

# Welcome to Physics 110!



- You have found your way to Phys 110: Astronomy!
- If you are in Lab Group A, we are meeting for lab this week!
- Things to do before next class:
  - Access the course page at <http://www.willamette.edu/~jjrembold/classes/wu110/main/>
  - Read over the syllabus
  - Get yourself a copy of the digital book
  - Remember your phone or computer for polling questions on Wednesday
- WebWork Assignment 1 is posted and due Wednesday
  - Instructions and web address for logging in on the class website



- Name: Jed Rembold
- Office: Collins 311 (it's shared)
- Office Hours: M,W,Th 2-4pm *and open door* ( $\approx$ always)
- Goudy Hours: M–Th 1-2pm near the windows in Goudy Commons
- Email: [jjrembold@willamette.edu](mailto:jjrembold@willamette.edu)
- Phone: 503-370-6860



Attendance is mandatory for both lecture and labs!

Attendance	Lab	Homework	3 Midterms	Final
5%	20%	25%	30%	20%



- Class attendance is graded through participation in class polls
- Generally 1-3 polls per day
- Answering at all gets you full points for the day
- Answering correctly gets you bits of extra credit
- `http://rembold-class.ddns.net`
- Will start on Wednesday



- Homework will predominantly be online through [WebWork](#)
- Small assignments will be given after each class, to be due before the start of the next class
- You can do the assignments late, but will only receive 75% credit
- Don't be confused by WebWork's terms
  - Reduced Scoring Period: is the time when it is technically due (the next class period)
  - Due date: is the point at which you can no longer receive [any](#) credit for the assignment



- 3 Midterms
  - Test 1: Sep 28 - Chapters 1-6
  - Test 2: Oct 26 - Chapters 7-14
  - Test 3: Nov 16 - Chapters 15-24
- Final
  - Dec 12: 8:00-11:00am
  - Will be comprehensive
- You will want access to at least a basic scientific calculator for test days, as you can't use your phone calculator for tests!

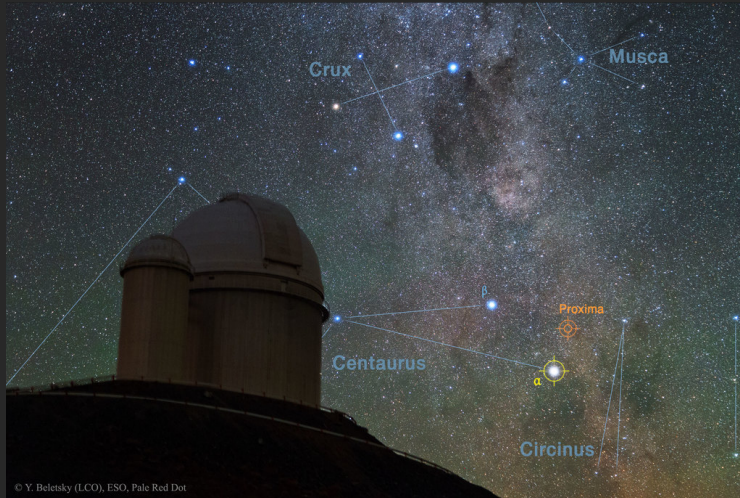


- Labs will be Monday from 7-10pm
- You *must* be at lab in order to receive credit
- Groups A and B will alternate weeks for lab
  - The schedule is posted on the webpage if you ever lose track!
- I will post each week's lab manual on the website. You are responsible for printing it off and bringing it with you to lab.
- Labs will be a mix of observation activities (when weather allows), planetarium software demonstrations, and other activities
- Let me know as soon as possible if you are going to need to miss a lab
  - May be able to have you work through it at the other group's date
  - May be able to make it up at a later week in the semester



- Invitations to Campuswire should be going out today
- Classroom forum to better communication and asking of questions
- Asking questions there allows others to benefit from seeing my (or other students!) responses
- I will also use it for general communication and some occasional polling, so check it out!







- Distances
  - Meters instead of feet
  - Kilometers instead of miles
  - Astronomical Units (AU)
    - Average distance from Earth to Sun
    - $\approx$  150 million km
  - Light-year
    - Distance light travels in a year
    - $\approx$  10 trillion km
    - A light-year is a **distance** not a time!
- Times
  - Still use seconds, days, years, etc

# Recall Your SI Notation!



$10^n$	Prefix	Symbol	Scale	
$10^{-2}$	centi	c	Hundredth	0.01
$10^0$			One	1
$10^3$	kilo	k	Thousand	1000
$10^6$	mega	M	Million	1000000
$10^9$	giga	G	Billion	1000000000
$10^{12}$	tera	T	Trillion	1000000000000
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

# What does this look like?



## Giant Earthworm



Meter (m)  
 $10^0$  meters



Human



1 m



Inch Ruler



Dodo Bird



Rafflesia



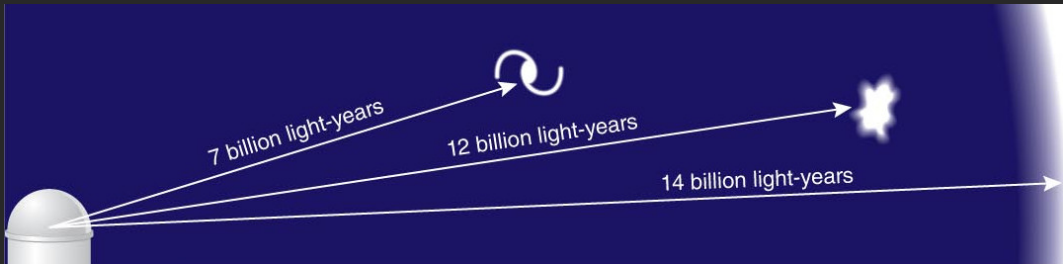
Beach ball

$10^{0.0}$

# The Implications of Light Speed



- Light travels at a constant, fast speed ( $3 \times 10^8$  m/s)
- Astronomic distances so large though that light takes measurable time to reach us
- Looking at distant objects is really looking back in time



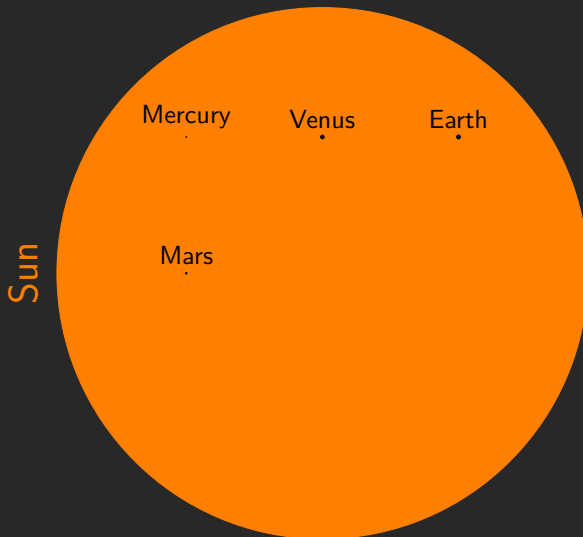
# Solar System Sizes



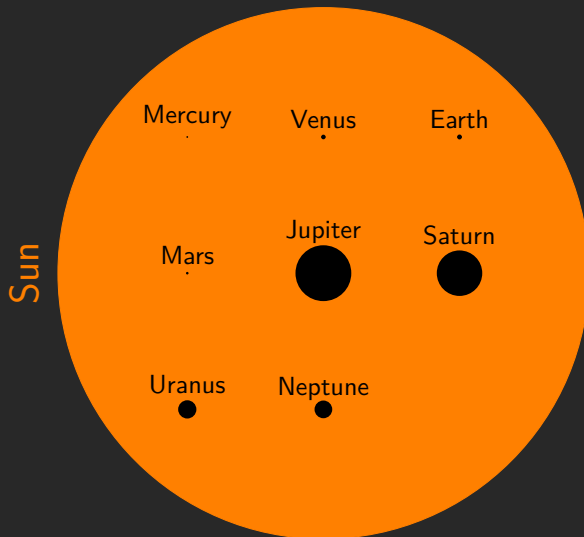
Sun



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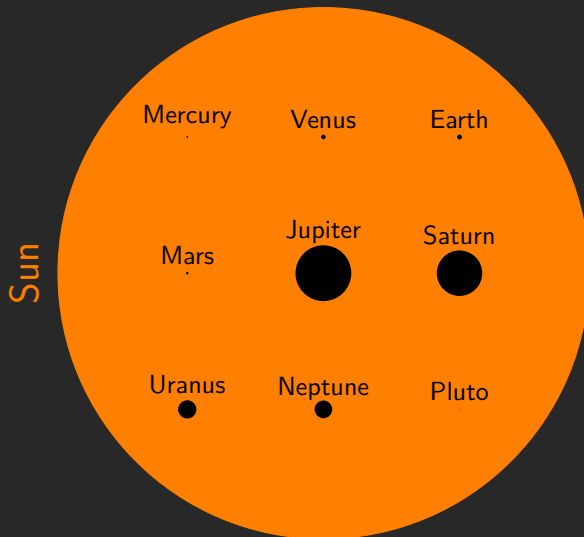


# Solar System Sizes





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- Our own Solar System seems huge enough
- Space *really* kicks in once we leave our system
  - Nearest star (Alpha Centauri) is  $\approx 8000\times$  the distance to Pluto
  - This is a common star separation distance in the Milky Way
  - The Milky Way has as many stars as all the grains of dry sand on all Earth's beaches
  - With the Milky Way shrunk to the scale of a football field, the entire Solar System would be a microscopic dot on roughly the 20 yard line
  - The Milky Way is just one of  $\approx 100$  billion galaxies that we've seen in the observable universe



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## Moral of the Story

Space is big. Like, unbelievably gigantic big. Stupidly big.

# A Universal Timeline



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- Check out "History of the Universe" by Halycon in the app store on your phone!

# Movement: Motion within Motion...



Small to Big:

- Earth rotates on it's axis each 24 hours
- Earth rotates around the Sun in 365.25 days
- The Sun rotates around the center of the Milky Way in  $\approx 230$  million years
- We also have random and erratic bits of movements from local effects (nearby planets, stars, galaxies etc)
- All galaxies are moving away from each other due to the universe expanding
  - Raisin cake analogy



## Distance

Compared to us, the universe is nearly unimaginably large

## Time

Our lives are an indistinguishable speck in the age of the universe

## Movement

Literally everything is undergoing some sort motion. Both organized (orbits) and chaotic (pushes and pulls from neighbors).



- Remember your order of operations!
  - Parenthesis, Exponents, Mult/Div, Add/Sub
  - Don't forget parenthesis when dividing by multiple things! (But don't go overboard with parenthesis either, or things get confusing!)
- Lots of large or tiny numbers in this class
  - $6 \times 10^8 =$  6  $\times$  10<sup>^</sup> 8  $=$  6 EE 8
  - Most calculators will return values in E notation

0									
(	)	mc	m+	m-	mr	AC	+/-	%	÷
2 <sup>nd</sup>	x <sup>2</sup>	x <sup>3</sup>	x <sup>y</sup>	e <sup>x</sup>	10 <sup>x</sup>	7	8	9	×
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt[2]{x}$	$\sqrt[3]{x}$	$\sqrt[y]{x}$	ln	log <sub>10</sub>	4	5	6	-
x!	sin	cos	tan	e	EE	1	2	3	+
Rad	sinh	cosh	tanh	π	Rand	0	.		=