## Phys 110

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Read the book Think!

Ask questions
Attend the tutorials Information is key
No pain no gain ©

## Important Information

- اسم الكتاب: Edition $/ 8^{\text {th }}$ Fundamentals of physics, by Halliday \& Resnick في مكتبة خوارزم تصوير أول 10 فصول لعدم توفر النسخة في المكتبات) - توزيع المنهج: (موجود بالموقع) (الفصول 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-9) - توزيع الدرجات:

الدوري الاول 30 درجه + 3 درجات بونس (الفصول 1-2-3-3) نصفي 30 درجه + 30 درجات بوري بونس (الفصول 4-5-6)
النعائي 40 درجه + 4 درجاجات بونس ( درجا بـميع الفصول)

- أهداف المنهـج علي موقع المنسقة - مواعيد الاختبارات وأماكنـها تحدد لاحقاً من قبل الشؤون التعليميه وستعلن في موقع المنسقه في حينه - نظام الحضور والغياب هو نفس نظام الجامعه - يمنع عملية التحويل والتنقل بين الشعب إلا لظروف قاهرة -ضرورة مراجعة موقع المنسقه (الته (hfarhan.kau.edu.sa ) بشـوكل مستمر - محاضرات حلول التمارين (السـكاشـن) ستعقد يومياً من السـاعه 12-1 ما ما عدا يوم الاربعاء
 والغرف) (شعبتنا الأحد 12-1). -ضرورة طباعة التمارين من الموقع وضرورة حلّها قبل الحضور لمحاضرة السيكشـن ومناقشتـبا.


## Chapter 1

Measurements

## Objectives

After this lecture you should be able to...
Differentiate $\longrightarrow$ Between base and derived quantities
Explain $\longrightarrow$ Standards of measurements
Define $\longrightarrow$ The International system of units
Convert $\longrightarrow$ Units using the chain-link method
Apply $\longleftrightarrow$ The scientific notation to numbers

## Physical Quantities

Physics is based on measurement of Physical Quantities.
For example: length, time, mass, temperature, pressure.


Assumed to be independent of each other.

Length, mass and time.

## Derived quantities

Defined in terms of base quantities via equations.

$$
\text { Velocity }=\frac{\text { Length }}{\text { Time }}
$$

## Physical Quantities



## The International System of Units (SI)

Based on the General Conference on Weight and Measurements In 1971.

| Base <br> Quantities | Physical <br> Quantity | Name of <br> Unit | Abbreviation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Mass | Kilogram | $\mathbf{K g}$ |  |
| Units of base <br> quantities | Length | Meter | $\mathbf{m}$ |
| Standards of <br> base quantities | Temperature | Kelvin | K |

## Standards of Base Quantities



Length:
A meter is the length of the path traveled by Light in a vacuum during a time interval of
1/299792458 of a second.


Time:
A Second is the time taken by 9192631770 oscillations of the light (of specified wavelength) emitted by cesium-133 atom.


Mass:
A kilogram is the mass of a paltinum-irradium cylinder 3.9 cm in height and diameter kept near Paris.

## Scientific Notations

For large or small numbers

## $>3560000000.0 \mathrm{~m}=3.56 \times 10$ <br> $>0.00000492 \mathrm{~s}=4.92 \times 10 \mathrm{~s}$

## Scientific Notations

- Example

Express 0.00592 in scientific notation.
a) $5.92 \times 10^{3}$
b) $5.92 \times 10^{-3}$
c) $5.92 \times 10^{-2}$
d) $5.92 \times 10^{-5}$
e) $5.92 \times 10^{5}$

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## Scientific Notations

Using prefixes

nano micro milli centi desi n $\mu$ m c d deka hecto kilo mega giga da h k M G $3.56 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{~m} \quad$ giga $\rightarrow \mathrm{G} \quad 3.56 \mathrm{Gm}$

$$
4.92 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~s}=4.92 \mu \mathrm{~s}
$$

## Conversion between units

## Chain-link conversion

Convert 2 min to s?

$$
1 \mathrm{~min}=60 s
$$

$\frac{1 \mathrm{~min}}{1 \mathrm{~min}}=\frac{60 s}{1 \mathrm{~min}}$
$\Rightarrow$

Conversion factor: is the ratio of units that equal unity
$2 \mathrm{~min} \times \frac{60 \mathrm{~s}}{1 \mathrm{~min}}=120 \mathrm{~s}$

## Unit Conversion

- Example

A section of a river can be approximated as a rectangle that is 20 m wide and 30 m long. Express the area of this river in square kilometers.
a) $600 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$
b) $6 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$
c) $6 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~km}^{2}$
d) $6 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~km}^{2}$
e) $6 \times 10^{+4} \mathrm{~km}^{2}$

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## Unit Conversion

- Example

Consider each of the following comparisons between various time units. Which one of these comparisons is false?
a) $84600 \mathrm{~s}=1$ day
b) $1 \mathrm{~h}>3000 \mathrm{~s}$
c) $1 \mathrm{~ns}>1000 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
d) $1 \mathrm{~s}=1000 \mathrm{~ms}$
e) $1 \mathrm{y}=5.26 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~h}$

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The End


