

Units

Metric system or SI *Système International d'Unités*

1) Length [m]
 1983: The meter is the length of the path traveled by light in vacuum during a time interval of $\frac{1}{299\,792\,458}$ s

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If $L = 1\text{m}$
 $T = \frac{1}{299\,792\,458}\text{ s}$

$$c = \frac{L}{T} = \frac{1\text{m}}{\frac{1}{299\,792\,458}\text{ s}} = 299\,792\,458\text{ m/s}$$

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2) Time
 1967: The second is the duration of 9192 631 770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between 2 levels of ground state of cesium atom (atomic clock)

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3) Mass
 - defined based on prototype kilogram made of special platinum-iridium
 - kept in International Bureau of Weights in France

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7 independent base units

length [m]	Ampere [A]	electric current
time [s]	Kelvin [K]	temperature
mass [kg]	mole [mol]	amount of a substance
	candela [cd]	luminosity

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	tera	10^4
	mega	10^6
→	kilo	10^3
	hecto	10^2
	deca	10^1
—	deci	10^{-1}
	centi	10^{-2}
	mili	10^{-3}
	micro	10^{-6}
	nano	10^{-9}
	pico	10^{-12}

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- scientific notation prefers you to write 420 000 as $4.2 \cdot 10^5$
 - significant figures
 What is Earth's circumference?
 $2\pi R_E$ $R_E = 6.37 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$
 $\rightarrow \pi = 3.14159\dots$

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- if * or / 2 numbers the answer should have the number of significant figures as the least accurate number
 $2.3 \cdot 1.45$
 $\frac{1.248}{1.25454}$
 - if + or -

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Problem solving (IDEN)
 1) Interpret: what am I being asked?
 2) Develop: what's my plan? draw figure out the gaus to use
 3) Evaluate: do the math
 4) Assess: does my answer make any sense?

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Example
 Earthquake generated tsunamis are so devastating because the entire ocean, from surface to bottom participates in the wave motion. For such waves the wave speed is given by $v = \sqrt{gh}$ where $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ is the acceleration due to gravity.

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h is the depth of the ocean. Determine a tsunami's speed in ocean with a depth of 3 km.
 1) Interpret $h = 3 \text{ km} = 3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}$
 $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$
 2) Develop $v = ?$
 $v = \sqrt{gh}$

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3) Evaluate
 $v = \sqrt{3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m} \cdot 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}$
 $= 171 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
 4) Assess
 $v = \frac{171 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ s}} = \frac{171 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ km}}{\frac{1}{3600} \text{ h}} \approx 615 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$

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$$v = \frac{615 \text{ km}}{h} = \frac{615 \cdot \frac{1}{1.6} \text{ miles}}{h} = 384 \text{ miles/h}$$

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Motion in a straight line
 The study of motion without regard to its cause \rightarrow kinematics
 - the simplest case - object moving in a straight line

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Average motion

- you drive 15 minutes to a pizza place 10 km away, grab your pizza & return home in another 15 min
- you traveled 20 km, trip took 30 min

Average speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} = \frac{20 \text{ km}}{1/2 \text{ h}} = 40 \text{ km/h}$

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- to describe your motion more precisely we introduce:

- x - gives your position at any time t
- Δx - displacement or net change in position

$\Delta x = x_2 - x_1$ x_2 is the ending point
 x_1 is the starting point

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Average velocity

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\text{displacement}}{\text{time interval}} = 0 \text{ km/h}$$

$t_1 = 0$ $x_1 = 0$???
 $t_2 = 30$ $x_2 = 0$ Why

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