

## Lab 0 Part B

Don't care about sig figs\*

$$1.8 \quad \boxed{\text{ii}} \quad N = N_0 \exp(-x/\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{obs}} &= 1000 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{0.25}\right) \cdot 10^6 \\ &= 1000 \exp(-4) \cdot 10^6 \\ &= 18.3156 \dots \cdot 10^6 \text{ particles} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_N^2 = \sum_i \left( \frac{\partial N}{\partial P_i} \right)^2 \sigma_{P_i}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= N_0 \\ P_2 &= x \\ P_3 &= \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial N_0} = \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -\frac{N_0}{\lambda} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial \lambda} = N_0 \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\lambda}\right) (-x) \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{N_0 x}{\lambda^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$\sigma_N^2 = \left( \exp\left(-\frac{1}{0.25}\right) 5 \cdot 10^6 \right)^2 + \left( \frac{10^9}{0.25} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{0.25}\right) (0.01) \right)^2 + \left( 10^9 \frac{1}{0.25} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{0.25}\right) (0.06) \right)^2$$

$$= 3.097 \dots \cdot 10^{14}$$

$$\sigma_N = \sqrt{3.097 \cdot 10^{14}} = 1.7 \cdot 10^7 \approx 2 \cdot 10^7$$

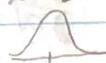
$$\boxed{N = 1.8 \pm 0.2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ particles}}$$

$$N_0 = 1000 \pm 5 \cdot 10^6$$

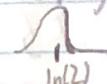
$$x = 1.00 \pm 0.01 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = 0.25 \pm 0.06 \text{ m}$$

Could the way these numbers play into the equation choose our best result? For example,  $y = \ln(x)$  if  $x = 2 \pm 5$



since the log will essentially vanish the gaussian from the right...



We might want to define a new best result due to the fatter tail on the left.

18.ii

$$y = a + bx$$

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 3.5 \pm 3.6cm \\b &= 5.6 \pm 1.10\end{aligned}$$

D  $x = 4m = 400cm$

$$y_{\text{best}} = 3.5 + 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 400$$

$$y_{\text{exact}} = 23.5cm$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial a}\right) \sigma_a^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial b}\right) \sigma_b^2$$

$$= (1.3)^2 + (1 \cdot 10^{-2} (400))^2$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial b} = x$$

$$= 2.5$$

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{2.5} = 0.5cm$$

B  $y = 23.5 \pm 0.5cm$

1

$$x = 4 \pm 1m = 400 \pm 10cm \rightarrow \text{bad notation I know}$$

$$y_{\text{best}} = 23.5cm$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial a}\right) \sigma_a^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial b}\right) \sigma_b^2$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial a} = a \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial b} = x$$

\* make units  
match

$$= (1 \cdot 10^{-2})^2 + (1 \cdot 10^{-2} (400))^2 + (10(5))^2$$

$$= 2500.25$$

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{2500.25} = 50cm$$

\* 1 significant figure \*

$$y = 23.5 \pm 50cm$$

$$[C] = \frac{nJ}{mol \cdot K}$$

$C = aT + bT^3$

$$\sigma = 1.035 \pm 0.05 \frac{mJ}{mol \cdot K^2}$$

$$C_{\text{best}} = 1.35(5) + 0.01(5)^3$$

$$b = 0.021 \pm 0.001 \frac{mJ}{mol \cdot K}$$

$$T = 5.04 \cdot 5K$$

$$C_{\text{best}} = 1.375 \frac{mJ}{mol \cdot K}$$

$$C_T^P = \left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial T}\right)_P^2 \quad P_1 = a, \quad P_2 = b, \quad P_3 = T$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial a} = T, \quad \frac{\partial C}{\partial b} = T^3, \quad \frac{\partial C}{\partial T} = a + 3bT^2$$

$$C_T^P = (5.10.05)^2 + (5.3(0.01))^2 + ((1.35 + 3(0.02)(5)^3)/5)$$

$$= 2.217..$$

$$C_T^P = \sqrt{2.217..} = 1.46 \sim 1 \frac{mJ}{mol \cdot K}$$

\* 1 significant figure \*

$$C = a \pm 1 \frac{mJ}{mol \cdot K}$$