognition, and creative expression.

Applications and Use Cases

Educational Settings

- Classroom Activities: Teachers can craft and analyze rational number poems to reinforce lessons.
- Math Clubs and Competitions: As creative challenges, inspiring students to explore mathematical concepts poetically.
- Homework and Practice: Assignments that involve writing or interpreting rational number poems.

Publicity and Outreach

- Math Festivals: Showcasing poetic representations of rational numbers to engage broader audiences.
- Online Resources: Sharing collections of rational number poems to inspire learning communities.

Creative Writing and Poetry Workshops

- Exploring the intersection of math and poetry as a form of artistic expression.
- Developing personalized rational number poems as a form of mathematical storytelling.

Potential Challenges and Limitations

While rational number poems are innovative, they also present challenges:

- Complexity of Encoding: Accurately representing more complicated rational numbers can be difficult.
- Balancing Clarity and Artistic Merit: Ensuring the poem remains understandable without sacrificing poetic quality.

- Accessibility: Not all learners may find poetic approaches intuitive or engaging, requiring tailored strategies.

Future Directions and Innovations

The concept of rational number poems is ripe for expansion:

- Digital Interactive Poems: Apps that generate or decode rational number poems based on user input.
- Multilingual Versions: Translating these poems into various languages to broaden reach.
- Multimedia Integration: Combining audio, visual art, and poetry to enrich understanding.
- Educational Research: Studying the impact of poetic methods on mathematical comprehension.

Conclusion: A Harmonious Blend of Logic and Art

The rational number poem exemplifies a creative pedagogical approach that bridges the analytical precision of mathematics with the expressive beauty of poetry. Its capacity to make abstract concepts tangible, memorable, and engaging positions it as a valuable tool in modern education and artistic exploration. As educators and learners continue to seek innovative ways to understand and appreciate mathematics, rational number poems stand out as a testament to the power of interdisciplinary creativity where numbers sing and words dance in harmony.

Question What is a rational number poem? A rational number poem is a creative poetic piece that incorporates concepts or terminology related to rational numbers, making math engaging through poetry. **Answer** How can I write a poem about rational numbers? Start by highlighting features like fractions, decimals, and ratios, and use poetic devices to personify or illustrate how rational numbers work, making complex ideas more relatable. Why are rational number poems popular in math education? They make abstract concepts more accessible and fun, helping students visualize and understand rational numbers through creative expression. What are some examples of lines in a rational number poem? An example could be: 'Fractions dance in perfect harmony, sharing parts of a whole with clarity.' Can a rational number poem include real-life applications? Yes, it can illustrate how rational numbers are used in cooking, measurements, finance, and other everyday activities to make the poem more meaningful.

Related keywords: rational number, poem, mathematics poetry, number theory, math poem, algebra, fractions, number line, mathematical verse, rational expressions

CHEMISTRY WORKSHEET ATOMIC NUMBER AND MASS NUMBER

Chemistry worksheet atomic number and mass number are fundamental concepts in the study of chemistry that help students and enthusiasts understand the structure of atoms. These concepts are essential for grasping how elements are organized, how isotopes differ from each other, and how atomic properties influence chemical behavior. A well-designed chemistry worksheet focusing on atomic number and mass number serves as an excellent educational tool to reinforce these foundational ideas, making complex topics more accessible through practical exercises, clear explanations, and engaging activities.

Understanding Atomic Number and Mass Number

What is the Atomic Number?

The atomic number (denoted as Z) is a fundamental property of an element. It represents the number of protons present in the nucleus of an atom of that element. Since protons are positively charged particles, the atomic number essentially defines the element itself because each element has a unique number of protons.

- Determines the element's identity (e.g., Hydrogen has $Z=1$, Carbon $Z=6$).
- Impacts the element's chemical properties and reactivity.
- Defines the number of electrons in a neutral atom.

What is the Mass Number?

The mass number (denoted as A) refers to the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom's nucleus. Unlike the atomic number, which is unique for each element, the mass number can vary among isotopes of the same element.

- Calculates the approximate atomic mass of an isotope.
- Used to distinguish between different isotopes.
- Not a whole number for elements with naturally occurring isotopic mixtures, where average atomic mass is used instead.

Key Differences Between Atomic Number and Mass Number

Feature	Atomic Number (Z)	Mass Number (A)
Definition	Number of protons in an atom	Total number of protons and neutrons
Symbol	Z	A
Unique for each element	Yes	No (varies among isotopes)
Determines	Element identity	Isotope type

Using a Chemistry Worksheet to Learn Atomic Structure

A chemistry worksheet centered on atomic number and mass number provides structured exercises that enhance understanding through various activities such as:

- Identifying elements based on atomic number
- Calculating the number of neutrons in isotopes
- Determining the isotope symbol notation
- Matching isotopes to their atomic and mass numbers
- Understanding the concept of atomic mass as an average of isotopes

These activities help students master key concepts and develop problem-solving skills essential for advanced chemistry topics.

How to Calculate Atomic Number and Mass Number

Calculating Atomic Number

The atomic number is usually given or can be found on the periodic table. When not provided directly, it is often determined by:

- Looking at the element symbol (e.g., C for Carbon, atomic number 6)
- Using the periodic table
- Counting the number of protons in an atom if data is provided

Calculating Mass Number

The mass number can be calculated if the number of protons and neutrons are known:

Mass Number (A) = Number of Protons + Number of Neutrons

Alternatively, for a specific isotope, the notation is written as:

Element symbol with mass number: ^{12}C (Carbon-12)

where 12 indicates the mass number.

Isotopes and Their Significance in Chemistry

What are Isotopes?

Isotopes are variants of a particular chemical element that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons. This variation results in different mass numbers but similar chemical properties.

- Examples: Carbon-12 (^{12}C), Carbon-13 (^{13}C), and Carbon-14 (^{14}C).
- Some isotopes are stable, while others are radioactive.

Importance of Isotopes

Isotopes have practical applications in various fields:

- Radioactive dating (e.g., Carbon-14 dating in archaeology)
- Medical imaging and treatment (e.g., Radioisotopes in cancer therapy)
- Tracing chemical reactions in research
- Understanding atomic structure and nuclear physics

Practice Exercises for Students

To reinforce learning, a chemistry worksheet should include practice questions such as:

- Identify the atomic number and mass number of an element given its isotope notation (e.g., $^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}$).
- Calculate the number of neutrons in the isotope ^7_3Li , given that Lithium's atomic number is 3.
- Write the isotope notation for an atom with 11 protons and 12 neutrons.
- Determine whether a given isotope is stable or radioactive based on its atomic and mass numbers.
- Compare two isotopes of the same element and discuss how their properties differ.

Answers to these questions help students develop confidence and deepen their understanding of atomic concepts.

Visual Aids and Diagrams in the Worksheet

Incorporating visual elements enhances comprehension:

- Diagrams of atomic structure highlighting protons, neutrons, and electrons.
- Periodic table with atomic numbers and isotopic information.

- Charts showing common isotopes of key elements.
- Visual comparisons between isotopes to illustrate differences in neutrons.

Such visuals make abstract concepts more tangible and facilitate better retention.

Additional Resources and Study Tips

Students seeking to excel in understanding atomic number and mass number should consider:

- Using periodic tables effectively, noting atomic numbers and isotopic masses.
- Practicing calculations with real data from elements and isotopes.
- Engaging in hands-on activities, such as building atom models.
- Utilizing online interactive quizzes and simulations for practice.

Consistent practice with a variety of problems enhances mastery and prepares students for higher-level chemistry topics.

Conclusion

A comprehensive chemistry worksheet on atomic number and mass number is an invaluable educational resource that reinforces core atomic concepts vital for understanding the nature of matter. By exploring definitions, differences, calculations, and practical applications, learners gain a solid foundation in atomic structure. Integrating visual aids, practice exercises, and real-world examples within the worksheet makes learning engaging and effective. Mastery of these concepts not only prepares students for exams but also deepens their appreciation of the intricate building blocks of the universe, paving the way for success in advanced chemistry and related sciences.

Chemistry Worksheet Atomic Number and Mass Number: An In-Depth Exploration

In the realm of chemistry, understanding the fundamental building blocks of matter is essential for grasping how elements interact, form compounds, and underpin the universe itself. Among the foundational concepts are the atomic number and mass number, which serve as key identifiers and descriptors of atoms. These numerical values not only facilitate the classification of elements but also underpin various calculations and models within atomic physics and chemistry. This article offers a comprehensive review of these concepts, exploring their definitions, significance, differences, and applications, while providing an analytical perspective on their roles in chemical education and research.

Understanding Atomic Number and Mass Number: Definitions and Significance

What is the Atomic Number?

The atomic number, symbolized as Z , is a fundamental property of an element that specifies the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom. Since protons carry a positive charge, the atomic number directly determines the element's identity. For example, all atoms with an atomic number of 6 are carbon atoms, while those with an atomic number of 8 are oxygen atoms.

Significance of the Atomic Number:

- Element Identification: The atomic number uniquely identifies an element; no two different elements share the same atomic number.
- Periodic Table Organization: Elements are arranged in order of increasing atomic number, which structures the periodic table and reflects periodic trends.
- Chemical Properties: The atomic number influences an atom's electron configuration, dictating its chemical reactivity, bonding behavior, and valency.

What is the Mass Number?

The mass number, denoted as A , represents the total number of nucleons (protons and neutrons) in an atom's nucleus. Unlike the atomic number, which is fixed for each element, the mass number can vary within the same element, leading to different isotopes.

Significance of the Mass Number:

- Isotope Identification: Variations in the mass number give rise to isotopes, which are atoms of the same element with different neutron counts.
- Mass Calculations: The mass number is used to approximate the atomic mass of an isotope, which is vital for calculations in stoichiometry and nuclear chemistry.
- Radioactivity and Stability: The ratio of neutrons to protons (reflected in the mass number) influences nuclear stability and the likelihood of radioactive decay.

Distinguishing Between Atomic Number and Mass Number: Key Differences

Understanding the differences between atomic number and mass number is crucial for students and professionals alike. Below are the primary distinctions:

Aspect	Atomic Number (Z)	Mass Number (A)
--------	-----------------------	---------------------

|-----|-----|-----|

| Definition | Number of protons in the nucleus | Total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus |

| Units | No units; a count | No units; a count |

| Fixed for an element | Yes | No; varies with isotopes |

| Determines | Element identity | Isotope identity |

| Affects | Chemical properties | Nuclear properties and atomic mass |

Additional insights:

- Since the atomic number determines the element, changing Z results in a different element altogether.
- The mass number can vary within the same element, leading to different isotopes with distinct physical properties.

Calculating Atomic Mass and Isotopic Composition

The Role of Isotopes in Atomic Mass Calculations

While the atomic mass listed on the periodic table is a weighted average, individual isotopes have specific masses approximately equal to their mass numbers. Understanding isotopic composition is essential for applications in:

- Radiometric dating
- Medical imaging
- Nuclear energy

Calculating Atomic Mass:

The atomic mass of an element is calculated as the weighted average of the masses of its naturally occurring isotopes:

$\sum$

$$\text{Atomic mass} = \sum (\text{fractional abundance of isotope} \times \text{mass of isotope})$$

$$\]$$

For example, chlorine has two main isotopes:

- Chlorine-35 (mass number 35, abundance ~75%)
- Chlorine-37 (mass number 37, abundance ~25%)

The average atomic mass:

$$\]$$

$$(0.75 \times 35) + (0.25 \times 37) = 26.25 + 9.25 = 35.5 \text{ amu}$$

$$\]$$

This explains why chlorine's atomic mass appears as approximately 35.5 amu on the periodic table.

Implications for Chemical and Physical Properties

Isotopic differences influence physical properties such as:

- Atomic weight
- Spectral lines
- Nuclear stability

In chemical reactions, isotopic substitution can lead to subtle effects, such as isotope effects, affecting reaction rates and mechanisms.

Using Atomic Number and Mass Number in Practice

Notation and Representation

Atoms are commonly represented using nuclear notation:

$$\]$$

$$^A_Z\text{X}$$

\]

Where:

- X is the chemical symbol
- Z is the atomic number
- A is the mass number

For example, an isotope of carbon with 6 protons and 7 neutrons is written as:

\[

$^{13}_{6}\text{C}$

\]

This notation succinctly conveys the isotope's identity and composition.

Determining Neutron Number

Given the atomic number and mass number, the neutron count can be calculated:

\[

$\text{Number of neutrons} = A - Z$

\]

Using the previous example:

\[

$7 = 13 - 6$

\]

Understanding neutron numbers is critical in analyzing nuclear stability and decay processes.

Applications in Radioactive Decay and Nuclear Reactions

- Radioactive isotopes are characterized by unstable nuclei with specific neutron-to-proton ratios.
- Nuclear reactions often involve changes in the mass and atomic numbers, such as in nuclear fission or fusion.
- Detection and measurement of isotopes rely on their unique atomic and mass numbers.

Educational and Practical Importance of the Worksheet Approach

Using worksheets to teach atomic number and mass number enhances comprehension through active engagement. They often include exercises such as:

- Filling in atomic and mass numbers for different isotopes
- Calculating neutrons and protons
- Converting between notation forms
- Interpreting atomic data for element identification

Benefits of such worksheets include:

- Reinforcing theoretical knowledge
- Developing problem-solving skills
- Preparing students for laboratory and exam scenarios
- Facilitating deeper understanding of atomic structure

Advanced Topics and Contemporary Research

Beyond foundational concepts, modern research in nuclear physics and chemistry explores:

- Superheavy elements: Atoms with extremely high atomic and mass numbers, often synthesized in laboratories.
- Isotope enrichment: Techniques to increase the proportion of specific isotopes for medical or industrial use.
- Nuclear medicine: Utilization of radioactive isotopes (e.g., technetium-99m) for diagnostics and treatment.
- Nuclear stability theories: Models predicting the stability and decay pathways based on neutron-proton ratios.

These advanced topics demonstrate how the understanding of atomic and mass numbers continues to evolve, impacting technology and medicine.

Conclusion: The Integral Role of Atomic and Mass Numbers in Chemistry

The concepts of atomic number and mass number are cornerstones of atomic theory and chemistry. They serve as precise identifiers for elements and isotopes, underpin calculations in stoichiometry, and inform our understanding of nuclear phenomena. As educational tools, worksheets that focus on these numbers cultivate critical thinking and foundational knowledge, essential for any aspiring chemist, physicist, or researcher. Recognizing their distinctions and applications enhances our comprehension of matter at its most fundamental level and underscores the intricate beauty of the atomic world.

In summary, mastery of atomic and mass numbers is not merely academic but vital for advancing scientific inquiry, technological innovation, and practical applications across multiple disciplines.

QuestionAnswer What is the atomic number of an element? The atomic number of an element is the number of protons found in the nucleus of an atom of that element. How is the mass number of an atom different from its atomic number? The mass number is the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom's nucleus, whereas the atomic number only counts the protons. Why is the atomic number important in identifying elements? Because each element has a unique atomic number, it serves as the primary identifier for distinguishing one element from another. Can the mass number of an atom change? Yes, the mass number can change due to the addition or removal of neutrons, resulting in different isotopes of the same element. How do you calculate the atomic number and mass number from an element's symbol? The atomic number is usually written as a subscript before the symbol, and the mass number as a superscript. For example, in ${}^2_1\text{H}$, 1 is the atomic number and 2 is the mass number. What is an isotope, and how is it related to atomic and mass numbers? An isotope is an atom of the same element with the same atomic number but a different mass number due to varying neutrons. Why are isotopes of an element chemically similar? Because isotopes have the same number of protons and electrons, they exhibit similar chemical behavior despite differences in mass. How can understanding atomic and mass numbers help in scientific studies? It helps in identifying elements and their isotopes, understanding nuclear reactions, and calculating atomic weights for chemical calculations.

Related keywords: atomic number, mass number, isotopes, protons, neutrons, electrons, atomic structure, periodic table, atomic mass, element symbols

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