Measurements

Length

The unit of length is meter (m) and is the distance between two points.

1 dm = 1/10 or 10^{-1} m

1 cm = 1/100 or 10^{-2} m

1 mm = 1/1000 or 10^{-3}

1 micrometer = $1/10^6$ or 10^{-6}

1 nanometer (nm) = $1/10^9$ or 10^{-9}

For large distances:

1 kilometre (km) = 1000 m

1 gigameter (Gm) = 10⁹ m = 1 billion metres

Area of a square = S^2

Area of a rectangle = $L \times W$

Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ x base x height

Area of a circle = Πr^2

Volume = length x width x height

Note: Always read the bottom of the meniscus

- The unit of time is measured in seconds
- The unit of energy is joules (J)

Scalar and vectors

A scalar quantity has magnitude (size) only. For example:

- Time
- Distance
- Speed
- Mass
- Pressure
- Energy
- Temperature

A vector quantity has both magnitude and direction. For example:

- Velocity
- Weight
- Acceleration
- Momentum

Mass and weight

Mass: Is the measure of the amount of matter in it. It can be stated that mass is a measure of the quantity of matter in an object at rest relative to an observer.

The standard unit of mass in kilograms (kg)

Weight: A gravitational force on an object that has mass. Weight is measured in **newtons (N)**

Gravity is a force that can act through space, that is there does not need to be contact between the Earth and the object on which it acts as it does when we push or pull something.

Weight and Gravity

The weight of an object is the force of gravity acting on it which gives it an acceleration g when it is falling freely near the Earth's surface.

F = ma

W = mg

Where: **m** is *mass*, **a** is the *acceleration due to gravity*, and **g** is *gravitational acceleration*.

Gravitational field strength: Force per unit mass

Density

Density = Mass / Volume

Density: The mass per unit volume.

Its SI unit is **kg/ cm³**

Mass = Volume x Density

Volume = Mass / Density

Extension in springs

