Honors Physics 1.3 - Scientific Measurement

I. Sys	stems of	Measurement				
•	Measurer	ments require both a		and a	to be	
	meaningful.					
•	•	national System of Units	(SI) is the standa	rd used in science	worldwide.	
•		en Base SI Units	,			
		ength:	(m)			
		ass:				
		me:				
		emperature: Kelvin (K)	()			
	o El	ectric Current: ampere ((A)			
		mount of Substance: mo	` '			
		ıminous Intensity: cande	, ,			
II. Ac	curacy a	nd Precision				
•	value. Precision A measur	y: How close a measure n: How close a series of It reflects rement can be precise w error.	measurements ar reproducibility.	re to		
III. Si	ignificant	Figures				
•		communicating the				
		are known for certain, p			digit.	
•		Counting Significant				
	0	dig	gits are always sigi	nificant.		
	 Zeros non-zero digits are significant (e.g., 101). 					
	° _	o zeros (before non-zero digits) are not significant (e.g.,				
	0.	05).				
	o Tr	ailing zeros are significa	ant only if the numb	per contains a		
		(e.	.g., 100.0).			
•		Calculations				
		ultiplication/Division:			-	
	as	the measurement with	the	significan	t figures.	

		It is rounded to the same number of	
		as the measurement with the	
	fewest.		
Wor	ked Examples (Fill-in)		
Ex 1	— How many significant figures	are in the measurement 0.00720 m?	ı
1.	Non-zero digits: The '7' and '2' are		
2.	Leading zeros: The three zeros before	the '7' are significant.	
3.	Trailing zeros: The zero after the '2' is a decimal point.	because the number h	as
4.	Conclusion: There are a total of	significant figures.	
	— Calculate the area of a rectanç 33 cm.	gle with a length of 4.5 cm and a wid	lth
1.	Formula: Area = Length × Width		
2.	Raw Calculation: 4.5 cm × 2.33 cm = _	cm²	
3.	Identify Significant Figures:		
	 4.5 cm has 	significant figures.	
	 2.33 cm has 	significant figures.	
		led to significant figure	s.
5.	Final Answer: cr	m²	