

Physics I

2017-09-07

Agenda- - SP5.

- dimensional argument.

- scaling argument.

- order-of-magnitude estimate.

<http://cosmo.nyu.edu/hogg/physics1/>

SPS

726 Broadway

1st meeting
September 7th

Thurs 7pm Rm: 1067

Randy Kaysen rk2554@nyu.edu

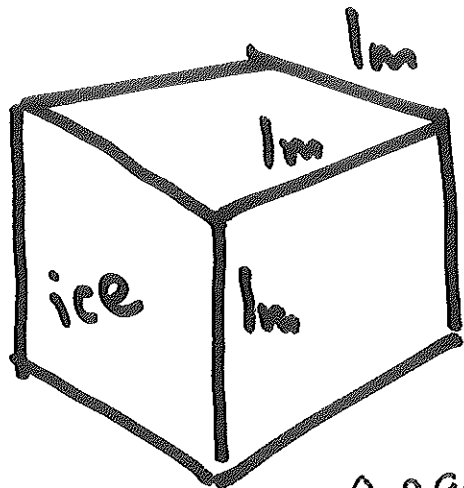
Kaitlyn Morrell kjm538@nyu.edu

SPS Lounge 1014 → all are welcome!

{ last class: $t = \odot \sqrt{\frac{h}{g}}$ } dimensional analysis.

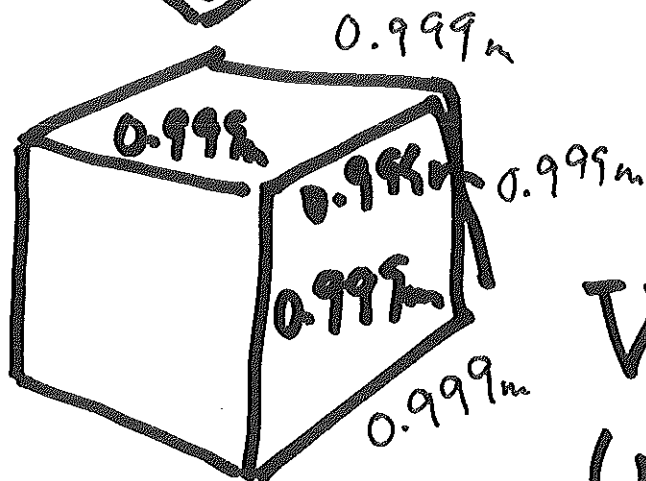
- larger $h \rightarrow$ larger t !
- large $g \rightarrow$ smaller t
- $t \sim \sqrt{h}$ (scaling)
- mass doesn't enter. \leftarrow Symmetry.

principle underlying General
"Equivalence principle" Relativity.



$$V = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$(M \approx 1000 \text{ kg})$$



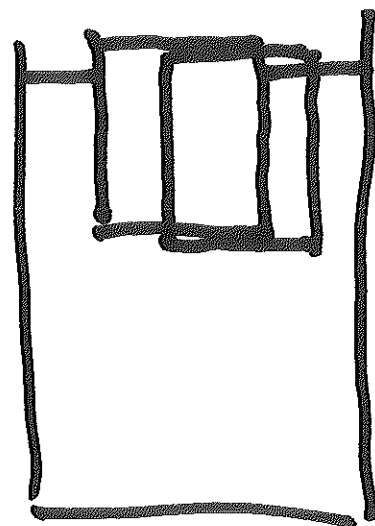
$$V \sim 0.997 \text{ m}^3$$

$$(1 - \epsilon)^3 = 1 - 3\epsilon + 3\epsilon^2 - \epsilon^3$$

$$1 - 0.001 - 0.000999 - 0.000998$$

$$1 - 0.003 + 0.000003 - 0.000001001$$

$$\text{Sir: } 0.997002999$$



Mass of the Earth?

~ sphere $V = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3$

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} \times 7^3 \times 10^{18} \text{ m}^3$$

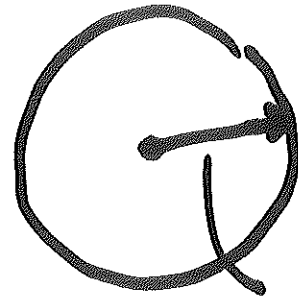
$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \times 3.5 \times 10^{20} \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 1.5 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\rho = 3 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$M_{\text{Earth}} = 4.5 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg.}$$

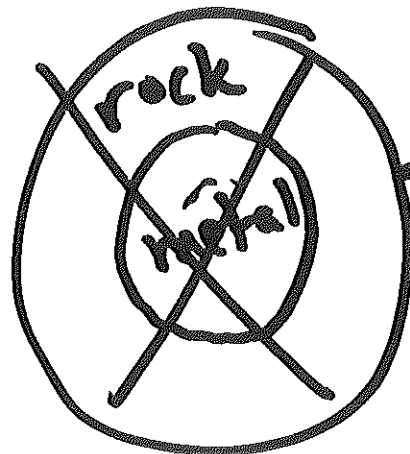
($6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$)



$$R \sim 7000 \text{ km.}$$

$$R \sim 7 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$R^3 = (7 \times 10^6)^3 \text{ m}^3$$
$$7^3 \times 10^{18}$$



rock
 $\sim 3 \times$ ~~water~~ water.

density of air @ STP $\sim 1 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$

density of water $\sim 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$

all condensed matter
is at $1-20 \times$ water.

↓ Pauli exclusion

density of osmium $\sim 22500 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$

Qm!

~ 20