

2.1 SI Measurement

November 1, 2018 1:47 PM

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 ^(metric) International System (SI) ② Imperial System of Units. ^{USA} ^{UK}

Most of the ^{scientific} community of the world uses SI units while the ^{football / construction} 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 ^{imp.}
- woodworking
- bulk food/candy - grams/mg / Pounds ^{metric}

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?

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

SI Measurement	Referent
millimeters	finger nail thickness
centimeters	width of a paperclip, black piano keys
meter	height of door-knob
kilometer	Reynolds \rightarrow Braefoot (soccer) (998m)

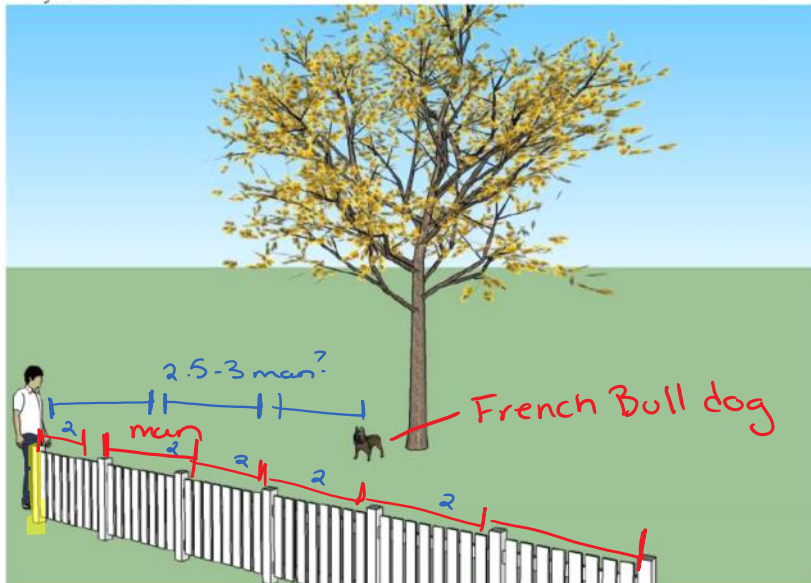
\cong ruler length

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)

— metric

Height of man:	2 m
Height of dog:	ruler? $\cong 30\text{ cm}$
Height of fence:	$\frac{1}{2}$ man $\cong 1\text{ m}$
Length of fence:	man $\cong 2\text{ m}$ $\cong 12\text{ m}$
Height of tree:	~ 4 man? $\cong 8\text{ m}$
Circumference of tree base:	$2 \times$ dog height $\cong 60\text{ cm}$
Width of fence post:	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a ruler $\cong 15\text{ cm}$
Distance from man to dog:	2.5-3 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?	finger nail (dime)	1. snow / rain fall 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 → door knob	1. Athletics events 2. pool length / depth 3. walking
Kilometre (km)	MASS? VOLUME? DISTANCE?	Reynolds → Poraefoot	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 a elephant	m
Length of an ant	mm (maybe cm)

C. Converting SI Units

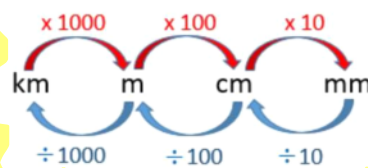
We will need to be able to convert between different metric units in this course.

To start off let's complete the chart below:

Equivalence Statements.

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

Converting Metric Lengths



"proportional reasoning"

Ratio
↳

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.

Eg. Convert 230 mm to cm.

$$230 \text{ mm} \times \frac{1 \text{ cm}}{10 \text{ mm}} = 23 \text{ cm}$$

conversion factor

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 $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$
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 $\frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

*** Unit analysis**

① starting #

6530.5 m

② multiply by conversion factor

③ unit you want goes on top

④ unit to cancel goes on bottom

$$6530.5 \text{ m} \times \frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}} = 6.5305 \text{ km}$$

conversion factor

$$= \frac{6530.5 \times 1}{1 \times 1000}$$

$$= \frac{6530.5}{1000} = 6.5305 \text{ km}$$

Proportional reasoning uses equivalence statement

b/c we $\div 1000$

1000 m = 1 km

6530.5 m = 6.5305 km

we must also $\div 1000$

m \rightarrow km



HW Today

61. 1250 mm = _____ 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 m = _____ mm

62. 37.25 m = _____ cm

63. 0.8 cm = _____ mm.

65. 1508 cm = _____ m

66. 3.28 cm = _____ mm

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

$$C = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$$

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 cm². Answer in millimetres.

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

x by a conversion factor

can't go directly mm → m
"Plan" mm → cm → 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 *unit you want top

plan mm → cm → m

2333.3 mm | 1 cm | 1 m
10 mm | 100 cm

conversion factors

unit to cancel out = bottom

Proportional reasoning

2333.3 mm = 233.33 cm

233.33 cm = 2.3333 m

10 mm = 1 cm
100 cm = 1 m

Examples: Convert the following:

3 conversions. a) 32.5 km into mm Plan: km → m → cm → mm

32.5 km | 1000 m | 100 cm | 10 mm
1 km | 1 m | 1 cm

BASE UNIT

5 b) 10,237 mm into m Plan: mm → cm → m

10,237 mm | 1 cm | 1 m
10 mm | 100 cm

conversion factor

10,237 mm = 10.237 m

1 conversion. c) 123.75 cm into mm Plan: cm → mm

123.75 cm | 10 mm
1 cm

123.75 cm = 1237.5 mm

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

distance around whole shape

1350 m

750 m

1350

750

① Find the perimeter
1350 + 750 + 1350 + 750 = 4200 m

② Convert 4200 m → km

4200 m | 1 km
1000 m

want 6
cancel

4200 m = 4.2 km

PRACTICE

Two (or three) Unit Conversions

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

1 decimal place

70. Convert 3.45 m to mm.

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

71. Convert 12.357 km to m.

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

72. Convert 176 mm to m.

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

73. Convert 1.365 km to mm.

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

74. Convert 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ m to mm.

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} 17\frac{1}{3} = 17.2 & & \\ \hline 17.2 \text{ m} & 100 \text{ cm} & 10 \text{ mm} \\ \hline & 1 \text{ m} & 1 \text{ cm} \\ \hline & & = 17200 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$

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

$$\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

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

76. The poliovirus is about 30 nanometers in diameter. That is 0.000 000 030 m. How many millimetres in diameter is the virus.

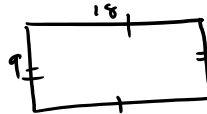
$30 \text{ nm} = 0.000\,000\,030 \text{ m}$
conversion factor

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \text{nm} \rightarrow \text{m} \rightarrow \text{cm} \rightarrow \text{mm} & & & \\ \hline 30 \text{ nm} & 0.000\,000\,030 \text{ m} & 100 \text{ cm} & 10 \text{ mm} \\ \hline & 30 \text{ nm} & 1 \text{ m} & 1 \text{ cm} \\ \hline & & & = 0.00003 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$

77. The Great Wall of Ming Dynasty in China has been measured to be 8851.8 km long. Approximately how many centimetres is this?

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \text{km} \rightarrow \text{m} \rightarrow \text{cm} & & \\ \hline 8851.8 \text{ km} & 1000 \text{ m} & 100 \text{ cm} \\ \hline & 1 \text{ km} & 1 \text{ m} \\ \hline & & = 885180000 \text{ cm} \end{array}$$

78. A standard volleyball court is 18 m long and 9 m wide. Find the area in square millimetres.



$9 \text{ m} = 9000 \text{ mm}$
 $18 \text{ m} = 18000 \text{ mm}$

$A = l \cdot w$
 $A = (9000 \text{ mm})(18000 \text{ mm})$
 $A = 162\,000\,000 \text{ mm}^2$
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. $1.35 \text{ km} + 125 \text{ m} + 120 \text{ mm}$

$= 1475.2 \text{ cm}$

Homework	Required Questions	Extra Practice	Extension
Assignment #1 Section 2.1 pg 44-45	1, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 7abc,	6bc, 7de, 10,	11ab