

kg

lbs

Units (of measurement) – a standard amount of physical quantity.

CM M MM VA KM In physics, measurements must be expressed in their <u>STAN DARD</u> units.

INches

These units can be expressed by symbols.

IE:

QUANTITY	UNIT	SYMBOL
MASS	Kilograms	Kg
LENGTH	meters	m
TIME	Seconds	S

When we are dealing with questions with different units than the base unit we

desire, we must <u>CONVERT</u> the units.

SOME IMPORTANT MEASUREMENTS TO REMEMBER...

MASS	LENGTH	TIME	
1kg = 1000 g	1m = 100cm	1 minute = 60 seconds	
	1 cm = 10 mm	1 hour = 60 minutes	
	1km = 1000m	1 day = 24 hours	
a) .40 cm =	m c) 590 s	seconds = $9.83$ mins	
b) 350 g = 003	kg d) 0,33	km = <u>330</u> m	
1000	X I(	700	

In our study of motion, we will be working with quantities which will require more than a simple conversion. Velocity of vehicles, for example, is often measured with units. If we want to convert KM/H velocity to M/S for instance, we must do \_ steps. **EXAMPLES**: Justin Bieber was driving his mini-van to a friend's house. He was travelling 60 km/h. How fast was Bieber driving in m/s? What do we NEED to know first? How many meters in a km? \_ =360t $n \times 60$ How many seconds in an hour? 60 000m 100 km/h in m/s? 2 m/s in km/h? Km 3600 K Tar



## SCIENTIFIC NOTATION

Sometimes in Physics we work with very big numbers or very small numbers. Scientific Notation makes working with these numbers easier.



# Try it Out!

	Scientific Notation:
23,000,000	
55,555,000,000,000	
900	
0.000000044	
0.006	
0.0000000000000008	

	Back to non-Scientific Notation:	
3.05 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>		
8.8 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>		
2.1 x 10 <sup>-11</sup>		
$1.23 \times 10^3$		
8.8 x 10 <sup>9</sup>		

## SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

Significant figures are important because they tell you how accurate your data is! There are a few rules in determining what numbers are 'significant' and which are not:

•	Any number that is	is
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• Any \_\_\_\_\_\_ that is \_\_\_\_\_\_two numbers (204) is \_\_\_\_\_\_they are part of what makes the number...

SO...123, 409 and 999 all have THREE significant figures.

- Any zero that is \_\_\_\_\_\_ numbers is \_\_\_\_\_\_ ALWAYS. (0.00043 has TWO significant figures)
- Any zero that is \_\_\_\_\_\_ numbers is only \_\_\_\_\_\_ if there is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

SO...10,000 miles has 1 significant figure (the 1), yet 10,000.00 has 7 significant figures (the 1 and all the zeroes). 10,000 can only be assumed accurate to the tenthousand, whereas 10,000.00 is accurate to the hundredth.

• When you write numbers in scientific notation, only the

	(the 'times') are		
considered	Any numbers		
the "x" are			

SO...5.4 x  $10^6$  has two significant figures (5 and 4). 407 x  $10^{-9}$  has three significant figures (4, 0 and 7).

## TRY IT OUT!

	# OF SIG FIGS	SIG FIGS ARE
100		
100.0		
100.00		
444.440		
7.7 x 10 <sup>-10</sup>		
405		

Some of the following numbers have more than two significant figures. Round each of these to two significant figures. Place your answer in the box provided. For those numbers with two or fewer significant digits, place an "X" in the box.

9,000	105.2	
89.235	985.12	

#### **Rules: Mathematical Operations**

• In **addition** and **subtraction**, the result is rounded off so that it has the same number of digits as the measurement having the fewest decimal places (counting from left to right)

100 (3 sig. figs.) + 23.643 (5 sig. figs.) = 123.643 This should be rounded to 124 (3 sig. figs.)

• In **multiplication** and **division**, the result should be rounded off so as to have the same number of significant figures as in the component with the least number of significant figures

 $3.0 (2 \text{ sig. figs.}) \times 12.60 (4 \text{ sig. figs.}) = 37.8000$ This should be rounded to 38 (2 sig. figs.)

#### EXAMPLES:

Complete the following arithmetic operations and express the answer with the correct number of significant figures. Place your answer in the box provided.

