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

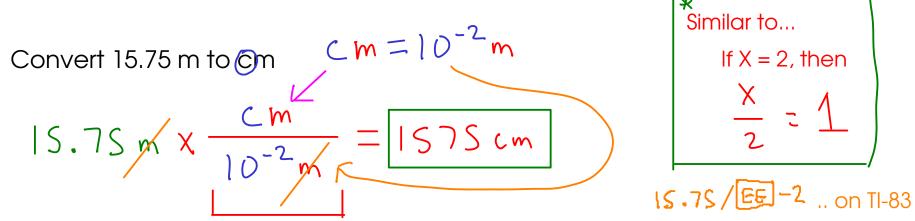
What's a conversion factor? A simple equality.

Conversion factors in metric

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

For example, "
$$K_{10}$$
" means 10^{3}
 $K = 10^{3}$
 $K_{10} = 10^{3}$

How do we actually USE a conversion factor?



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

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 mg =
$$10^{-3}$$
g $Kg = 10^{3}$ g 14500 mg $x = \frac{10^{-3}}{mg} \times \frac{Kg}{10^{3}} = \frac{10^{-3}}{10^{3}}$

Convert 0.147 cm² to m² Cm = 10

For squared and cubed units, use each conversion factor two (squared) or three (cubed) times. Think of squared units this way:

... and it'll make sense!

8.45 kg to mg
$$Kg = 10\frac{3}{9}$$
 $Mg = 10\frac{6}{9}$

8.45 kg $\times \frac{10\frac{3}{9}}{10\frac{6}{9}} \times \frac{Mg}{10\frac{6}{9}} = \frac{84500000000 \text{ mg}}{8.45 \times 10^9 \text{ mg}}$

88100 kHz to MHz
$$KH_{2} = 10^{3}H_{2}$$
 $H_{3} = 5^{-1} (frequency)$

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

nvert 38.47 in to m, assuming 2.54 cm = 1 in
$$2.54 \text{ (m} = 10^{-2} \text{ n})$$

$$\frac{2.54 \text{ (m} = 10^{-2} \text{ n})}{\text{cm}} = \frac{2.54 \text{ (m}}{\text{cm}} = \frac{10^{-2} \text{ n}}{\text{cm}} = \frac{10^$$

Km = 103m Convert 12.48 km to in 2.54 cm = 10(m=10 m

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