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}
 $K = 10^{3}$

So

 $K_{9} = 10_{9}$
 $K_{10} = 10_{10}$
 $K_{10} = 10_{10}$

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!

Convert 0.0183 kg to g
$$\frac{10^3 \text{ g}}{18.3 \text{ g}} = \frac{10^3 \text{ g}}{18.3 \text{ g}}$$

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

$$mg = 10g^{-3}$$
 $kg = 10g^{3}$

$$14500 \text{ m/g} \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{ g/}}{\text{m/g}} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{10^{3} \text{g}} = 0.0145 \text{ kg}$$

Convert 0.147 cm 2 to m 2

When you make a conversion factor from a prefix, you can only apply units that don't have an exponent to each side!

$$0.147 \, \text{c/m}^2 \, \text{y} \, \frac{10 \, \text{m}}{\text{c/m}} \, \text{x} \, \frac{10 \, \text{m}}{\text{c/m}} = \frac{1.47 \, \text{x} \, 10^{-5} \, \text{m}^2}{(0.0000147 \, \text{m}^2)}$$

When converting squared or cubed units, you will use each factor two (squared) or three (cubed) times!

88100 kHz to MHz
$$k H_{2} = 10^{3} H_{2}$$

$$88100 KHz to MHz$$

$$k H_{2} = 10^{3} H_{2}$$

$$m_{H2} = 10^{6} H_{2}$$

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

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

 $38.47 i \chi \times \frac{2.54 cm}{i h} \times \frac{10^{-3} m}{c m} = 0.9771 m$

Convert 12.48 km to in
$$2.54 \text{ cm} = 10^{3} \text{m}$$

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

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