# Converting from one unit to another

We will use the method of dimensional analysis, sometimes called the factor-label method.
... or, the "drag and drop" method!

Dimensional analysis uses conversion factors to change between one unit and another

What's a conversion factor? A simple equality.

Example

$$\boxed{12\text{ in} = 1\text{ ft}}$$

# Conversion factors in metric

In the metric system, conversion factors between units may always be made from the metric prefixes!

For example, "kilo-" means $10^3$

$$k = 10^3$$

so

$$kg = 10^3 g$$

$$km = 10^3 m$$

$$ks = 10^3 s$$

$$kL = 10^3 L$$

Just apply the prefix to the base unit!

# How do we actually USE a conversion factor?

Convert 15.75 m to cm

$cm = 10^{-2}\,m$

$$15.75\,\cancel{m} \times \frac{cm}{10^{-2}\,\cancel{m}} = \boxed{1575\,cm}$$

* This fraction equals one, so multiplying by it does not change the VALUE of the number, only its UNITS!

* Similar to...

If X = 2, then

$$\frac{X}{2} = 1$$

15.75 / EE −2 .. on TI-83

---

Convert 0.01893 kg to g

$Kg = 10^{3}\,g$

$$0.01893\,\cancel{Kg} \times \frac{10^{3}\,g}{\cancel{Kg}} = \boxed{18.93\,g}$$

DRAG AND DROP

- Drag the part of the factor that contains the unit you want to get rid of (cancel out) to the BOTTOM.

- Then, drag the other half of the factor to the TOP

Convert 14500 mg to kg $\quad mg = 10^{-3}\,g \quad kg = 10^{3}\,g$

$$14500\,\cancel{mg} \times \frac{10^{-3}\,\cancel{g}}{\cancel{mg}} \times \frac{kg}{10^{3}\,\cancel{g}} = \boxed{0.0145\ kg}$$

Convert 0.147 $cm^2$ to $m^2$ $\quad cm = 10^{-2}\,m$

$$0.147\,\cancel{cm^2} \times \frac{10^{-2}\,m}{\cancel{cm}} \times \frac{10^{-2}\,m}{\cancel{cm}} = \boxed{1.47 \times 10^{-5}\ m^2}$$

$(0.000147\ m^2)$

For squared and cubed units, use each conversion factor two (for squared) or three (for cubed) times to cancel. If you think of squared units as ...

$$cm^2 = cm \times cm$$

... then this should make sense.

8.45 kg to $\mu g$

$kg = 10^3 g$ $\mu g = 10^{-6} g$

$$8.45\,\cancel{kg} \times \frac{10^3\,\cancel{g}}{\cancel{kg}} \times \frac{\mu g}{10^{-6}\,\cancel{g}} = \boxed{8450000000\ \mu g}$$

$(8.45 \times 10^9\ \mu g)$

---

88100 kHz to MHz

$kHz = 10^3 Hz$

$\boxed{Hz = s^{-1}\ (\text{frequency})}$

$MHz = 10^6 Hz$

$$88100\,\cancel{kHz} \times \frac{10^3\,\cancel{Hz}}{\cancel{kHz}} \times \frac{MHz}{10^6\,\cancel{Hz}} = \boxed{88.1\ MHz}$$

Convert 38.47 in to m, assuming 2.54 cm = 1 in

$2.54\ cm = in \qquad cm = 10^{-2} m$

$$38.47\ \cancel{in} \times \frac{2.54\ \cancel{cm}}{\cancel{in}} \times \frac{10^{-2} m}{\cancel{cm}} = \boxed{0.9771\ m}$$

Convert 12.48 km to in.

$2.54\ cm = in \qquad cm = 10^{-2} m \qquad km = 10^{3} m$

$$12.48\ \cancel{km} \times \frac{10^{3} \cancel{m}}{\cancel{km}} \times \frac{\cancel{cm}}{10^{-2} \cancel{m}} \times \frac{in}{2.54\ \cancel{cm}} = \boxed{491300\ in}$$

# Accuracy and Precision

- two related concepts that you must understand when working with measured numbers!

## Accuracy

- how close a measured number is to the CORRECT (or "true") value of what you are measuring

- "Is it right?"

- checked by comparing measurements against a STANDARD (a substance or object with known properties)

## Precision

- how close a SET of measured numbers are to EACH OTHER

- "Can I reproduce this?"

- checked by repeated measurements