Physics 111 (final Summary)
Birziet University (Nedaa Hamamra)

① Measurements and uncertainity:

* Random errors: - caused By taking different readings for the same measurements.

- Related to the uncertainity in the sample (σ_s) and the uncertainity in the mean (σ_m).

- $\sigma_m = \frac{\sigma_s}{N}$ where N is the # of measurements.

- Any number or measurement should be written as $\Rightarrow$ $x = \bar{x} \pm \Delta x$

where $\bar{x}$: is the average value.

Δx : is σ_m for x values.

- Δx should always be written to one significant figure and $\bar{x}$ should follow Δx in decimal places $\Rightarrow$ Ex: $x = 3.52 \pm 0.04$ cm

- if the leading figure in Δx is one like 0.134 we keep another digit after the one

Ex: $x = 3.52 \pm 0.13$ cm

⇒ Δx Can be found from the least number a tool can read.

Ex: ① if ~~another~~ the smallest measurement a ruler can read is 1 mm then $\Delta x = 1mm$.

② if the smallest measurement a voltmeter can read is 0.5 volt then $\Delta V = 0.5$ volt.

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* Systematic errors :-
- Caused by the uncalibration of the measuring tool.
- related to the average value.
- high systematic error means that the average value is far from the true value.

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* Remember ⇒
- The propability that the average value is different from the true value By σ_m is $\frac{2}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow x_{true} - \sigma_m \leq \bar{x} \leq x_{true} + \sigma_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} \in [x_{true} - \sigma_m , x_{true} + \sigma_m]$$

} Same meaning

- The propability that any single measurement x_i is different from the average value By σ_s is $\frac{2}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} - \sigma_s \leq x_i \leq \bar{x} + \sigma_s$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i \in [\bar{x} - \sigma_s , \bar{x} + \sigma_s]$$

* Precision and accuracy:

⇒ Small random error Δx ⇒ high precision.

⇒ Small systematic error $|\bar{x} - x_{true}|$ ⇒ high accuracy.

Ex: $g_A = 9.78 \pm 0.14$ m/sec^2

$g_B = 9.89 \pm 0.03$ m/sec^2

$g_{true} = 9.80$ m/sec^2

which is more precise and which is more accurate?

Answer: $\Delta g_B = 0.03 < \Delta g_A = 0.14$

* g_B is more precise.

$D_A = |g_A - g_{true}| = 0.02$

$D_B = |g_B - g_{true}| = 0.09$

* g_A is more accurate.

$D_A \overset{?}{\leq} 2 * 0.14$ Acceptable.

$0.02 \leq 0.28$ ✓

$D_B \overset{?}{\leq} 2 * 0.03$

$0.09 \leq 0.06$ X Not acceptable.

② Significant figures : (~~Accuracy~~

$x = 3.52 \Rightarrow$ 3 significant figures.

$x = 0.3520 \Rightarrow$ 4 significant fig.

$x = 3.05200 \Rightarrow$ 6 sig. fig.

$x = 1.000 \Rightarrow$ 4 sig. fig.

$x = 1000 \Rightarrow$ 1 sig. fig

$x = 010 \Rightarrow$ 1 sig. fig.

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* Rounding :-

$x = 3.527 \Rightarrow$ 4 sig. fig

$x = 3.53 \Rightarrow$ 3 sig. fig

$x = 3.5 \Rightarrow$ 2 sig. fig.

⇒ if the next digit > 5 ⇒ Round up.

⇒ if the next digit < 5 ⇒ Round down.

⇒ if the next digit = 5

⇒ odd number Round up.

⇒ even number Round down.

exp: ① $x = 3.25$ (3 sig. fig)

⇓

3.2 (2 sig fig)

② $x = 3.35 \Rightarrow 3.4$

⇒ Significant figures in Calculations

* Addition and Subtraction :

⇒ the result should have the least number of decimal places.

Ex: A = 3,521 (4 Sig. fig) => 3 decimal places

B = 14,61 (~~3~~ 4 Sig. fig) => 2 decimal places

R = A+B = 18,131 => 18,13 (2 decimal places)

* multiplication and Division :

=> the result should have the least number of Significant figures

Ex: A = 2,5 (2 sig. fig)

B = 5,041 (4 sig. fig)

R = A * B = 12,6025 (calculator Result)

R = 13

* other functions :

Result should have the same # of Sig. fig. as the inside of the function =>

θ = 3,5° (2. Sig. fig)

R = Sin(θ) = Sin(3,5) = 0.061

⇒ Uncertainities in functions.

⇒ +/−

$x = \bar{x} + \Delta x$

$y = \bar{y} \pm \Delta y$

$R = x + y \Rightarrow \bar{R} = \bar{x} + \bar{y}$

$\Delta R = \Delta x + \Delta y$

⇒ */÷ (multiplication and division)

$R = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta R}{\bar{R}} = \frac{\Delta x}{\bar{x}} + \frac{\Delta y}{\bar{y}}$

$\bar{R} = \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{y}}$

⇒ Constant multiplier

$R = 2x$

$\Delta R = 2\Delta x$

⇒ raising to power

$R = \frac{x^a y^b}{z^c}$

$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = a\frac{\Delta x}{x} + b\frac{\Delta y}{y} + c\frac{\Delta z}{z}$

⇒ General Rule

if R is a function of x, y, z ⇒ $R(x, y, z)$

then $\Delta R = \left(\frac{dR}{dx}\right)\Delta x + \left|\frac{dR}{dy}\right|\Delta y + \left(\frac{dR}{dz}\right)\Delta z$

Ex: $R = x^2 y^3 \sin(x+z)$

$\frac{dR}{dx} = y^3\,(2x \sin(x+z) + x^2 \cos(x+z))$

$\frac{dR}{dy} = 3y^2 x^2 \sin(x+z)$

$\frac{dR}{dz} = x^2 y^3 \cos(x+z)$

$\Delta R = \Delta x\,|(2y^3 x \sin(x+z) + x^2 y^3 \cos(x+z)|$

$+ \Delta y\,|3y^2 x^2 \sin(x+z)|$

$+ \Delta z\,|x^2 y^3 \cos(x+z)|$

Ex: if $R = \sin(\theta)$ $\theta = 80^\circ \pm 1^\circ$

$\Delta R = \Delta\theta \sin(\theta)$ ⟹ Note $\Delta\theta$ should Be in Radian

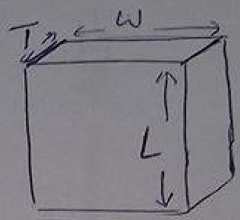
$\Delta R = 1^\circ * \frac{\pi}{180} \sin(80^\circ)$

Experiments

Exp. 1

Density of Metals

* $V = L \times W \times T$ (cm^3)
  volume



density
* $\rho = \dfrac{M_{(mass)}}{V_{(volume)}} = g/cm^3$

* $\dfrac{\Delta V}{\bar{V}} = \dfrac{\Delta L}{\bar{L}} + \dfrac{\Delta W}{\bar{W}} + \dfrac{\Delta T}{\bar{T}}$

* $\dfrac{\Delta \rho}{\bar{\rho}} = \dfrac{\Delta M}{\bar{M}} + \dfrac{\Delta V}{\bar{V}}$

* a ⇒ density between atoms

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{Aw}{\rho N_A}}$$

Aw ⇒ Atomic weight
N_A ⇒ Avocadros number.

Exp. 2

Conservation of linear momentum

$$R = \frac{P_a}{P_b} = \frac{m_1 v_{1a} + m_2 v_{2a}}{m_1 v_{1b}}$$

a: after Collision

$$= \frac{m_1 x_{1a} + m_2 x_{2a}}{m_1 x_{1b}}$$

b: befor Collision

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \frac{\Delta P_a}{\overline{P_a}} + \frac{\Delta P_b}{\overline{P_b}}$$

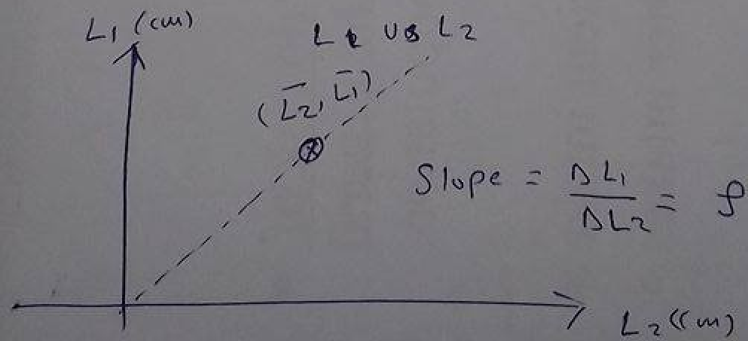
Exp. 3

Density of liquids

water $\leftarrow \rho_1 L_1 = \rho_2 L_2$

$\rho_1 = 1$

$$L_1 = \rho_2 L_2$$



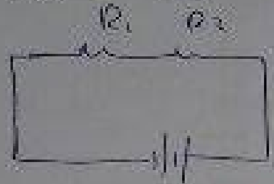
$$\frac{\Delta \rho}{\overline{\rho}} = \frac{\Delta L_1}{\overline{L_1}} + \frac{\Delta L_2}{\overline{L_2}}$$

Exp. 4

D.C circuit

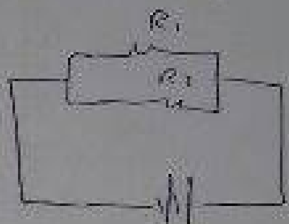
$$R_{(\Omega)} = \frac{V \text{ (volt)}}{I \text{ (A)}}$$

* In series



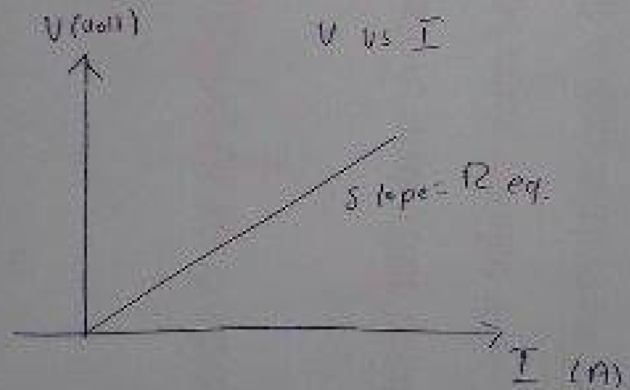
$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$

* In parallel



$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

=>

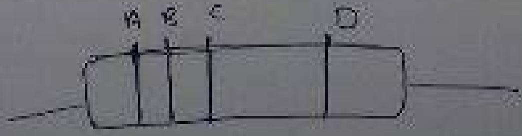


⇒ Voltmeter: very large resistance
↳ on parallel

⇒ Ammeter: very small resistance
↳ on series.

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \frac{\Delta V}{V} + \frac{\Delta I}{I}$$

* Colour code



$R = AB \times 10^{C} \pm D \times (\;)$

Exp. 5

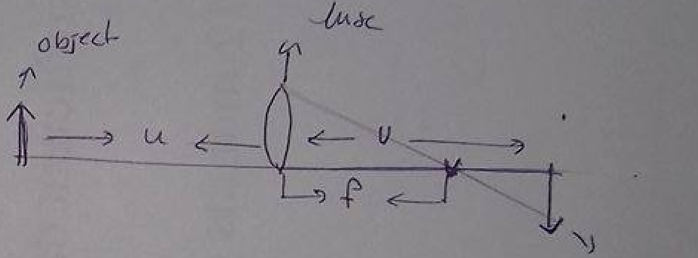
focal length.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$f \Rightarrow$ focal length.

$u \Rightarrow$ Distance between the object and lens

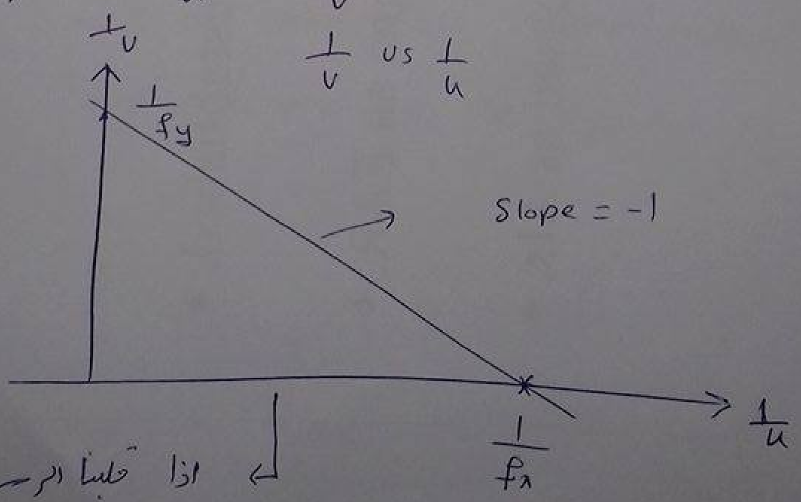
$v \Rightarrow$ Distance between the lens and Image



The focal length: the distance at which the light converges.

$$\frac{\Delta f}{\bar{f}^2} = \frac{\Delta u}{\bar{u}^2} + \frac{\Delta v}{\bar{v}^2}$$

$\frac{1}{v}$ vs $\frac{1}{u}$



اذا طلبنا الرسم : خصوصي نفس الإجابة .

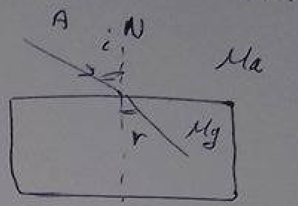
Exp. 6 (Index of refraction)

$\mu = \frac{c}{v}$ — μ ← Index of refraction.

c → speed of light in air.

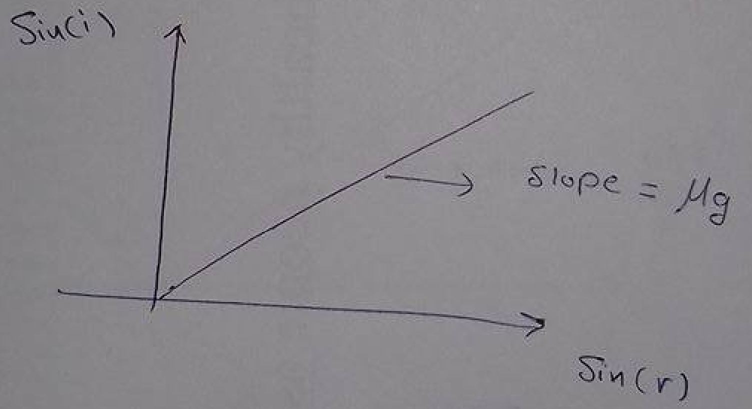
v → speed of light in the medium.

$\mu_a \sin(i) = \mu_g \sin(r)$



$\mu_a = 1$

$$\frac{\Delta \mu_g}{\bar{\mu}_g} = \left|\frac{\cos(\bar{i})}{\sin(\bar{i})}\right| \Delta i + \frac{\cos(\bar{r})}{\sin(\bar{r})} \Delta r$$



⇒ we used least square method

But don't remember the equations By heart.

Exp. 7: Measuring g

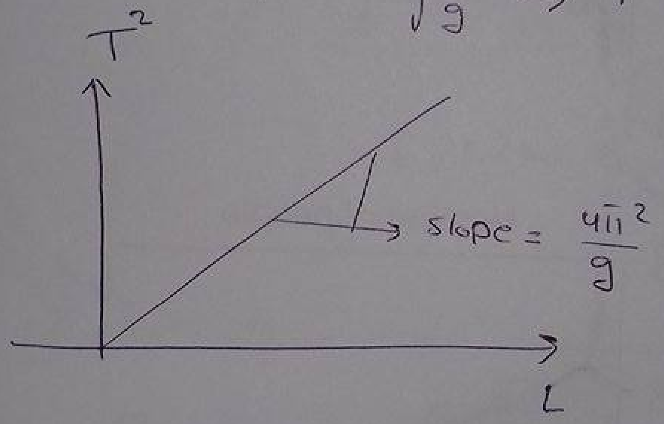
$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

ω: Angular frequancy

f = frequancy

T = period

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \Rightarrow T^2 = 4\pi^2\frac{L}{g}$$



L: length of the String.

$$\frac{\Delta g}{g} = \frac{\Delta \text{slope}}{\text{slope}}.$$

Exp. 8 : Half-life ...

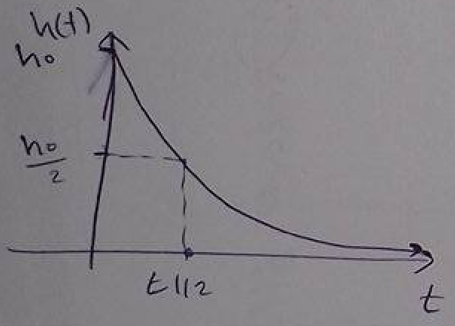
$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -\lambda dt$$

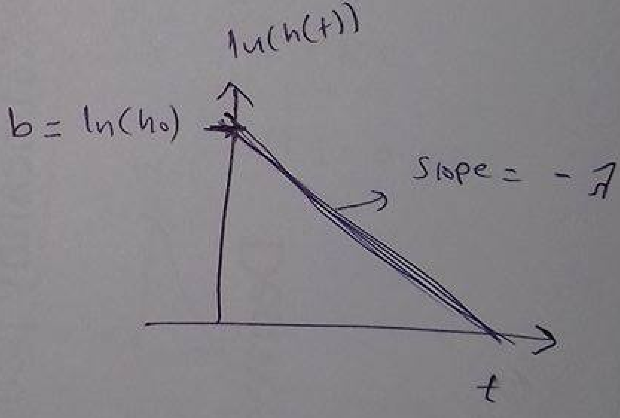
$$h(t) = h_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

λ => decay constant

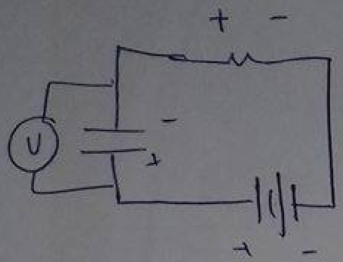
$t_{1/2}$ = half-life time

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln(2)}{\lambda}$$





Exp. 9 : RC circuit



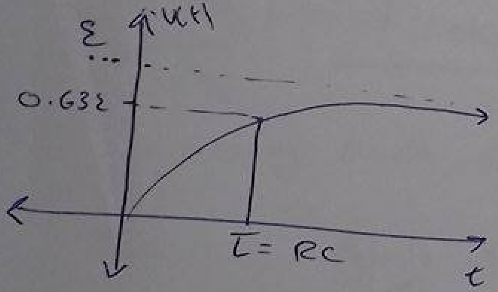
⇒ Charging

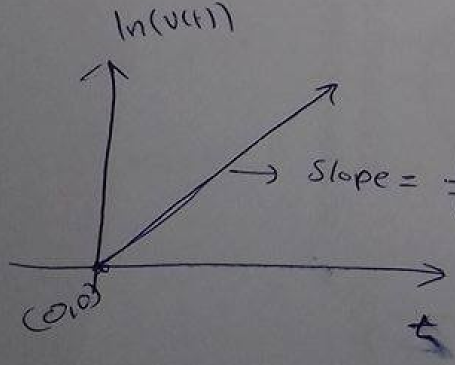
⇒ $Q(t) = \varepsilon C(1 - e^{-t/RC})$

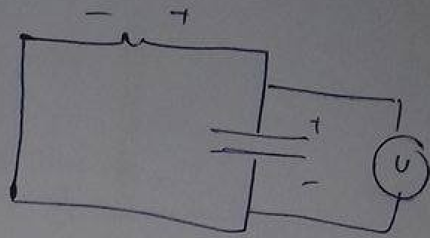
$V(t) = \varepsilon(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

$\tau = RC \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta C}{C} = \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau} + \frac{\Delta R}{R}$ → نفس الشيء

$V(\tau) = 0.63\varepsilon$







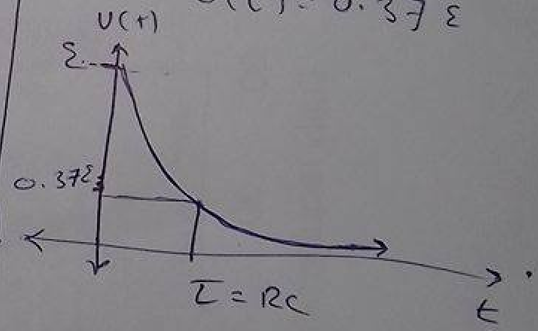
⇒ Discharging

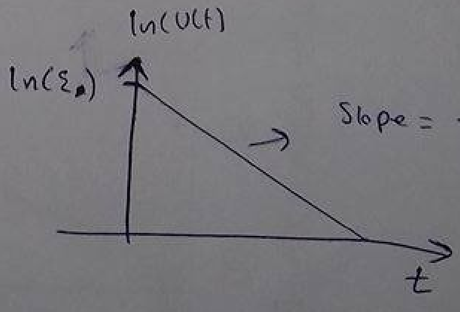
⇒ $Q(t) = \varepsilon C e^{-t/\tau}$

⇒ $V(t) = \varepsilon e^{-t/RC}$

$\tau = RC$

$V(\tau) = 0.37\varepsilon$





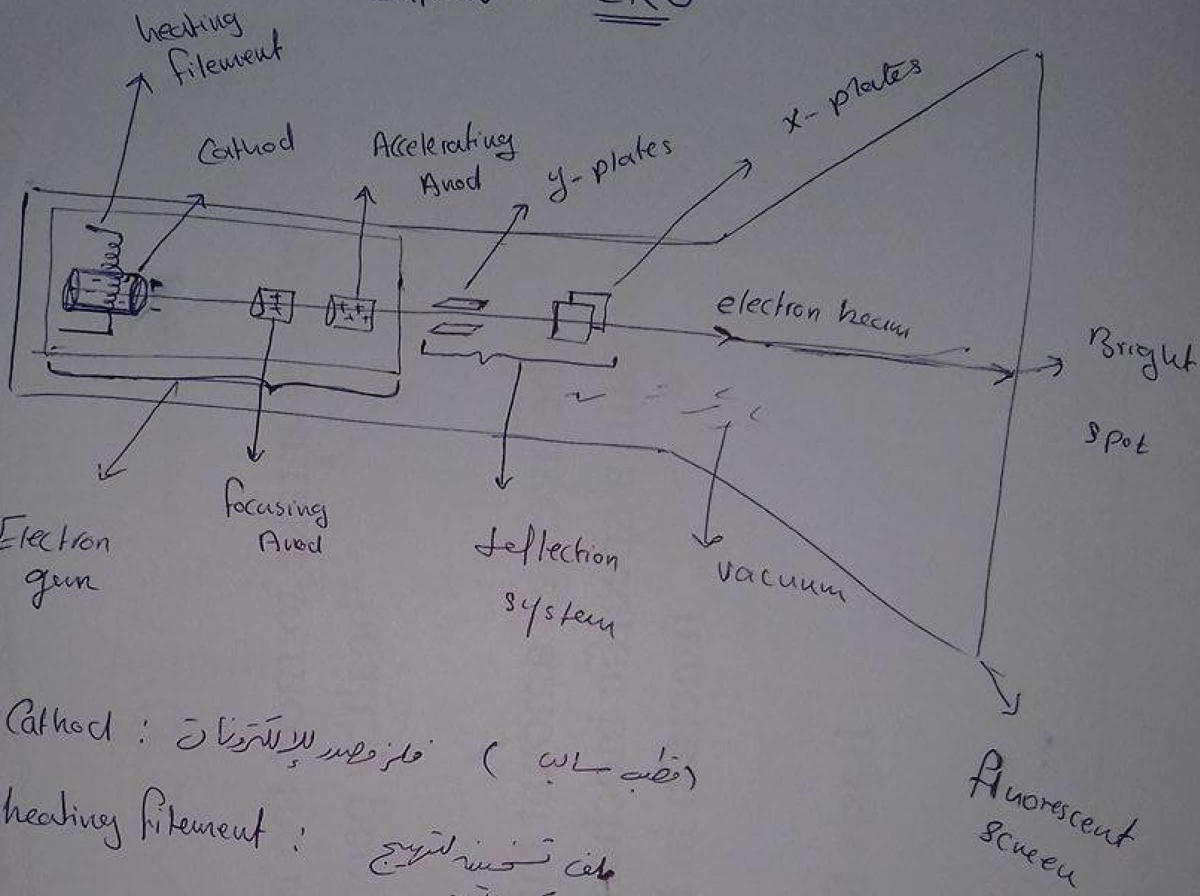
τ ⇒ time Constant

Big τ ⇒ slow Charging

small τ ⇒ fast Charging

⇒ $t_{1/2} = \ln(2) * \tau$

Exp. 10 : CRO



→ Cathod : فلز مصدر للإلكترونات (قطب سالب)

→ heating filement : ملف تسخين لتهييج الالكترونات

→ Accelerating Anode ⇒ قطب موجب مسارع للإلكترونات

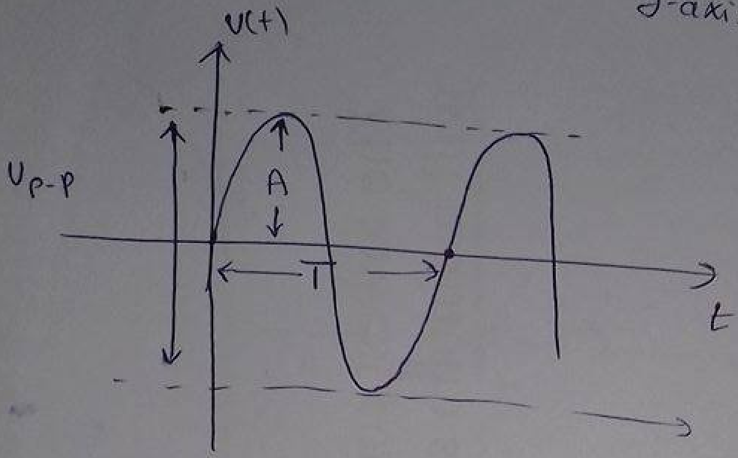
→ focusing Anode ⇒ قطب موجب مركز للإلكترونات

⇒ y- plates , x- plates ⇒ صفائح للتحكم باتجاه شعاع الإلكترونات

⇒ flouorscent screen ⇒ شاشة فلورسنتية مضيئة

⇒ Internal Mode : V vs t

(V → y-axis, t → x-axis)



V_{p-p} : peak to peak Voltage.

A : Amplitude.

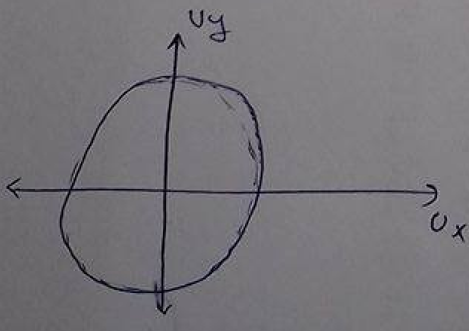
T : period

$f = \frac{1}{T}$

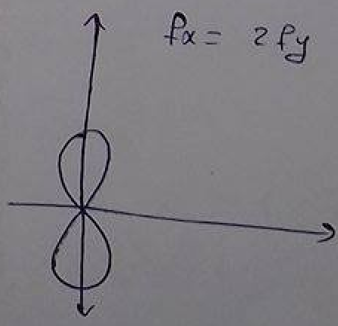
⇒ External Mode V_y vs V_x

(V_y → y-axis, V_x → x-axis)

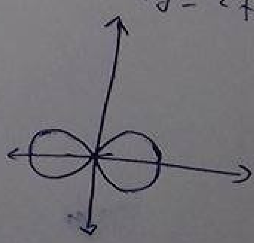
$f_x = f_y$



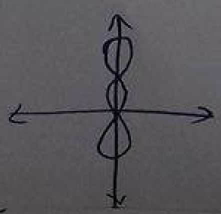
$f_x = 2f_y$



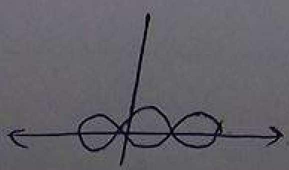
$f_y = 2f_x$



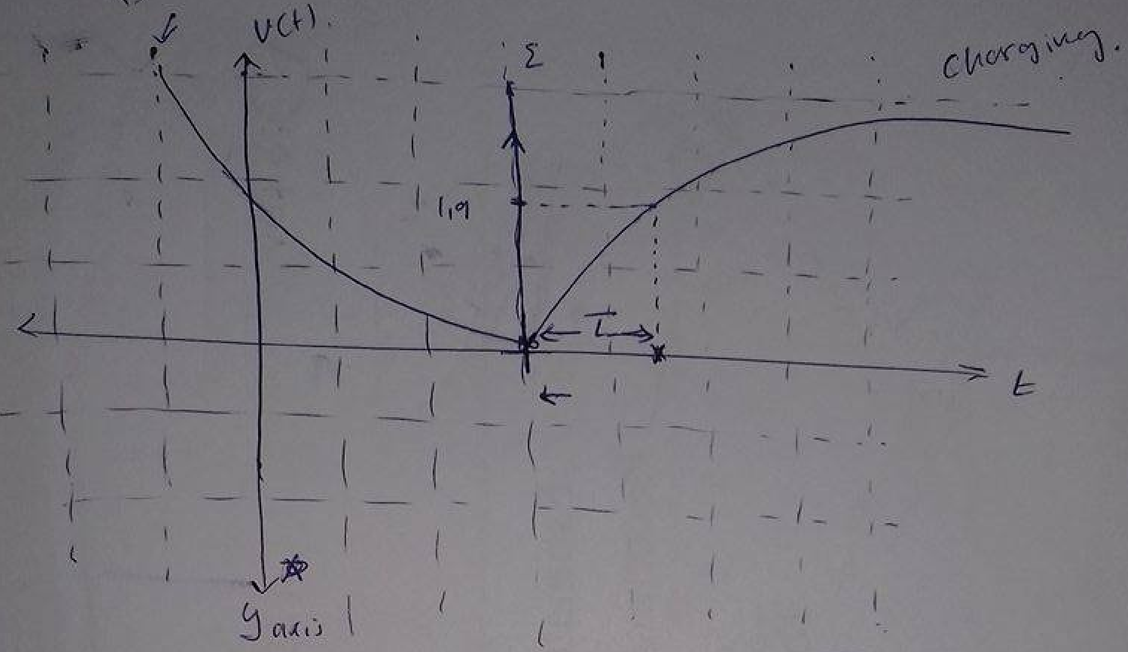
$f_x = 3f_y$



$f_y = 3f_x$



Exp. 11 RC- Circuit



0.5 Volt/Div

5 msec/Div.

⇒ $C = 0.1\,\mu F$

$\tau = 3$ squares

$0.63 * 3 = 1.9$ ⇒ for charging

$\tau = 1.5$ squares

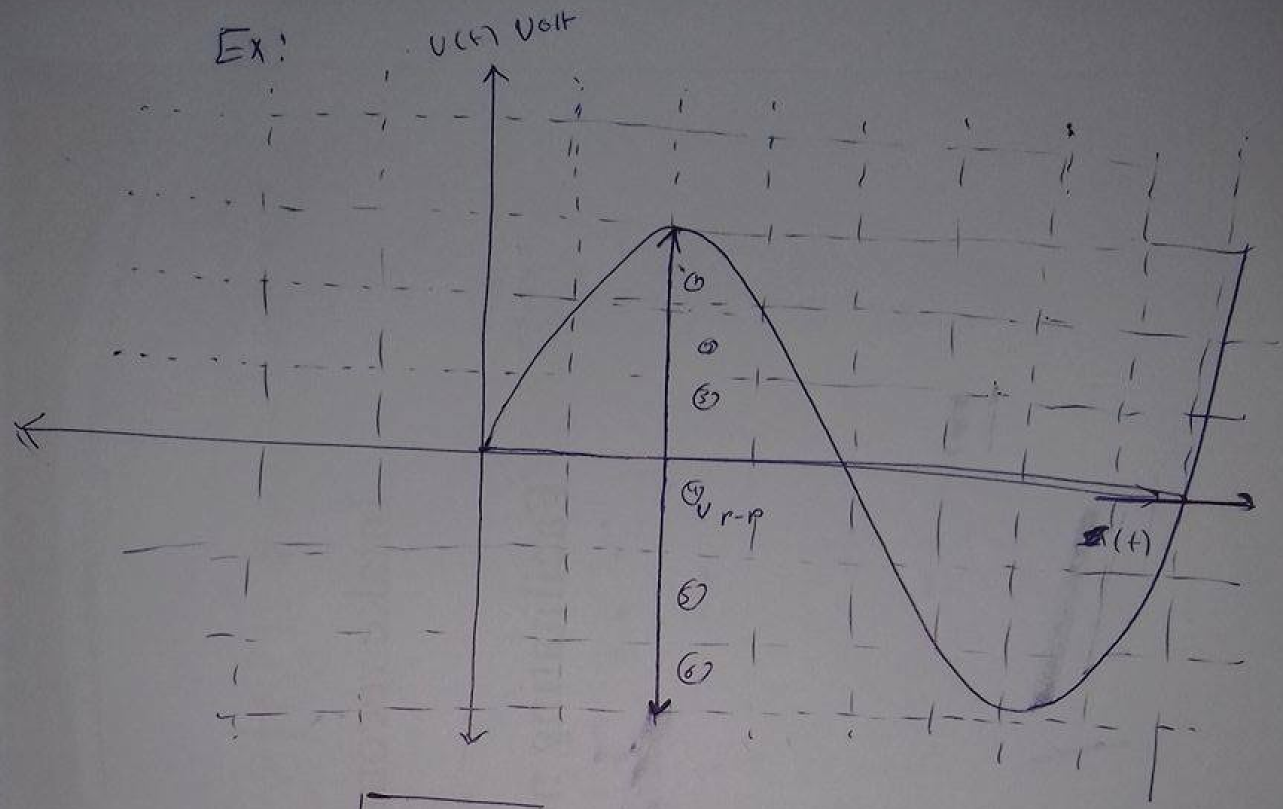
$1.5 * 5\,msec = 7.5\ m(sec)$

⇒ find R ⇒ $\tau = RC$

$7.5 * 10^{-3} = R * 0.1 * 10^{-6}$

$R = 75 * 10^{3} = 75\,K\Omega$

Ex:



2 volt / Div

0.1 msec/Div

Find ① V_{p-p} :

② Amplitude

③ frequency

① ⇒ 6 squares

$V_{p-p} = 6 * 2 \text{ volt/Div} = 12 \text{ Volt}$

② Amplitude $= \frac{V_{p-p}}{2} = 6$ Volt.

③ T = period = 8 * 0.1 msec = 0.8 msec

$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.8 * 10^{-3}} = \frac{1000}{0.8} = 1250 \text{ Hz}$