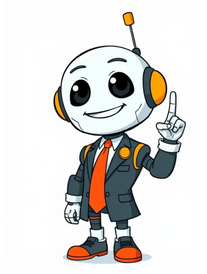
Click to verify



========== Not exactly two plus two equals four, but another formula: 2H + O = H2O in Arabic reads هـ2او هـ2. Do all elements have a transcription then? Wikipedia states the Latin version (Cr, Se...). Can one use و for addition? Actually, chemical elements have their own symbols and transcriptions in Arabic, so Oxygen is أ, and Hydrogen is يد. So the formula is written like this: 2H2 + O2 → 2H2O in Arabic. It seems interesting that people who learn chemistry in Arabic would still write formulas in English, but there was a time when it was taught in Arabic, so they learned to read and write chemical formulas like this: وThe water molecule is made of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. The word for oasis is واحة. It might be funny because the Latin word (Kalium) comes from Arabic: al-qaalya. The formula for Sodium Carbonate is also written in a unique way: كربونات الصوديوم. When reading the formula 2H2 + O2 → 2H2O, one needs to know how to pronounce the numbers and symbols in Arabic. On a standard keyboard, typing with a mix of Arabic letters and numbers turns the text right-to-left. In mathematics and chemistry textbooks, it is conventional to write equations to-right or right-to-left depending on the country.Using Latin Letters with Arabic Numerals: A Mixed Equation Challenge ========== As we delve into equations, particularly in Math and Chem, we often find ourselves wondering about the direction of writing. In Arab countries, the direction is kept as LTR (left-to-right), whereas in schools, it was previously used from right-to-left for equations. The use of Arabic numerals adds another layer to this discussion. We can see that they follow the same order as in Europe, left-to-right. However, when it comes to combining them with Arabic letters and other symbols, there's a common misconception about their placement. Some assume that using Latin letters for chemical elements, such as 1, 2, 3, would result in a left-to-right arrangement, while using Arabic numerals and letters together would follow the right-to-left direction. However, this is not entirely accurate. The answer lies in the display settings on your PC. If you have not activated the Arabic language and numerals from the Control Panel, Regional Settings, Numbers, you will not be able to see the correct representation of these symbols. This brings us to a crucial point: when working with equations that involve both Arabic and Latin characters, it's essential to consider the context in which they are displayed. Some countries may use Arabic script for their language but employ Latin-based symbols in scientific fields like Math, Physics, and Chemistry. Fortunately, there is a third option available. By adjusting your local settings to display numbers based on the context, you can see them correctly, whether they appear as "Arabic Numbers" or "Indian Numbers."Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies ========== Although using Arabic symbols and formulaes in mathematics, physics, chemistry etc will not get you very far, as they are not very distinct from each other Aydin Actually, Arabic handles mathematics quite well using an Arabic script. I agree with you though, regarding Chemistry. It's not efficient to translate all those symbols when the whole world has agreed on a specific set. One set of symbols should be as good as any that's why chemistry is almost always taught using the same Latin symbols used in all other languages. The pic shows the graph of a parabolic curve of the following function: y= 3x2 + 6 Your parabola is upside down, which is not correct according to your formula. It should be y=-3x²+6 then. In Arabic, would that be: ٦+٢س٣-=ع؟The ٢ must be raised, of course. How would you write roots or the binomial transformations when we use a and b in English and not x and y Wikipedia has an article about it, but not very informative for our problem here. The formula for one molecule of water is H2O. Yours is for two molecules of water I dropped chemsitry last year , bu I can tell you is that you have to adjust the formula so that there are as many molecules on either side: 2H2 + O2 → 2H2O 4H + 2O → 4H+2O the H molecule exists twice, add a 2 before it, you'll get 4 the O molecule exists twice, no need to adjust it the element H2O is correct but not adjusted to the basic material yet putting a 2 before it haves you multiplied every molecular: 2xH2 + 2xO = 2H2O To me, the formula looks all right. But maybe there's some bug in it and I'm just too blind to see it Originally posted by Whodunit Your parabola is upside down which is not correct according to your formula It should be y=-3x²+6 then That's right but really I didn't care about what graph or what equation to quote I just wanted to give an example of how equations are written in Arabic and how we draw the Normal Coordinates System in the same direction as in English i.e. we don't inverse the direction of the abcissa axes that was my motivation to draw the pic Furthermore THE GRAPH DOES NOT REPRESENT A PARABOLIC CURVE AT ALL cause I used an egg-like shape from the Paint program and I cut it to form a parabola-like curve Am not that bad in Math Am not that bad in Math I've never questioned that However what about my last questions about roots and binomials Another things just occured to me How do you write sine cosine tangent etc. in Arabic Are these terms possibleHelium's dual nature: a contrast between scientific and lay understanding ========== In recent years, we've been exposed to dire media reports about the depletion of global coal and oil reserves. However, another key non-renewable resource is being neglected - helium. This inert, odourless, monatomic element is commonly known for making balloons float and voices squeak when inhaled. Nevertheless, as a scientist, one would know that helium is also a part of the universe's composition, with a quarter of its matter being comprised of this element. It seems that there's no strong contrast intended between these two perspectives, but rather an understanding that lies on different levels. For many people, helium is simply the substance that makes balloons float and voices squeak, without any further knowledge about its chemical properties or role in the universe. The passage suggests that there may be a difference between how scientists view helium versus how laypeople perceive it. The scientist's view emphasizes helium's chemical properties, such as being an inert monatomic molecule, whereas the layperson's view is more superficial and focuses on its practical applications. However, if you read the passage as two separate sentences, it becomes clear that there isn't a strong contrast between the scientific and lay perspectives. Both views are presented without any intentional contradiction or emphasis on their differences. Regarding your question about "chemical pregnancy", I couldn't find any information that matches this specific term. However, I believe you might be looking for the term "embarazo químico", which is a translation of "chemical pregnancy" in Spanish. This term refers to an early miscarriage or an incomplete pregnancy that may not develop properly. In terms of synonyms, "mechanicalwise" and "chemicalwise" could be used interchangeably to describe obtaining something through chemical means.A paper company produces up to two kinds of product: cellulose pulp made mechanically and cellulose pulp made chemically. The gross profit per tonne of cellulose pulp produced mechanically is estimated to be 1,000 monetary units, while the gross profit for cellulose pulp produced chemically is estimated to be 3,000 monetary units. ==========The pronunciation of chemical formulas is often a matter of debate, with some arguing that they should be read letter by letter, while others claim that it's better to use the names of the elements and compounds as written. ========== Haitch - two - ess - oh - fourThe pronunciation of complex molecules and chemical formulas is a topic of interest for many, including the writer. The writer acknowledges uncertainty regarding how to pronounce additional water molecules in minerals with a formula ending in .3H2O or bracketed multiple groups. For example, the writer lists common compounds like NaCl (En-AY-SEE-EL), potassium chloride; H2S (AICH-TWO-ESS), hydrogen sulfide; and NaOH (En-AY-OH-AICH), sodium hydroxide. They also discuss larger molecules, which are unlikely to be stated as their letters individually. The writer provides guidance on how to pronounce formulas in English, including those with leading numbers or brackets. For instance, the formula CnH2nOn is read as cee aitch two cee oh n, and CH2O.n is pronounced rapidly, followed by a pause before saying "n." The writer suggests that these pauses are represented by dots to indicate where individual letters and numbers should be emphasized. They also address the pronunciation of complex reactions like nH2O+nCO2-->-(CH2O)n-+nO2. In this case, the writer recommends reading it aloud as if spelling out a word.Ca(OH)2 and Cr(NO3)3 Formula Reading Explained ========== I might say "en times" when referring to the mathematics formula, but here I'll clarify how to read these chemical formulas out loud. We spell words out here without using text abbreviations like u instead of you. Our standard forms for capitalization and punctuation also apply. For example, Ca(OH)2 is pronounced as "Ca-A [slight pause] O-H two," where Calcium has one atom. Similarly, Pb(C2 H3 O2 )4 is said as "Pb [short pause] C two, H three, O two [short pause] four." Pronouncing chemical formulas can be tricky due to the presence of numbers in the subscripts. It's essential to note that saying these out loud may cause misunderstandings. Hence, it's always better to have them written down for everyone to see. When spoken correctly, however, anyone will understand what you're referring to - like Ca(OH)2 -> C-A [slight pause] O-H two (Calcium hydroxide), or Pb(C2 H3 O2 )4 -> P-B[short pause] C two,H three, O two [short pause]four (Lead four acetate). In more complex formulas, where there are multiple subscripts greater than 1, it's less common to attempt reading them aloud. Instead, we use a common name for the chemical and write down its formula. Last edited: Feb 26, 2017 When I was in school, we used a peculiar way of pronouncing chemical formulas with subscripts. We'd say "whole twice" or "whole thrice" for numbers like 2 and 3, respectively. So, Ca(OH)2 would become "Ca [pause] OH whole twice," where the parentheses indicate the subscript 2. The same applied to Cr(NO3)3. However, it seems that native English speakers don't use this form when reading out loud. I was taught this way of pronouncing chemical formulas, but now I know that it's not commonly used in everyday conversation. In a teaching setting, it's essential to consider the background knowledge of students. If they're unfamiliar with certain concepts, it's best to either write the formula on the board and explain its components or simply refer to the compound by its name and provide the formula for those who are interested in looking it up later. ==========