

2.1 SI Measurement

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2.1 SI MEASUREMENT

Name: _____

Block: _____

Although there have been many systems of measurement used over time, there are two that have emerged which the world has accepted and adopted.

① International System (SI) or Units ② Imperial System of Units.

USA
UK

Football / construction Most of the scientific community of the world uses SI units while the industry of North America largely uses the Imperial System. Even though the Metric System has been introduced to Canada in 1976, most of you still know your weight in pounds, not in kilograms.

Measurement is something you will use often in everyday life. What are some common ways we use measurements?

- gas - litre
- cooking/baking - 1 cup = 250 mL
- woodworking
- bulk food/candy) - grams/mg / Pounds

A. Referents for Measurement Systems

A convenient way to measure is by using a referent often referred to as a reference.

A referent is: something familiar to us (that stays about the same size) that we use to estimate the measure of something else.

For example if you are getting a haircut you may refer to how many inches you want off the length of your hair. A referent for one inch is approximately the distance from the tip of your thumb to the first joint.

Can you think of any other referents?

1 in \approx thickness of hockey puck.
yard \approx arm span to nose
1 ft \approx wrist to elbow = 12 in = 30.48 cm
 \approx ruler length

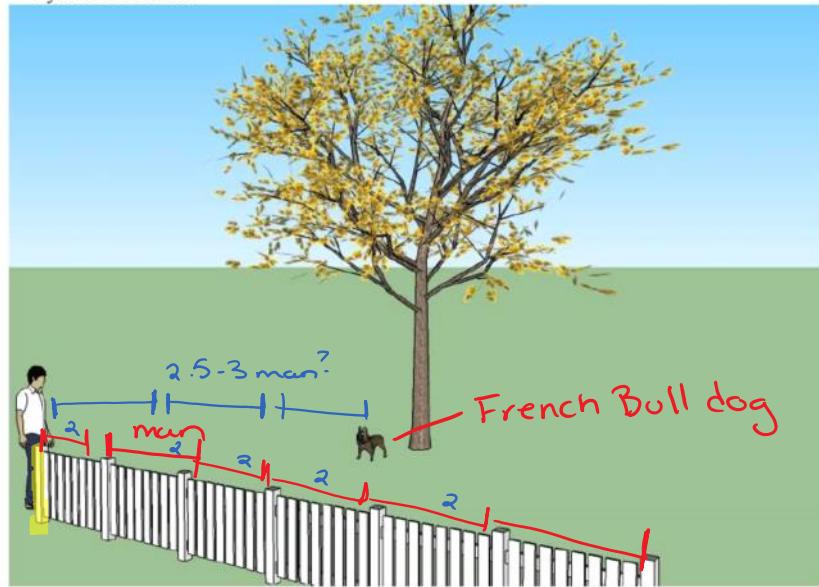
SI Measurement	Referent
millimeters	finger nail thickness
centimeters	width of a paperclip, black piano keys
meter	height of door-knob
kilometer	Reynolds → Barefoot (soccer) (9.8m)

PRACTICE

Use **referents** to estimate reasonable measurements for the following:

Estimation

106. For the list following the diagram, estimate a *reasonable* measurement for each system of units.



The International System of Units (SI)

Height of man: 2 m

Height of dog: $\text{ruler? } \cong 30\text{ cm}$

Height of fence: $\frac{1}{2}\text{ man } \cong 1\text{ m}$

Length of fence: $\text{man} - 2\text{ m } \cong 12\text{ m}$

Height of tree: $\sim 4\text{ man? } \cong 8\text{ m}$

Circumference of tree base: $2 \times \text{dog height } \cong 60\text{ cm}$

Width of fence post: $\frac{1}{2}\text{ of a ruler } \cong 15\text{ cm}$

Distance from man to dog:
 $2.5-3\text{ man}$
 $\cong 2.5-3\text{ m}$

Estimation

① reasonable
(make sense)

② Appropriate
units.

B. SI Measurements

International System of Units (SI) units are units you are familiar with, the metric system.

Can you think of any units we commonly use from the metric system?



milk - Litres
(volume)

Driving - Km
(distance)

The International System of Units (SI)

UNIT	QUANTITY MEASURED	REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLE	3 EXAMPLES OF OBJECTS YOU WOULD MEASURE USING THIS UNIT
Milligram (mg)	MASS? VOLUME? DISTANCE?	"Referant" ONE GRAIN OF SALT	1. medication 2. chemistry 3. baking - spices
Gram (g)	MASS? VOLUME? DISTANCE?	ONE PAPER CLIP	1. bag of chips/food 2. postage 3. bulk candy /Marble slab
Kilogram (kg)	MASS? VOLUME? DISTANCE?	ONE PINEAPPLE	1. watermelon 2. luggage - 23kg 3. Delivery Box
Millilitre (mL)	MASS? VOLUME? DISTANCE?	1 eyedropper	1. pop/juice 2. baking 3. milk .
Litre (L)	MASS? VOLUME? DISTANCE?	tall skinny milk carton	1. milk 2. shampoo 3. gas
Millimetre (mm)	MASS? VOLUME? DISTANCE?	fingernail (dime)	1. snow/rainfall 2. pencil "Lead" 3. knitting needles .ipad
Centimetre (cm)	MASS? VOLUME? DISTANCE?	paperclip -width of pinky	1. snow 2. height 3. length of hair
Metre (m)	MASS? VOLUME? DISTANCE?	floor→doorknob	1. athletics events 2. pool length /depth 3. walking
Kilometre (km)	MASS? VOLUME? DISTANCE?	Reynolds→ Barefoot	1. driving 2. airplane screen 3. running.

base unit *

Appropriate Units of Measure

When you are making measurements it is important to consider if you are measuring in units that make sense.

For example, it doesn't make sense to measure the length of your arm in km.

What would be a more appropriate unit of measure?

- cm (SI)
- in, feet (imperial)



For the items below determine an **appropriate unit of measurement**:

Length/distance	Appropriate unit of measure
Distance from Vancouver to Toronto	km
Length of an elephant	m
Length of an ant	mm (maybe cm)

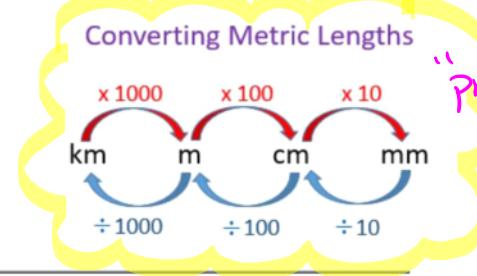
C. Converting SI Units

We will need to be able to convert between different metric units in this course.

To start off let's complete the chart below:

Equivivalence statements .

1 cm = 10 mm
1 m = 100 cm
1 km = 1000 m



Ratio leg

Converting Between Units in the Metric System (SI)

Conversion Factor: Multiplying or dividing by this number allows us to convert from one unit to another.

$$1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

Eg. Convert 230 mm to cm.
 $230 \text{ mm} \times \frac{1 \text{ cm}}{10 \text{ mm}} = 23 \text{ cm}$

Use the conversions given
 $\frac{1 \text{ cm}}{10 \text{ mm}}$
 The unit on top is the one you are converting to!

unit on the bottom is the unit you started with. (want to cancel)

NOTES for using conversion factors:

Conversion factors are ratios made from Equivalence statements.

If $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$ \Rightarrow
 Equivalence Statement

$$\frac{1 \text{ cm}}{10 \text{ mm}} \text{ or } \frac{10 \text{ mm}}{1 \text{ cm}}$$

conversion factors

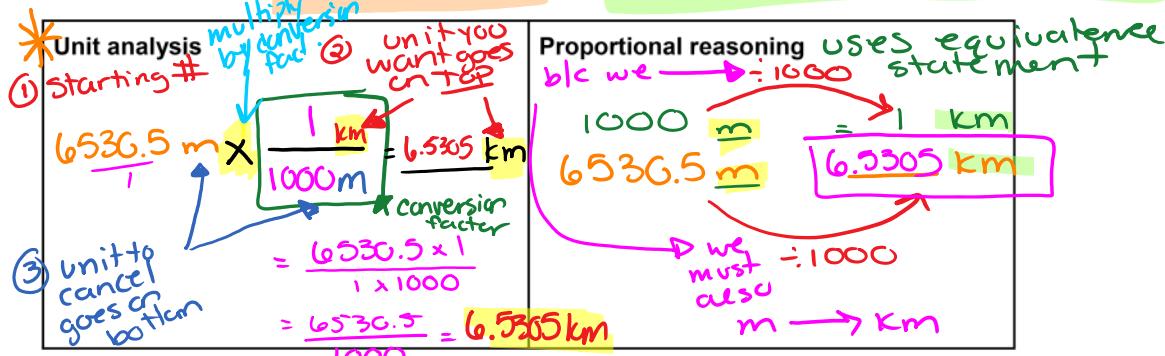
We are going to look at two different ways to convert units, **unit analysis** and **proportional reasoning**.

Example: Convert 6530.5 m into km.

Equivalence statement:

$$1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$$

Conversion Factors: $\frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}}$ or $\frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}}$



PRACTICE HW Today

61. $1250 \text{ mm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$

$$1250 \text{ mm} \times \frac{1 \text{ cm}}{10 \text{ mm}} = 125 \text{ cm}$$

Or...simply move the decimal one place to the left.

*64. $138 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}$

62. $37.25 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$

63. $0.8 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}$

65. $1508 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$

66. $3.28 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}$

67. A circle has a radius of 10 cm. Find the circumference of the circle in millimetres.

$$C = 2\pi r$$

68. A farmer builds a fence around a rectangular sheep pen. The pen is 5 metres long and 7 metres wide. What is the perimeter of the pen in centimetres?

69. Find the height of a triangle with a base of 12 cm and an area of 75 cm^2 . Answer in millimetres.

$$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

X by a conversion factor

can't go directly $\text{mm} \rightarrow \text{m}$
 "Plan" $\text{mm} \rightarrow \text{cm} \rightarrow \text{m}$

Unit analysis is helpful when you are working with a conversion that involves multiple steps.

Example: Convert 2333.3 mm into m

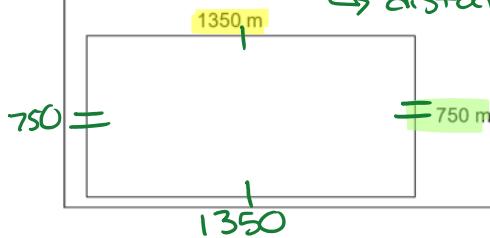
Unit analysis	Proportional reasoning
<p>plan $\text{mm} \rightarrow \text{cm} \rightarrow \text{m}$</p> <p>$2333.3 \text{ mm}$ 1 cm 1 m</p> <p>10 mm 100 cm</p> <p>conversion factors.</p> <p>$= \frac{2333.3}{(10)(100)} = 2.3333 \text{ m}$</p>	<p>$10 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ cm}$</p> <p>$100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$</p> <p>$2333.3 \text{ mm} \xrightarrow[1?]{\text{m}} \text{cm} \xrightarrow[1?]{\text{m}} \text{m}$</p> <p>$= \frac{2333.3}{10} = 233.33 \text{ cm}$</p> <p>$233.33 \text{ cm} \xrightarrow[1?]{\text{m}} \text{m}$</p> <p>$= \frac{233.33}{100} = 2.3333 \text{ m}$</p>

Examples: Convert the following:

a) 32.5 km into mm	Plan: $\text{Km} \rightarrow \text{m} \rightarrow \text{cm} \rightarrow \text{mm}$	BASE UNIT
	32.5 km 1000 m 100 cm 10 mm	
	$= \frac{(32.5)(1000)(100)(10)}{(1)(1)(1)(1)} = 32500000 \text{ mm}$	
b) 10,237 mm into m	Plan: $\text{mm} \rightarrow \text{cm} \rightarrow \text{m}$	conversion factor
	10237 mm 1 cm 1 m	
	10 mm 100 cm	$= \frac{10237}{(10)(100)} = 10.237 \text{ m}$
c) 123.75 cm into mm	Plan: $\text{cm} \rightarrow \text{mm}$	
	123.75 cm 10 mm	
	$= \frac{(123.75)(10)}{(1)} = 1237.5 \text{ mm}$	

d) Calculate the perimeter, in km, for the diagram below.

distance around whole shape



(1) Find the perimeter

$$1350 + 750 + 1350 + 750 = 4200 \text{ m}$$

(2) Convert 4200 m \rightarrow Km

$$\begin{array}{c}
 4200 \text{ m} \xrightarrow[1000 \text{ m}]{\cancel{\text{m}}} 1 \text{ km} \\
 = \frac{(4200)(1)}{(1000)} = 4.2 \text{ km}
 \end{array}$$

want
cancel

PRACTICE

Two (or three) Unit Conversions

Use two conversion factors to make necessary conversions. Round to the nearest tenth of a unit if necessary.

70. Convert 3.45 m to mm.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{m} \rightarrow \text{cm} \rightarrow \text{mm} \\ \hline 3.45\text{m} | 100\text{cm} | 10\text{mm} \\ 1\text{m} | 1\text{cm} \\ \hline = 3450\text{mm} \end{array}$$

71. Convert 12.357 km to m.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{km} \rightarrow \text{m} \\ \hline 12.357\text{km} | 1000\text{m} \\ 1\text{km} | 1\text{m} \\ \hline = 12357\text{m} \end{array}$$

72. Convert 176 mm to m.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{mm} \rightarrow \text{cm} \rightarrow \text{m} \\ \hline 176\text{mm} | 1\text{cm} | 1\text{m} \\ 10\text{mm} | 100\text{cm} \\ \hline = 0.176 = 0.2 \end{array}$$

1 decimal place

73. Convert 1.365 km to mm.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{km} \rightarrow \text{m} \rightarrow \text{cm} \rightarrow \text{mm} \\ \hline 1.365\text{km} | 1000\text{m} | 100\text{cm} | 10\text{mm} \\ 1\text{km} | 1\text{m} | 1\text{cm} \\ \hline = 1365000\text{mm} \end{array}$$

74. Convert $17\frac{1}{5}$ m to mm.

$$\begin{array}{c} 17\frac{1}{5} - 17.2 \\ \text{m} \rightarrow \text{cm} \rightarrow \text{mm} \\ \hline 17.2\text{m} | 100\text{cm} | 10\text{mm} \\ 1\text{m} | 1\text{cm} \\ \hline = 17200\text{mm} \end{array}$$

75. Convert $\frac{3}{4}$ km to cm. $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{km} \rightarrow \text{m} \rightarrow \text{cm} \\ \hline 0.75\text{km} | 1000\text{m} | 100\text{cm} \\ 1\text{km} | 1\text{m} \\ \hline = 75000\text{cm} \end{array}$$

76. The poliovirus is about 30 nanometers in diameter.

That is 0.000 000 030 m. How many millimetres in diameter is the virus.

$$30\text{nm} = 0.000\ 000\ 030\text{m}$$

conversion factor

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{nm} \rightarrow \text{m} \rightarrow \text{cm} \rightarrow \text{mm} \\ \hline 30\text{nm} | 0.00000003\text{m} | 100\text{cm} | 10\text{mm} \\ 30\text{nm} | 1\text{m} | 1\text{cm} \\ \hline = 0.00003\text{ mm} \end{array}$$

77. The Great Wall of Ming

Dynasty in China has been measured to be 8851.8 km long. Approximately how many centimetres is this?

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{km} \rightarrow \text{m} \rightarrow \text{cm} \\ \hline 8851.8\text{km} | 1000\text{m} | 100\text{cm} \\ 1\text{km} | 1\text{m} \\ \hline = 88518000\text{cm} \end{array}$$

78. A standard volleyball court

is 18 m long and 9 m wide. Find the area in square millimetres.

$$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 162 \end{array}$$

$a = 9000\text{mm}$
 $18 = 18000\text{mm}$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= l \cdot w \\ A &= (9000\text{mm})(18000\text{mm}) \\ A &= 162000000\text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

area
"squared"

79. $2\text{ m} + 30\text{ cm} + 4\text{ mm}$

$$= 2304\text{ mm}$$

80. $1.35\text{ km} + 125\text{ m} + 40\text{ cm}$

$$= 1475.4\text{ m}$$

81. $1.35\text{ km} + 125\text{ m} + 120\text{ mm}$

$$= 147512\text{ cm}$$

Homework

Assignment #1
Section 2.1 pg 44-45

Required Questions

1, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 7abc,

Extra Practice

6bc, 7de, 10,

Extension

11ab