Week 1: Unit of measure

We use all sorts of units to measure things, and in many cases, deal with scale by converting between units.

So instead of counting the day in seconds (=86400s), we invent minutes and hours as units and define them. To convert, we divide by the largest unit that leaves an non-zero integer and a remainder. For example:

- 25s → 25s (no division needed)
- 250s → 250/60 minutes = 4 min + 10s rem = 4m 10s or 0:4:10
- 2500s \rightarrow 2500/(60x60) hours < 1, so 2500/60 min = 41m 40s
- 25000s \rightarrow 25000/3600 hours = 6h 56m 40s = 6:56:40

Notice how the factor of 10 each time is completely lost in the unit conversion. Did you know that 4:10 = 10*25?

Repeat this using 24 seconds instead.

Units of measure 2

How to calculate:

What is total length of 27 boxes 11'7" wide?

- Convert size to inches
- Do the multiplication
- Convert back to yards, feet, inches.
- Here the factors are different for each scale

How to calculate

When is April 22nd + 200 days?

- One way is to convert April 22nd to a 'day number'
- 22 + 31 (mar) + 28 (feb) + 31 (jan) = 112
- target date is 112+200 = 312.
- Have fun converting this to a date.
- Another way is to count forward. Same trouble...

Here the factors don't even add up uniformly within a scale!!

Units of measure 3

- All units of measure have two components:
- a scale factor,
- o a dimension,
- For now, let's not worry about the dimension part.
- The key to the confusion of the previous slide is that the <u>factors between all the scales are different</u> (12 inches \Rightarrow 1 foot, 3 feet \Rightarrow 1 yard, ...)
- The French solves this by inventing the metric system, where the scaling factors are factors of 10 and <u>are all the same</u>, which makes them powers of 10.