## ASSIGNMENT 5

$$1.(a)$$
  $5.5 \, \text{cm}^3 = 5.5 \cdot (0.3937)^3 \, \text{in}^3 \approx 0.3356 \, \text{m}^3$ 

(b) 
$$1.8 \text{ m}^2 = 1.8 (100)^2 \text{ cm}^2 = 1.8 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 = 18000 \text{ cm}^2$$
  
 $1.8 \text{ m}^2 = 1.8 (1000 \text{ mm})^2 = 1.8 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^2$   
 $= 1800000 \text{ mm}^2$ 

(c) 
$$1.069 \text{ oz/in}^3 = 1.069 \frac{28.359}{(2.54 \text{ cm})^3} \approx 1.849 \frac{9}{\text{cm}^3}$$

(d) 
$$750 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min}} = 750 \cdot \frac{0.001 \, \text{l}}{60 \, \text{s}} = 0.0125 \, \frac{\text{l}}{\text{s}}$$
  
 $1000 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min}} = 1000 \cdot \frac{0.001 \, \text{l}}{60 \, \text{s}} \approx 0.0167 \, \frac{\text{l}}{\text{s}}$ 

(e) 0.03 
$$\frac{\text{miles}}{h} = 0.03 \frac{1,609.3}{3600} \approx 0.0134 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\frac{G.5 \text{ in}}{120 \text{ min}} = \frac{G.5 \cdot 2.54 \text{ cm}}{2 \text{ h}} = \frac{G.5 \cdot 2.54 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ km}}{2}$$

$$= 8.255 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

$$= 0.00008255 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

number of blinks = 
$$\frac{86400}{2.8} \approx 30,857$$

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(b) 
$$2,500 \text{ per cm}^2 \rightarrow \frac{2,500}{100} = 25 \text{ per mm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^2 = 100 \text{ mm}^2$$

50 in 50 mm² there are 50.25 = 1250 receptors

[Ori] 50 mm² is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $1 \text{ cm}^2$ so the number of receptors in 50 mm² is  $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number in  $1 \text{ cm}^2 = \frac{2500}{2} = 1250$ 

(c)  $0.35 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min}} = 0.35. \frac{0.001}{\frac{1}{60}} \frac{l}{h} = 0.021 \frac{l}{h}$ so in 4 hours, it is 0.021(4) = 0.084 l

3. (a) (i) I= m. T = 4 [kg]. 30 [min]=120

(ii) I=m.T = 4000 [g].30 [min] = 120000

(iii) J = some number · m.T the number in (ii) is 1000 times too big, so

check:  $M = 4 \text{ kg}, T = 30 \text{ min} \rightarrow I = 4.30 = 120 \text{ F}$  $M = 4000 \text{ g}, T = 30 \text{ min} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{1000} \cdot 400030$ 

(b) (i) 
$$I = m \cdot T = 4 \cdot 30 = 120$$

(ii) 
$$I = m [g] \cdot T [h] = 4.1000 \cdot 30 \cdot \frac{1}{60} = 2000$$

(iii) 
$$I = m [kg] \cdot T[min]$$

$$= m \cdot 1000 [g] \cdot T \cdot \frac{1}{60} [h]$$

$$= \frac{1000}{60} m [g] \cdot T[h] = \frac{50}{3} m [g] T[h]$$
have to eliminate this factor,
$$\frac{50}{J = \frac{3}{50} mT}$$

Check: 
$$m = 4 \text{ kg}, T = 30 \text{ min} \rightarrow I = 4.30 = 120 \text{ m}$$
  
 $m = 4000 \text{ g}, T = 0.5 \text{ h} \rightarrow J = \frac{3}{50}, 4000.0.5$   
 $= 120 \text{ kg}$ 

(c) (i) 
$$BMI = \frac{M}{h^2} = \frac{62}{1.5^2} \approx 27.56$$

(ii) 
$$BMI = \frac{m [kg]}{k^2 [w^2]} = \frac{m \cdot 1000 [g]}{k^2 [w^2]}$$
  
=  $1000 \cdot \frac{m}{k^2} [w^2]$   
=  $\frac{1000}{k^2} \frac{m}{k^2} = \frac{m}{m} \frac{m}{m^2}$ 

to get vid of this factor, divide

check: when 
$$M = 62,000 \text{ g}$$
 and  $h = 1.5 \text{ m}$ , then
$$BMJ = \frac{1}{1,000} \cdot \frac{62,000}{1.5^2} = \frac{62}{1.5^2} \approx 27.56$$

(iii) 
$$BMI = \frac{m \ Ekg]}{h^2 \ Em^2J} = \frac{m \ Ekg]}{h^2 \cdot 100^2 \ Ecm^2J}$$
  
=  $\frac{1}{10,000} \cdot \frac{m}{k^2} \ Em^2J$ 

chech: when 
$$M = 62 \text{ kg}$$
 and  $h = 150 \text{ cm}$ ,   
 $BMK = 10,000 \cdot \frac{62}{(150)^2} = 27.56$