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| 1 | Science Skills | IB Physics Content Guide |

# Big Ideas

* Units are an arbitrary construct invented by humans to communicate quantitative measurements
* All units can be made up of the 7 Fundamental SI Units
* Metric prefixes and scientific notation can be used to make large or small values easier to communicate
* Units can cancel out when being divided by like units
* Unit analysis can be used to determine the validity of a formula or determine the unit of an unknown solution
* No measurement or calculation from measurement is exact. There is a certain range of uncertainty

# Content Objectives

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| 1.2 – Units |  |
| I can describe the difference between quantitative and qualitative observations |  |  |  |
| I can identify the 7 Fundamental SI units |  |  |  |
| I can define and give an example of a derived unit |  |  |  |
| I can represent fractional units with negative exponents |  |  |  |
| I can convert metric units between prefixes |  |  |  |

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| 1.3 – Dimensional Analysis |  |
| I can convert fraction units and exponential units using Dimensional Analysis |  |  |  |
| I can use dimensional analysis to verify a formula |  |  |  |
| I can use dimensional analysis to determine the units for a solution |  |  |  |
| I can represent large and small numbers using scientific notation |  |  |  |
| I can compare quantities by orders of magnitude |  |  |  |

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| 1.4 – Uncertainty |  |
| I can define and compare the terms precision and accuracy |  |  |  |
| I can define and compare random and systematic error |  |  |  |
| I can report a measurement to the appropriate level of precision (decimal places) |  |  |  |
| I can report a measurement with the proper uncertainty for the instrumentation used |  |  |  |
| I can determine the number of significant digits in a reported value |  |  |  |

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| 1.5 – Uncertainty in Calculations |  |
| I can calculate the uncertainty of an average taken from repeated measurements |  |  |  |
| I can define and calculate absolute, fractional, and percent uncertainty |  |  |  |
| I can determine the uncertainty when adding or subtracting two numbers |  |  |  |
| I can determine the uncertainty when multiplying or dividing two numbers |  |  |  |
| 1 | Science Skills | Shelving Guide |

List the seven fundamental base units and their abbreviations:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unit | Abbreviation |
| Length |  |  |
| Mass |  |  |
| Time |  |  |
| Electric Current |  |  |
| Temperature |  |  |
| Amount of Substance |  |  |
| Luminous Intensity |  |  |

Metric Prefixes – List the unit prefixes in their appropriate decimal position



### Dimensional Analysis

Convert the following:

20 mi hr-1 🡪 m s-1

0.0007 km2 🡪 m2

Determine the units for Q:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Q = mc ΔT | m (mass) | kg |
| c (specific heat) | J kg-1 K-1 |
| ΔT (change in temp) | K |

### Error and Measurements

Define the following terms:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Precision | Accuracy |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Random Error | Systematic Error |
|  |  |

Record the rules for recording measurements to the proper precision and uncertainty:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Measurement Precision | Measurement Uncertainty |
| Analog |  |  |
| Digital |  |  |

*\*the precision in the measurement and uncertainty MUST match*

### Significant Digits

|  |
| --- |
| 1. *All zeros between non-zero digits are significant*
 |
| 1. *Filler zeros to the left of an understood decimal place are not significant.*
 |
| 1. *Filler zeros to the right of a decimal place are not significant.*
 |
| 1. *All non-filler zeros to the right of a decimal place are significant.*
 |

IB grading will award full credit for answers within 1 significant digit of the actual so **round to 3 significant digits**

### Uncertainty

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Absolute Uncertainty: | *Data Booklet Equations:* |
| If: $y=a\pm b$Then: $∆y=∆a+∆b$ |  |
| Fractional Uncertainty: |
| If: $y=\frac{ab}{c}$Then: $\frac{∆y}{y}=\frac{∆a}{a}+\frac{∆b}{b}+\frac{∆c}{c}$ |  |
| Percentage Uncertainty: |