

Physics 151 – Lecture 1

Physics 207, Sections: 301/601 – 314/614 General Physics I Michael Winokur & Pupa Gilbert Lecture 1

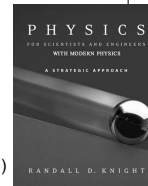
Agenda for Today

- Course Introduction
 - ❖ General Announcements
 - ❖ Structure of the course
 - ❖ Scope of the course
 - ❖ Begin chapter 1
- Homepage:
http://romano.physics.wisc.edu/phys207_Fall2007

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Announcements

- **Assignments:**
 - ❖ Text: Randall Knight, Physics for Scientists and Engineers with Modern Physics
 - ❖ Read: Chapters 1 & 2 (sections 2.1-2.6)
Position, Time, Change (i.e. motion), Vectors, Units, Assessment
 - ❖ HW0 and HW1: Due Wednesday 9/12 (HW0: Mastering Physics Practice Problem Set)
See www.masteringphysics.com
 - ❖ Register for a Mastering Physics Account
Instructions are posted:
romano.physics.wisc.edu/winokur/phys207_Fall2007/HW.htm
Typically Homework will be **due** by 11:59 PM on the stated day, usually **Wednesday**
- Note: No credit for late work



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Announcements, cont'd

- **Labs**
 - ❖ http://romano.physics.wisc.edu/winokur/phys207_Fall2007/labs.htm
 - ❖ In room 4310 Chamberlin Hall
 - ❖ Begin on Monday of next week (Expt. 1a & c)
 - ❖ Few formal write-ups, mostly worksheets
 - **Lectures:** (when in PowerPoint) will be available on the web
 - ❖ Clickers
(Participation is the only requirement)
Note: Will also be used in Physics 208
- See:
http://romano.physics.wisc.edu/winokur/phys207_Fall2007/clickers.html



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Announcements, cont'd

- **Honors students:** One Friday seminar per week (including exams weeks, may miss up to three) plus a project.
More on Friday
- **Consultation:** In room 2131 Chamberlain (shared with Physics 201), See:
http://romano.physics.wisc.edu/winokur/phys207_Fall2007/consult.htm
- **Discussion Sections:** Start today, a short precourse assessment (does **not** affect your grade)

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Grading Info

- **Course has several components:**
 - ❖ **Lecture:** (traditional lecture, demos and **Active** learning) 2%
 - ❖ **Homework Sets** (12%)
 - ❖ **Exams:** Three evening midterms (16%) and a final (20%)
 - ❖ **Discussion section:** (8%)
 - Review homework
 - Cooperative learning exercises
 - Occasional quizzes
 - ❖ **Labs:** (10%)
 - Mostly worksheets (possibly one formal write up) and a few quizzes
 - May miss up to one lab (with valid excuse)

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Lecture Organization

- **Four main components:**
 - ❖ Discussion class material
 - » Selected topics from text
 - ❖ Demonstrations/experiments of physical phenomenon
 - » Physics is an experimental science
 - ❖ Interactive exercise with conceptual "Active Learning" problems
 - » Up to five per lecture
 - » Critical thinking and problem solving (Little memorization required)
 - ❖ Interactive Applications
 - » To illustrate **concepts**



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Physics 151 – Lecture 1

Learning Goals

- To begin to understand basic principles (e.g. Newton's Laws) and their consequences (e.g. conservation of momentum, etc.)
- To solve problems using both quantitative and qualitative applications of these physical principles
- To develop an intuition of the physical world

Note: Memorization is of little importance

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A quick "quiz" on what not to do...

- Please read and study the following paragraph for a minute or so.
- "Last Fernday, George and Tony were in Donlon peppering gloopy saples and cleaming, burly greps. Suddenly, a ditty strezzle boofed into George's grep. Tony blaired, "Oh George, that ditty strezzle is boofing your grep!"
- After reading and studying the paragraph, and without referring to the paragraph, please answer the following questions:

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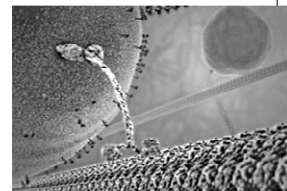
Scope of Physics 207

- **Classical Mechanics:**
 - ❖ **Mechanics:** How and why things work. Motion (dynamics), balance (statics), energy, vibrations
 - Classical:**
 - » Not too fast ($v \ll c$), $c \equiv$ speed of light
 - » Not too small ($d \gg$ atom), atoms $\equiv 10^{-9}$ m
- Most everyday situations can be described in these terms.
 - ❖ Path of baseball (or a ping pong ball)
 - ❖ Path of rubber ball bouncing against a wall
 - ❖ Vibrations of an elastic string (These reflect Newton's Laws and forces)
 - ❖ A roll of the dice (thermodynamics)

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Today and Monday's Topics:

- Position and Time (Chapter 1)
 - ❖ Position
 - ❖ Time
 - ❖ Displacement versus time (velocity)
 - ❖ Systems of units
 - ❖ Dimensional Analysis
 - ❖ Significant digits
- At right is the world's smallest biped: A single molecule of kinesin, walks along a cellular microtubule fiber, pulling along behind it a vesicle of nutrients



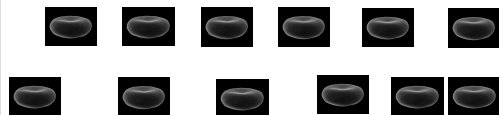
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Position and Time

- An example below:

Question: What is happening in the two time elapse sequences shown below?

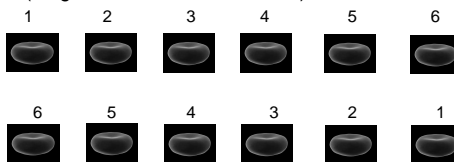
What construction could I use to quantify it?



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A preliminary step

- Predicated on the need to know **where** and **when**?
- **Where** requires a spatial reference frame and a system specifying position (magnitude, direction and units)
- **When** requires a temporal reference frame (magnitude, direction and units)

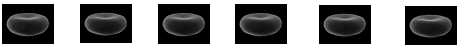


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A preliminary step


- Predicated on the need to know **where** and **when**?
- **Where** requires a spatial reference frame and a system specifying position (magnitude, direction and units)
- **When** requires a temporal reference frame (magnitude, direction and units)

time 1 2 3 4 5 6

 position 1 2 3 4 5 6

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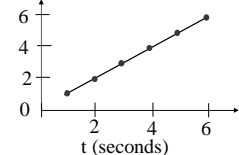
Different representations

Pictorial

time 1 2 3 4 5 6

 position 1 2 3 4 5 6

Graphical

x (meters)



t (seconds)

displacement vector


Algebraic

$x = t$ meters/sec

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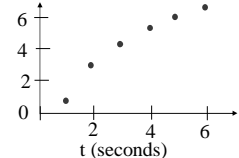
A slightly more complicated example

Pictorial

time 1 2 3 4 5 6

 position 1 2 3 4 5 6

Graphical

x (meters)



t (seconds)

displacement vector

Algebraic (if a is constant)

$x = x_0 + v_0 t + a t^2$
 meters/sec

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Standard Quantities

- Basic elements of substances and motion.
- All things in classical mechanics can be expressed in terms of the fundamental quantities:
 - ❖ Length L
 - ❖ Mass M
 - ❖ Time T
- Some examples of more complicated quantities:
 - ❖ Speed has the quantity of L / T (i.e. miles per hour)
 - ❖ Acceleration has the quantity of L/T^2 (Chapters 1 & 2)
 - ❖ Force has the quantity of ML / T^2 (Chapter 4)

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Units

- **SI (Système International) Units:**
 - ❖ mks: L = meters (m), M = kilograms (kg), T = seconds (s)
- **British Units:**
 - ❖ L = inches, feet, miles, M = slugs (pounds), T = seconds
- We will use mostly SI units, but you may run across some problems using British units. You should know how to convert back & forth.
- Why do units matter?

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Recap of today's lecture

- So far
 - ❖ General Announcements
 - ❖ Structure of the course
 - ❖ Scope of the course
 - ❖ Begin chapter 1
- For Monday's class
 - » Chapters 1 & 2 (through section 2.6)
 - » Mastering Physics (!!!)

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