

مسألة (١) :-

ماتم مشغول بتجربتي لاجراء عمية لقي g وكامنة قراءة التجريبتين كالآتي :-

$$g_1 = 9.8 \pm 0.5$$

$$g_2 = 9.7 \pm 0.1$$

حيث انه لعمية التجريبتين ~~9.8~~

فبالتالي نقول ←

$$g_1 = \underline{9.8} \pm 0.5$$



more accurate (الأقرب للقيمة الحقيقية)

$$g_2 = 9.7 \pm \underline{0.1}$$



more precise

لأنه الأقل هنا $0.1 < 0.5$

تأليفها لابا فيزياء (١)
للطالبة ذينى جمال
يقدم والطالبة ريم عبدالهادي

مسئله

* Two experiment where done to find the g .

$$g_1 = 9.7 \pm 0.1$$

$$g_2 = 9.3 \pm 0.05$$

مكتبة خواطر
الزرقاء
بجانب مدخل باصات الجامعة
الهاشمية

ال

g_1 is more accurate than g_2 , but g_2 is more precise.

التخليق المحنت للاب

فيزياء 1

للخالبة:
Doha saleh

* مبادرة جامعتي

**مكتبة خواطر
الزرقاء
بجانب مدخل باصات الجامعة الهاشمية**

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} \quad / \quad R \pm \Delta R \quad \text{إيجاد}$$

صالح و صالح

$$R \pm \Delta R \quad \leftarrow \quad \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

بالإمتحان

EX, $R = 3x - y$

$$x \pm \Delta x = \frac{x}{2} \pm \frac{\Delta x}{0.003}$$

$$y \pm \Delta y = \frac{y}{2.12} \pm \frac{\Delta y}{0.007}$$

Find $R \pm \Delta R$

$$R = 3x - y$$

$$= 3 * (2) - 2.12$$

$$= 3.88$$

$$\sqrt{(0.003)^2 + (0.007)^2}$$

$$= 0.007$$

3.88 ± 0.007 الجواب

$$R \pm \Delta R \quad \leftarrow \quad R \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta y}{y}\right)^2 + \dots}$$

بالإمتحان

EX, $R = xy^3$

$$x \pm \Delta x = \frac{x}{2} \pm \frac{\Delta x}{0.03}$$

$$y \pm \Delta y = \frac{y}{1.5} \pm \frac{\Delta y}{0.01}$$

Find $R \pm \Delta R$

$$R = xy^3$$

$$= 2 * (1.5)^3$$

$$= 6.75$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3 \Delta y}{y}\right)^2}$$

$$= 6.75 \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.03}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3 * 0.01}{1.5}\right)^2}$$

$$= 0.136$$

6.75 ± 0.136 الجواب

(A) حالة اعداد علاقه
والوابت و المتغيرات

① حساب مساحة علاقة : علينا حفظ العلاقات وأنفسنا وسأنا نبيع كل كلمة

I A For a sphere (الكرة)

1) $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^3$

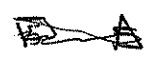
V: Volume
 $\pi = 3.14$
 d: diameter

2) $\rho = \left(\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Volume}}\right) = \frac{6 \times \text{mass}}{\pi d^3}$
 ρ: density for asphere

3) momentum = m v

m: mass
 v: velocity

4) $A = \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$
 A: Area of the side



5) $C = \pi d$
 c: circumference

I B For a cylinder (الأسطوانة)

1) $V = \pi h \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$

h: height
 V: Volume
 d: diameter
 $\pi = 3.14$

2) $\left(\rho = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Volume}}\right) = \frac{4m}{\pi h d^2}$

m: mass
 ρ: density for a cylinder
 d: diameter
 h: height

3) momentum = m v

m: mass
 v: velocity

4) $C = \pi d$
 c: circumference

5) $A = 2 \pi h \left(\frac{d}{2}\right) = \pi h d$

A: Area of the side

6) $A = \pi h d + \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$
 A: Area of all the cylinder

I C For a circle (الدائرة)
 or disk

1) $A = \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$

A: Area
 d: diameter

2) $C = \pi d$
 c: circumference

1) Digital balance ⇒ $\Delta m = 0.005 \text{ g}$
 ruler ⇒ $\Delta L = 6.5 \text{ mm}$

E Area
 square ⇒ $A = \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$
 circle ⇒ $C = \pi d$

12) Cube (المكعب)

$V = \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3$
 volume

مكتبة خواطر
الزرقاء
بجانب مدخل باصات الجامعة
الهاشمية

Ex₁ For a cylinder

$$d = 6.2 \pm 0.01$$

$$h = 15.3 \pm 0.01$$

$$m = 16.36 \pm 0.01$$

Find $\rho \pm \Delta\rho$

في هذا السؤال عن كثافة

علاقة بالقطر

متغيرات ونسبها كما في

لذلك نرجع للعوائين التي
تطلبناها

$$\rho = \frac{4m}{\pi d^2 h}$$

هكذا أصبحت معي الحالة

وحوال السؤال للحالة (A)

$$\rho \pm \Delta\rho \rightarrow \rho \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta m}{m}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\Delta d}{d}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta h}{h}\right)^2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{4m}{\pi d^2 h} = 0.035$$

$$= 0.035 \times 0.003 = 1.05 \times 10^{-4}$$

Ex₂ In order to determine the area of circular disc, a student measured the diameter (d) to be 3.2 ± 0.1 cm. The value of $A \pm \Delta A$ (in cm²) will be:

هنا معطى المتغيرات ونسبها فقامت ونسبها في صيغة العلاقة لذلك من العلاقات التي تطلبناها

$$A_{\text{disc}} = \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$$

للإجابة الصحيحة

$$8.04 \pm 0.5$$

$$A \pm \Delta A \rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta A}{A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\Delta d}{d}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{0 + \left(\frac{2\Delta d}{d}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\Delta d}{d} = 0.50$$

note \rightarrow هنا
 $\pi \pm \Delta\pi$
نسبة زيدي
 $\pi = 3.14$
 $\Delta\pi = 0$

Ex₃ A student measures the length of a cube side to be 3.4 ± 0.1 then the volume of cube $V \pm \Delta V$ (in cm³) will be:

$$V = (L)^3 = (L)^3$$

الآن

$$V \pm \Delta V \rightarrow V \sqrt{\left(\frac{3\Delta L}{L}\right)^2}$$

$$= (3.4)^3 = 39.3$$

$$= V \cdot 3 \frac{\Delta L}{L} = 3.468$$

الحالة (A) حالة تناظر الحالة (B) المطلوب

يتميز بجمع و طرح مع متغير في قسمة أو القوة

أقوم بالزيادة المتناهية في القوة لوجوده ثم اعمده في المتغير ليصبح مثل الحالة (A)

Ex $R = 6x - \frac{2y}{z^2}$ Find $R \pm \Delta R$

$x \pm \Delta x = 3 \pm 0.03$
 $y \pm \Delta y = 6 \pm 0.1$
 $z \pm \Delta z = 9 \pm 0.05$

المطلوب هنا يوجد قسمة و طرح و (تناظر)

$B = \frac{2y}{z^2}$

$R = 6x - B$ جمع اعداد

هنا ايجد على الحالة الأولى

$R \pm \Delta R = 6 \times 3 - \frac{2 \times 6}{9} = 17.8$
 $\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta B)^2} = \sqrt{(0.03)^2 + (\Delta B)^2}$

ولكن لايجاد ΔB هنا $\Delta B = B \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(2\frac{\Delta z}{z}\right)^2} = 17.8 \times \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.1}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2 \times 0.05}{9}\right)^2} = 1.48 \times 10^{-3}$

الاجابة النهائية 17.8 ± 0.18

نونيها فجمع $\Delta R = \sqrt{(0.03)^2 + (1.48 \times 10^{-3})^2} = 0.18$

Ex2 $R = 3x - y^2$

$x \pm \Delta x = 30 \pm 0.5$
 $y \pm \Delta y = 10 \pm 0.1$

Find $R \pm \Delta R$

$R = 3x - y^2 = 3 \times 30 - (10)^2 = -10$

الاجابة النهائية -10 ± 2.647

$B = y^2$ هنا تناظر $\Delta B = 2y \Delta y$
 $R = 3x - B$

$\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta B)^2} = \sqrt{(0.5)^2 + (2.6)^2} = 2.647$

$\Delta B = B \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\Delta y}{y}\right)^2} = B \cdot \frac{2\Delta y}{y} = 100 \cdot 2 \times \frac{0.1}{10} = 2.6$

Ex 1 for cylinder find $C \pm \Delta C$ / $d = 13.14 \pm 0.1$

Sol: $C = \pi \cdot d$

circumference
عدد الأجزاء
عدد الأجزاء

$C = 3.14 \times 13.14 = 41.25$
 $\Delta C = C \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta d}{d}\right)^2} = 0.007$
 الجواب 41.25 ± 0.007

الواجب
 مجموع التجارب $\leftarrow R$
 عدد التجارب

$R = \frac{\text{مجموع التجارب}}{\text{عدد التجارب}}$

$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (R - \bar{R})^2}{N(N-1)}}$

ΔR خطأ

دققنا لا نتقنا عدد التجارب
 (يولينغ مع المثال)

Ex 2 Ali did many experiments to find π

3.11 / 3.13 / 3.14 / 3.15 / 3.12

Find $\pi \pm \Delta \pi$

Note: Find the standard division
 (5)

$\pi = \frac{3.11 + 3.13 + 3.14 + 3.15 + 3.12}{5} = 3.13$

$\Delta \pi = \sqrt{\frac{(3.11 - 3.13)^2 + (3.13 - 3.13)^2 + (3.14 - 3.13)^2 + (3.15 - 3.13)^2 + (3.12 - 3.13)^2}{5(5-1)}}$

$\Delta \pi = 0.007$

$\pi \pm \Delta \pi \Rightarrow 3.13 \pm 0.007$

Ex 2 To find (A) there were done many experiments:-

6.24 / 6.26 / 6.19 / 6.22 / 6.24 Find $A \pm \Delta A$:-

$A = \frac{6.24 + 6.26 + 6.19 + 6.22 + 6.24}{5} = 6.23$

$\Delta A = \sqrt{\frac{(6.24 - 6.23)^2 + (6.26 - 6.23)^2 + (6.19 - 6.23)^2 + (6.22 - 6.23)^2 + (6.24 - 6.23)^2}{5(5-1)}}$

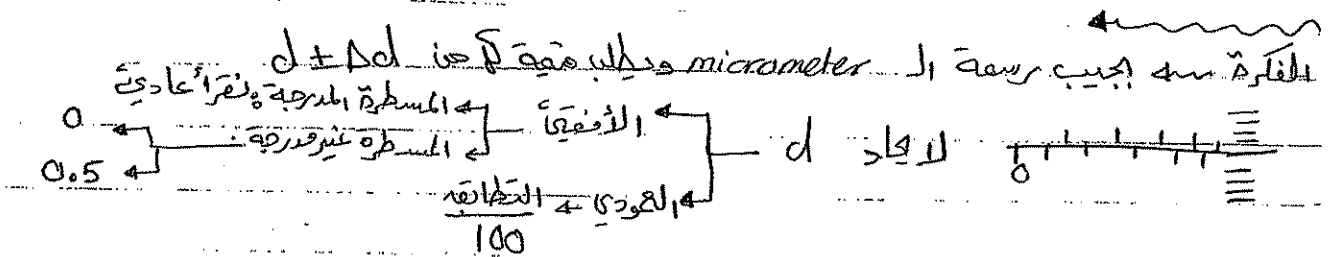
$A \pm \Delta A \Rightarrow 6.23 \pm 0.01$

4

«تضائل جا بهوي ... يكتف (٤)»

١٤٦) يوجد مثالان لإجهزة لقياس $d \leftarrow h$:-

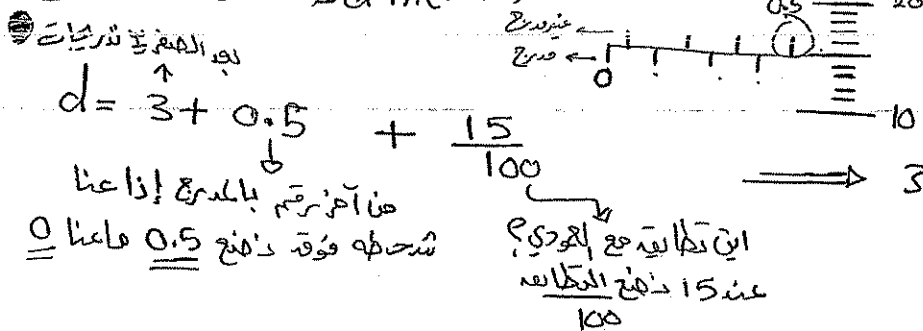
- ① $d \leftarrow$ diameter (قطر) يتم الكاد بقياسه عن جهاز يسمى micrometer
- ② $h \leftarrow$ height (ارتفاع) يتم الكاد بقياسه عن vernier caliper (ورنيه).



تتميزهم بالوحدة القياسية mm انما الكاد cm انظر 10^{-3} mm

لايجاد Δd
 0.005 mm
 0.0005 cm
 ← وحدة من القياسين
 اذا الكاد mm ذئفج 0.005
 اذا الكاد cm ذئفج 0.0005

Ex 1 Find $d \pm \Delta d$ in (mm)



$$d = 3 + 0.5 + \frac{15}{100} \Rightarrow 3.65$$

من آخر رقم بالمدرج اذاعنا
 شحطه فوقه ذئفج 0.5 فاعنا 0
 اين تكاليف مع القوي؟
 عند 15 ذئفج الكاليف
 100
 لا الكوال ل cm
 لانه الكاليف mm

$\Delta d \rightarrow$ كما انه الكاليف mm
 خباتالي $\Delta d = 0.005$

الاجابه الخاتمه
 $3.65 \pm 0.005 \text{ mm}$

Ex 2

$$d = 4 + 0 + \frac{27}{100}$$

$$d = 4.27 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta d = 0.005$$

الاجابه الخاتمه
 $d \pm \Delta d = (4.27 \pm 0.005) \text{ mm}$

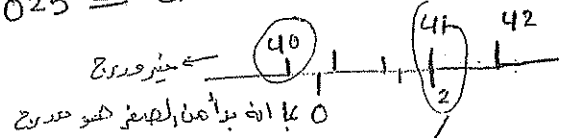
مكتبة
 جامعة
 البصرة
 كلية
 الهندسة
 الفيزياء

5

Vernier Caliper $h \pm \Delta h$

لا $h > h$ ← ذات أول تكاليف لا يزيد بالعرض مع غير العرض + ثابت الرقم للمقياس الرئيسي في المقياس الفرعي

10
 $0.025 = \text{mm}$ ← انزالات بال mm
 $0.0025 = \text{cm}$



$h = \frac{2}{10} + 40 = 40.2 \text{ mm}$

أول الرقم للمقياس الفرعي في المقياس الرئيسي

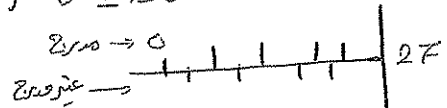
$\Delta h = 0.025$

تكاليف للمقياس الفرعي مع الأجزاء
 قباضة القصة للمقياس الفرعي وهي 10 عد 10

Ex III The diameter of a sphere is measured by micrometer
 Find the volume of the sphere in (mm^3) $V \pm \Delta V$

$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^3$

$\frac{4}{3} * 3.14 * \left(\frac{4.27}{2}\right)^3 = \square$



المطابق الرقعة لا يجاء بها إلا بالعرض
 $4 + 0 + \frac{27}{100} = 4.27 \text{ mm}$

$\Delta V = V \sqrt{\left(\frac{3\Delta d}{d}\right)^2}$
 فقط هذا المقصود

$\Delta V = V \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.005 * 3}{4.27}\right)^2} = \square$

لا يوجد حدس في المقياس الفرعي
 الرقعة مع الأجزاء عد 100
 $\Delta d = 0.005$ حافظها سابقا

Ex IV micrometer Vernier Caliper

$V = \pi h \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$

$V = \left(\frac{\pi h}{4}\right) d^2$

Slop = $\frac{\pi h}{4} = \tan 45$

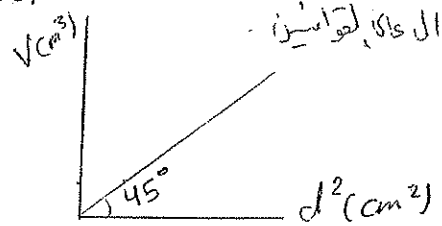
$\frac{\pi h}{4} = 1$

$h = \frac{4}{\pi} \Rightarrow 1.27 \text{ cm}$

Log k → y-intercept
 n → slop

$y = b + mx$
 $\log z = \log k + n \log x$

Cylinder



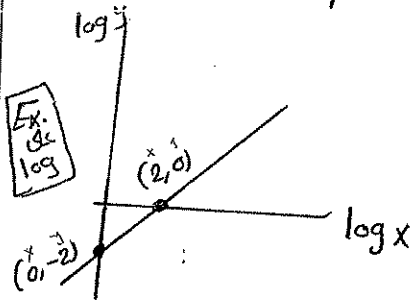
EX Given that $z = kx^n$ For a cylinder Find h
 plot $(\log z)$ Vs $(\log x)$ to get straight line then
 (K, n : constant) If you

- 1 Find y-intercept
- 2 Find slope

$\log z = \log k + n \log x$
 $\log z = \log k + n \log x$
 Log k → y-intercept
 n → slop

6

Find the empirical relation:-



find the empirical relation:-

$$y = mx + b$$

$$\log y = (1) \log x + -2$$

$$\log y = \log x - 2$$

بالنسبة لـ log لنفعل 10

$$\log y = 10^{\log x - 2}$$

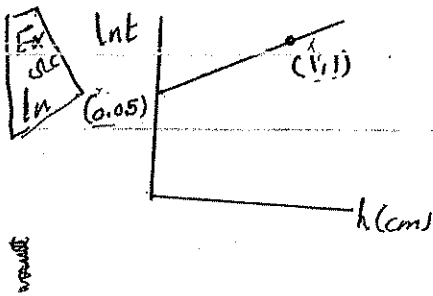
$$y = \frac{10^{\log x}}{10^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{100}$$

$$m = \text{slope} = \frac{-2 - 0}{0 - 2} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$

خطوات :-

- $y = mx + b$ علاقة خطية
- slope $\leftarrow m$
- عبر النقطة $\leftarrow y$
- عبر النقطة $\leftarrow x$
- عند تقاطع مع محور الـ y $\leftarrow b$
- تقريباً $\leftarrow 10 / e$
- \log \leftarrow \ln
- $x \leftarrow + c$
- عند تقاطع مع محور الـ x $\leftarrow -$

مثال
 $\log x = x$
 $\ln x = x$
 $e = x$



$$y = mx + b$$

$$m = \text{slope} = \frac{1 - 0.05}{1 - 0} = 0.95$$

$$\ln t = 0.95h + 0.05$$

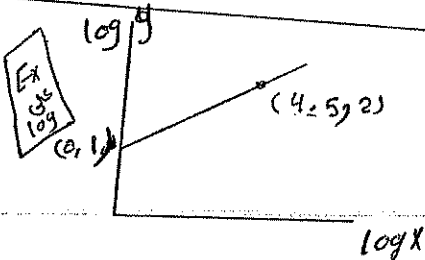
بالنسبة لـ ln نفعل e

$$e^{\ln t} = e^{0.95h + 0.05}$$

$$t = e^{0.95h} \times e^{0.05}$$

$$t = 1.05 e^{0.95h}$$

بالنسبة مع التفاضل



$$y = mx + b$$

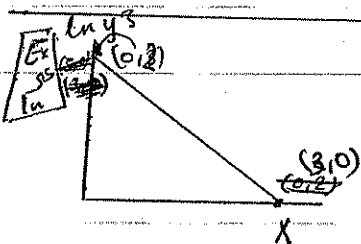
$$m = \text{slope} = \frac{2 - 1}{4.5 - 0} = \frac{1}{4.5} = 0.22$$

$$\log y = 0.22 \log x + 1$$

بالنسبة لـ log نفعل 10

$$10^{\log y} = 10^{0.22 \log x + 1}$$

$$y = 10^{0.22 \log x} \times 10$$



$$y = mx + b$$

$$m = \text{slope} = \frac{0 - 3}{3 - 0} = -1$$

$$\ln y^3 = -x + 3$$

بالنسبة لـ ln نفعل e

$$e^{\ln y^3} = e^{-x + 3}$$

$$y^3 = e^{-x} \cdot e^3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{e^3}{e^x} = e^{3-x}$$

7

فكرة: فكرة التجربة هي اظهار Containers وكيفية اختيار d مع ثابت h

ووضع ما في ذلك النوعية فتم استنتاج هذه العلاقة ونرى اننا قد وجدنا لفرغ تلك الادوية

$t \propto h$ يعني كلما زاد ارتفاع الماء في الوعاء زاد الوقت لافراغ ذلك الوعاء (علاقة طردية).
 $t \propto \frac{1}{d}$ يعني كلما زاد قطر الوعاء قل الوقت لافراغ الوعاء (علاقة عكسية).

(P) يعني h و d ورسمه وعطوي t (بما هي ان واقفا عليها هو هو t)
 ويتم ايجاد t عن قانونين (يستخدم اصالحا منسب المعطيات بالي عنانا :-

$$t = \frac{m}{d^2} + b$$

السرعة $\frac{1}{d^2}$

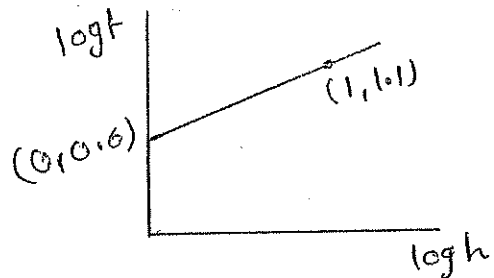
(5)

$$t = 10^b h^m$$

السرعة $\log h$

(1)

Ex: If the height of the water was (7cm) the the time needed to empty the container is :-



(البي) بما انه عطينا رسمه (log t مع log h) تستخدم القانون الاول ونوجد الـ b و m عن الرسمه (6)

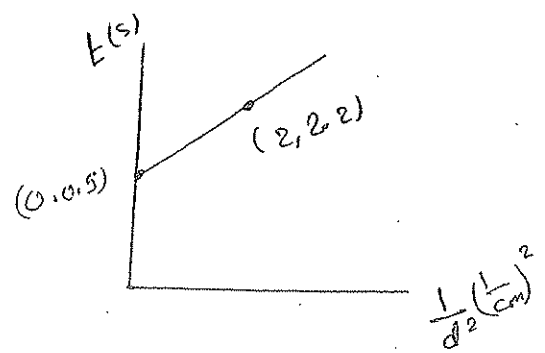
$t = 10^b h^m$ \rightarrow عند اي نقطه تم التقاط مع زياره b
 $m \rightarrow \text{slope} = \frac{1.1 - 0.6}{1 - 0} = 0.5$

$t = 10^{0.6} h^{0.5}$

$t = 10^{0.6} \times 7^{0.5} \rightarrow \boxed{10.53} \text{ Second.}$
 ملاحظة الحسابية

Ex: If the diameter of the container was (5cm) then the time needed to empty the container .. ?

(البي) بما انه عطينا رسمه ($\frac{1}{d^2}$ مع t)
 مسالفا عن t تستخدم القانون الثاني
 الناتج m و b عن الرسمه نوجدهم ...



$t = \frac{m}{d^2} + b$

$t = \frac{0.9}{0.5} + 0.5 \Rightarrow t = \boxed{0.536} \text{ sec.}$

8

فكر في العلاقة بين h و T (h_1/t_1 و h_2/t_2)
 الحل راجع في كتابي بسمة (نفسه بالعاطلة) و (مع الأعضاء و هو في التمرين)

Ex1 $t = c\sqrt{h}$ $h_1 \rightarrow t_1 = 6 \text{ sec}$ Find the time need to empty the container at h_2 (بقيتة t_2)
 $h_2 = \frac{1}{2} h_1$
 C: constant

Ex1 $t_1 = c\sqrt{h_1}$ $t_2 = c\sqrt{h_2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{t_1}{t_2} = \frac{c\sqrt{h_1}}{c\sqrt{h_2}}$ (سؤال ذاتي)
 $\Rightarrow \frac{6}{t_2} = \frac{\sqrt{h_1}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}h_1}}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{6}{t_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}$ $\Rightarrow t_2 = 4.24 \text{ sec}$

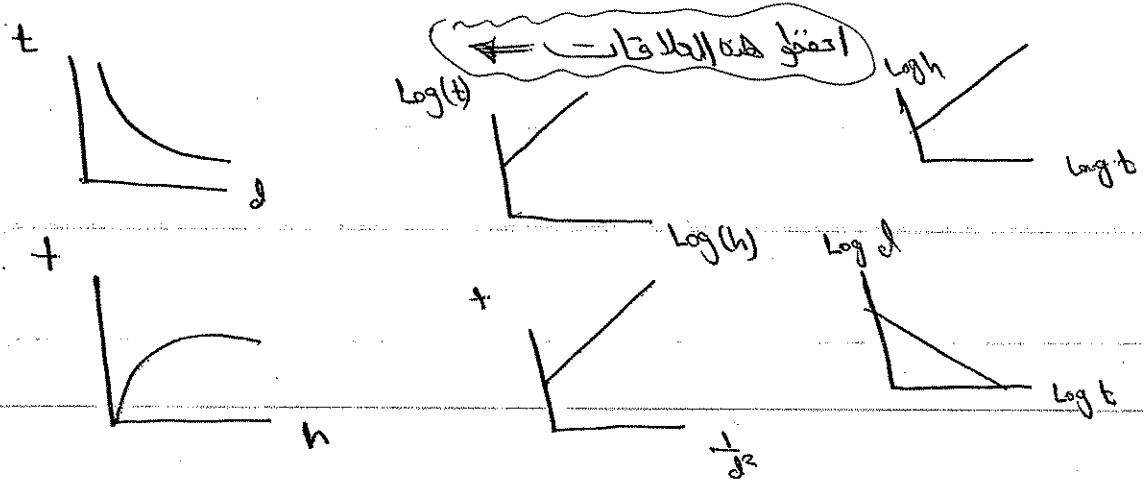
Ex2 $t = c\sqrt{h}$ $h_1 \rightarrow t_1 = 5 \text{ sec}$
 $h_2 \rightarrow t_2 = ??$
 $h_2 = \frac{1}{2} h_1$

Ex2 $\frac{t_1}{t_2} = \frac{c\sqrt{h_1}}{c\sqrt{h_2}}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{5}{t_2} = \frac{\sqrt{h_1}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}h_1}} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{t_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \Rightarrow t_2 = 3.54 \text{ sec}$

[أني هاشخ اول 2 حارب بالميد]

مكتبة خواطر
 الزرقاء
 بجانب مدخل باصات الجامعة الهاشمية

note :



9

③ أنواع الأخطاء المنهجية :-

Personal error (الخطأ الشخصي) 1

Random error (الخطأ العشوائي) 2

Systematic error (الخطأ النظامي) 3

ملاحظة ...
دائماً "يأتي سؤال على الحفظ من كونه الورقات"

A. TYPES OF ERRORS

Experimental errors can be generally classified as being of three types: personal, systematic, and random.

PERSONAL ERROR

الخطأ الشخصي

Personal error arises from ¹personal bias or ²carelessness in ³reading an instrument, ⁴in recording observations, or in ⁵mathematical calculations. Examples of personal errors (sometimes called illegitimate errors) include:

1. In performing a series of measurements an observer may become biased in favor of the first observation. Falsely assuming this observation to be correct, the observer attempts to make other measurements agree with it, for example, through biased estimations of fractional scale divisions, and rejects measurements that greatly deviate. This incorrectly gives more significance to one reading than to succeeding ones. All observations taken under the same experimental conditions are equally valid and should be retained for analysis.

2. Errors in reading a scale. Reading a value from a scale involves lining up an object with the marks on the scale. The apparent distance between two objects, and hence the value of the reading, depends on the position of the eye. A reading may appear to be different when viewed with one eye or the other, or when the head is moved from side to side (horizontal scale) or up and down (vertical scale). This apparent change in position due to a change in the position of the eye is called parallax. For example, the position of the mercury meniscus on a thermometer scale may appear different if viewed from above or below a line of sight perpendicular to the scale (Fig. 0.1). Also, when measuring length with a meter stick placed flat against the object, the thickness of the meter stick holds the scale about 0.7 cm from the object, and readings may vary considerably due to parallax (Fig. 0.1). Such errors can be minimized by using a line of sight perpendicular to the scale and placing the meter stick edgewise against the object.
3. Not observing significant figures in calculations. (This is discussed below)

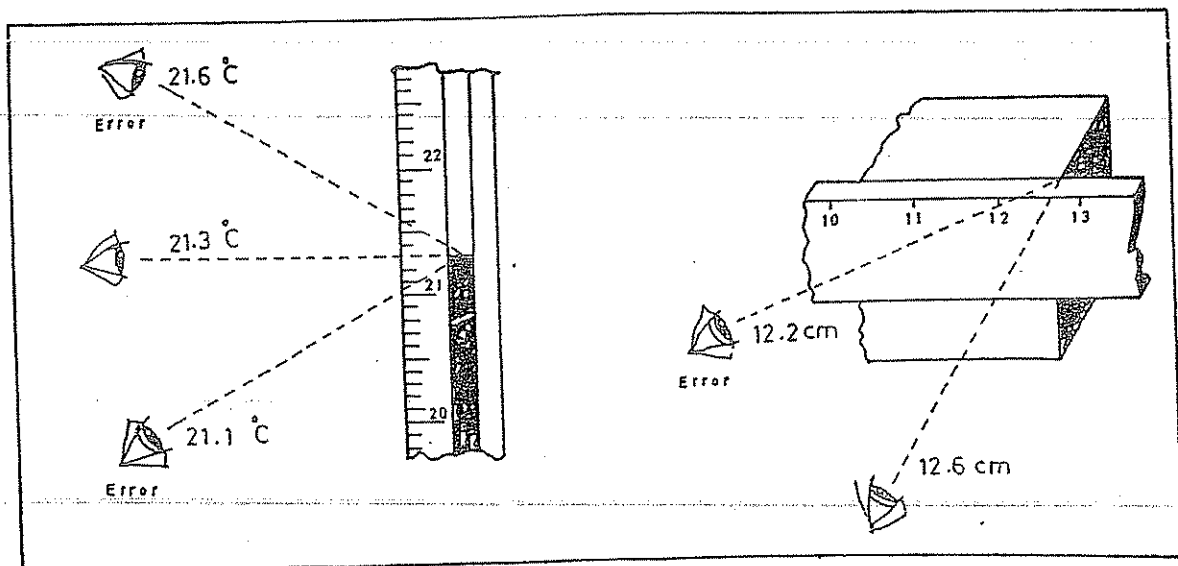


Fig 0.1 Examples of personal error in reading a scale due to parallax

III

• SYSTEMATIC ERROR

الخطأ النظامي

Systematic errors are errors associated with particular measurement instruments or techniques, such as an improperly calibrated instrument or bias on the part of the observer. Conditions from which systematic errors can result include:

1. An improperly "zeroed" instrument (e.g., a balance or ammeter).
2. A thermometer that reads 101 °C when immersed in boiling water at standard atmospheric pressure. The thermometer is improperly calibrated since the reading should be 100 °C.
3. Personal bias of an observer, who, for example, always takes a low reading of a scale division. Thus, a personal error may be a systematic error.
4. A meter stick that has shrunk due to environmental conditions would always read higher.

Avoiding systematic errors depends on the skill of the observer to detect them and to prevent or correct them.

• RANDOM ERROR

الخطأ العشوائي

Random errors result from unknown and unpredictable variations in experimental situations. Random errors are also referred to as accidental errors and are sometimes beyond the control of the observer. Conditions by which random errors can result include:

1. Unpredictable fluctuations in temperature or line voltage.
2. Mechanical vibrations of the experimental setup.
3. Unbiased estimates of measurement readings by the observer.

Reducing and minimizing the effect of random errors can be made by improving and refining experimental techniques and repeating the measurement a sufficient number of times so that the erroneous readings become statistically insignificant.

B. ACCURACY AND PRECISION

The accuracy of an experiment is a measure of how close the experimental result comes to the true value. That is, it is a measure of the correctness of the result.

دقة
في
القياس
الذي
يقرب
النتيجة
من
القيمة
الحقيقية

Example 0.1:

Two independent experiments result in the determination of the value of π to be 3.140 and 3.143, respectively. The second result is more accurate or more correct than the first because the true value of π is 3.142 (to four significant figures).

The precision of an experiment is a measure of its reliability, or how reproducible the result is. That is, it is a measure of the magnitude of uncertainty of the result without reference to what the result means. This uncertainty depends on the resolution of the measuring instruments used in performing the experiment.

The resolution of a measuring instrument depends on the number of scale marks or divisions appearing on the instrument. A meter stick with 1 mm marks (divisions) has a resolution somewhat better than one millimeter as the person using the stick can estimate fractions of 1 millimeter.

As a rule, the precision of a measuring instrument is equal to one half of the smallest division. The meter stick in the above example has a precision of 0.5 millimeter. Thus, a single measurement using this meter stick would be reported as $x \pm 0.5$ mm where x is the measured distance.

Example 0.2:

Two independent experiments give two sets of data with the expressed results and uncertainties of 2.5 ± 0.1 cm and 2.5 ± 0.2 cm, respectively. The first result is more precise than the second because the spread in the first measurements between 2.4 and 2.6 cm, whereas the spread in the second measurements between 2.3 and 2.7 cm. That is, the measurements of the first experiment are less uncertain than those of the second.

The accuracy of an experiment depends in general on systematic errors. The precision of an experiment depends on random errors.

73

Find the personal error %

$$P.E = \frac{|القياس - القيمة - الاولي|}{\frac{مجموع القياسات}{عدد القياسات}} \times 100\%$$

① لا توجد قيمة حقيقية ولا يوجد قراءتين ...

Ex: Find the personal error for π if

$$\pi_1 = 3.14$$

$$\pi_2 = 3.12$$

$$P.E = \frac{|3.12 - 3.14|}{\frac{(3.14 + 3.12)}{2}} \times 100\% = 0.63\%$$

② لا توجد قيمة حقيقية ولا يوجد القراءتين ...

$$P.E = \frac{|القراءة - القيمة الحقيقية|}{\frac{مجموع القياسات}{عدد القياسات}} \times 100\%$$

Ex: $\pi = 3.12 / 3.13 / 3.14$ Find P.E

$$P.E = \frac{|3.14 - 3.12|}{\frac{(3.12 + 3.13 + 3.14)}{3}} \times 100\%$$

$$P.E = \frac{0.02}{3.13} \times 100\% = 0.63\%$$

③ توجد قيمة حقيقية وقيمة ناتجة عن تجربة
Experimental and accepter Value

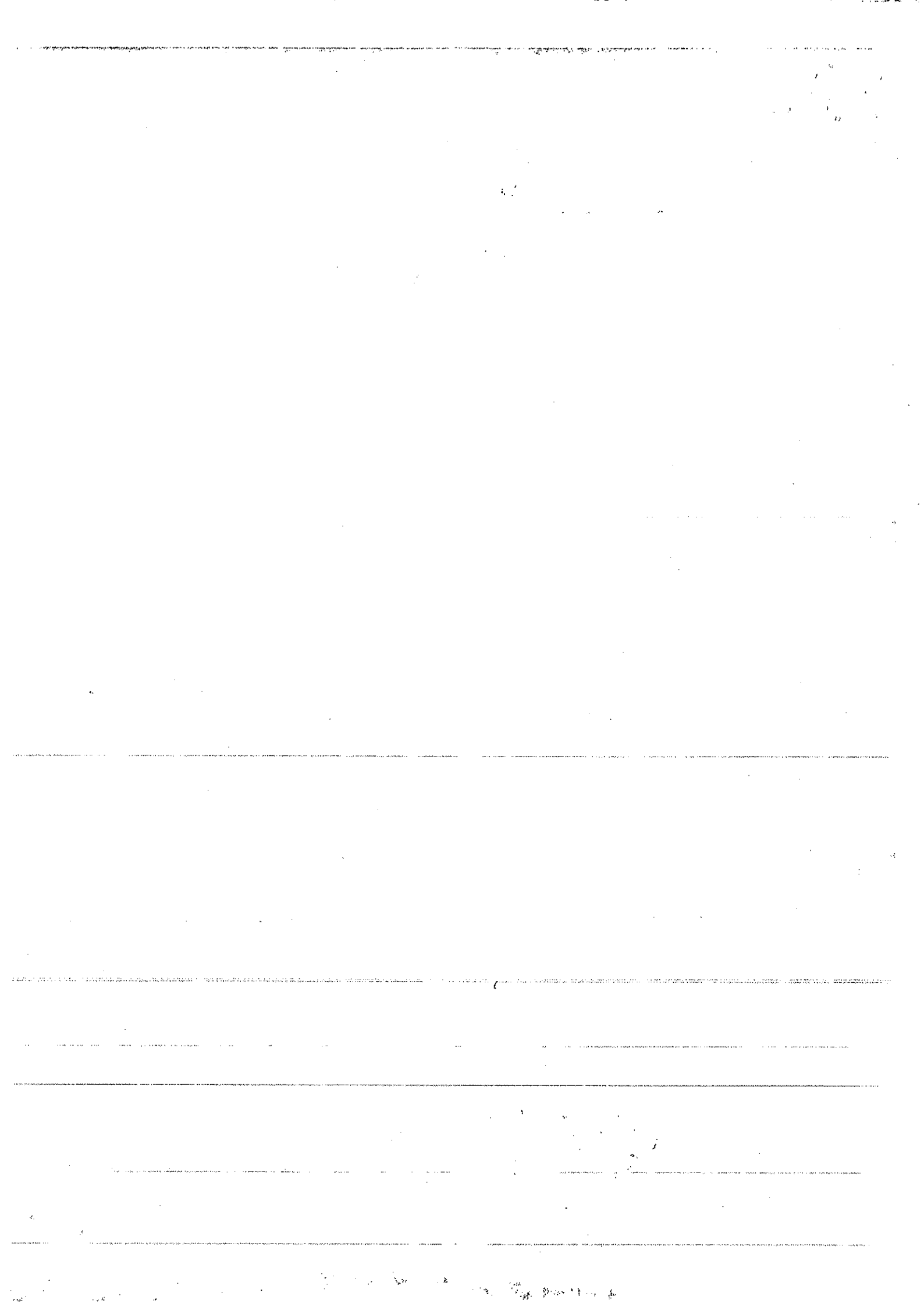
$$P.E = \frac{|القياس - القيمة الحقيقية|}{القيمة الحقيقية} \times 100\%$$

Ex: A boy did an experiment for cylinder and $d = 5.25$ / $C = 16.38$ Find the p.e if the accepter value of $\pi = 3.14$.

$$P.E = \frac{|القياس - القيمة الحقيقية|}{القيمة الحقيقية} = \frac{|3.14 - \pi|}{3.14} \times 100\%$$

$$\pi = \frac{C}{d} = 3.12$$

$$= \frac{|3.14 - 3.12|}{3.14} \times 100\% \Rightarrow 0.6\%$$





Force Table 😊

← Forces → مقدار (mag) و اتجاه (dir) ↗ Resultant Force ↖ equilibrium force

كوكب ينحل وينطلق Resultant لو برد مقدار من الجذب
 الاتجاه من ثوابت باقي يربط (-,+) | (+,+) | (-,-) | (+,-)

equilibrium force resultant equilibrium force

$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left| \frac{y}{x} \right|$ الربع الرابع الربع الثاني الربع الأول

$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left| \frac{y}{x} \right|$ الربع الثالث

$360 - \theta$ below x^+ -axis. $180 + \theta$ below x^- -axis $180 - \theta$ above x^- -axis

$\tan^{-1} \left| \frac{y}{x} \right|$ $\tan^{-1} \left| \frac{y}{x} \right|$ $\tan^{-1} \left| \frac{y}{x} \right|$

Ex 1: The mag and dir of equilibrium force for the system consist of two forces $F_1 = 10N / \theta_1 = 60^\circ / F_2 = 13N / \theta_2 = 240^\circ / \dots$?

ج1

$\vec{F}_R = 1.5\hat{i} - 2.6\hat{j}$

mag $\Rightarrow \sqrt{(-1.5)^2 + (-2.6)^2} = 3N$

dir $\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} \left| \frac{y}{x} \right| = 60^\circ$ between x^- -axis

$\theta = \theta_R = 180 + 60 = 240^\circ$

$\# (3N, 240^\circ)$

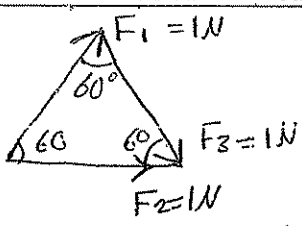
Ex 2: $F_1 = F_2 = 50$ the mag of the third force F_3 which balance the two forces F_1 / F_2

ج1

$\vec{F}_{eq} = -60.4\hat{i} + 21.98\hat{j}$

mag = 64.28 N

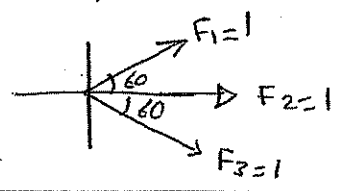
Ex 3



Find the resultant Force ?

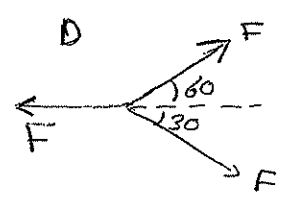
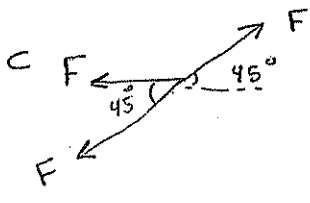
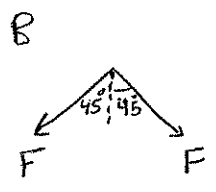
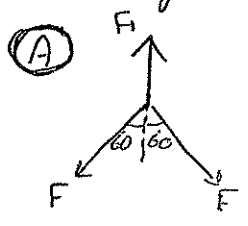
2

حل



$\vec{F}_{eq} = 2\hat{i} + 0\hat{j}$
 $mag = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (0)^2} \Rightarrow 2$

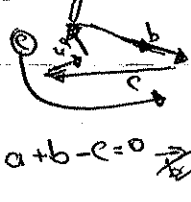
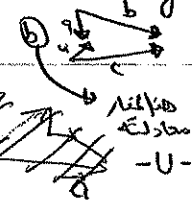
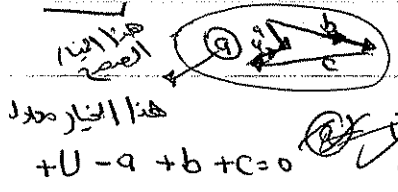
Ex 4 The system that's under equilibrium is -- ?



الجواب A

$\sum F_x = 0$
 $\sum F_y = 0$
 $F \sin 60 + F \sin 60 = 0$
 $\frac{1}{2}F + \frac{1}{2}F = 0$
 $F = 0$

Ex 5 Which from the following diagram represents $\vec{u} + \vec{a} = \vec{b} - \vec{c}$



$\vec{u} + \vec{a} = \vec{b} - \vec{c}$
 $\vec{u} + \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$

هذا الخيار هو الحل

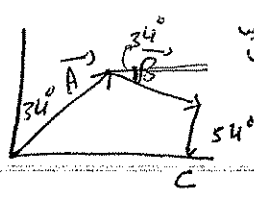
$+u - a + b + c = 0$

$-u - a + b - c = 0$

$+u + a + b + c = 0$

سؤال الفصل الثاني
 1) $\vec{u} + \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$
 2) $\vec{u} + \vec{a} = \vec{b} - \vec{c}$

Ex 6



$A = 18N$
 $B = 6N$
 $C = 12N$

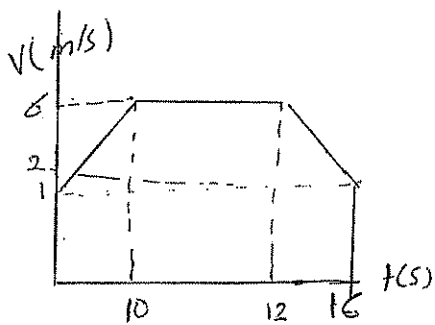
1) $\vec{u} + \vec{a} = \vec{b} - \vec{c}$
 2) $\vec{u} + \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$
 3) $\vec{u} + \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$

then the resultant of Resultant Force = ??

الجواب مع دقة $8.485N$

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ... فَاعْلَمُوا أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ رَبِّكُمْ ... طَرَعَ الْكَلْبُ مِنْ جَانِبِنَا فَتَرْنَا ...

The kinematic experiment



① 100%
 1- 100% - 100% (الموجة) (cm)
 ← يعني لا يساوي لان العلاقة في زمن معين
 حتى يكون مساحة المسار الذي اكدت لدينا (مع كمال بوضوح) ...

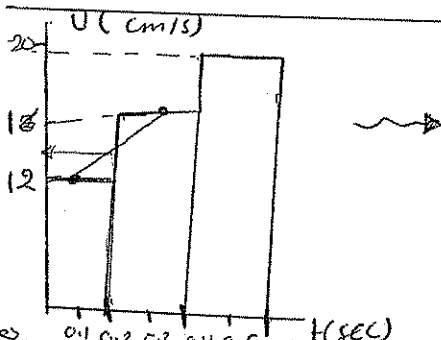
② لا يساوي لان العلاقة في زمن معين
 ← v instantaneous
 ← v Avg
 ← 10 sec

③ $Avg a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$

① The total distance in the first (12 sec) ... ?
 مسافة، سرعة، وقت (المسافة، السرعة، الزمن)
 = 47 cm

② The instantaneous v at $t=10$ sec ... ? 6 m/s

③ The average a $t=0 \rightarrow t=12$
 $Avg = \frac{v(12) - v(0)}{12 - 0} = \frac{5}{12} = 0.42 \text{ m/s}^2$



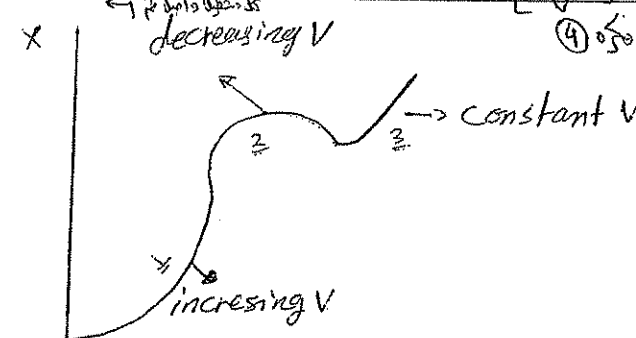
① Find the distance in the first 0.3 sec ... ⑤ 100%
 مسافة، سرعة، وقت = المسافة
 $1 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 4 = 4 \text{ cm}$

② [Instantaneous] at $t=0.1$ sec $\Rightarrow 12 \text{ cm/s}$
 $t=0.2$ sec $\Rightarrow 16 \text{ cm/s}$
 $t=0.3$ sec $\Rightarrow 16 \text{ cm}$ can not be determined

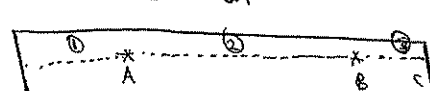
③ Avg a in the time interval (0.2-0.3)
 $Avg a = \frac{v(0.3) - v(0.2)}{0.3 - 0.2} = \frac{16 - 16}{0.1} = 0$

④ [Avg] a $t=0.1$ to $t=0.3$
 $t=0.1$ sec $\Rightarrow 12 \text{ cm/s}$
 $t=0.2$ sec $\Rightarrow 16 \text{ cm/s}$
 $t=0.3$ sec $\Rightarrow 16 \text{ cm/s}$

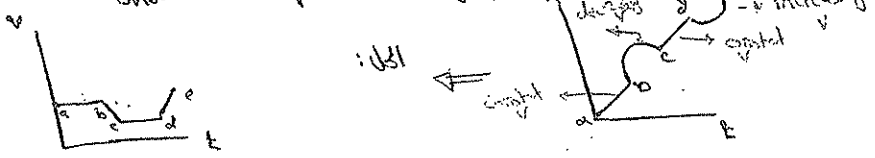
notes
 - Avg v add: ...
 - inst v add: ...



⑤ at any level the object accelerates $a = \frac{v}{t}$
 زيادة السرعة
 زيادة الزمن



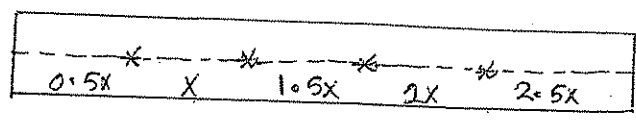
Example: - plot graph represent speed versus time and show all points on graph



1-2-3

40%

consider the time between two consecutive points
 0.1 sec and $\Delta x = 1 \text{ cm}$.



t (sec)	x (cm)
0	0
0.1	0.5
0.2	1.5
0.3	3
0.4	5
0.5	7.5

time interval	$U = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$
0 → 0.1	$\frac{0.5 - 0}{0.1 - 0} = 5$
0.1 → 0.2	10
0.2 → 0.3	15
0.3 → 0.4	20
0.4 → 0.5	25

t mid	v mid	a = $\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$
0.05	5	$\frac{10 - 5}{0.05 - 0.05} = 50$
0.15	10	
0.25	15	
0.35	20	
0.45	25	

الأسئلة على الجدول

The displacement of the motion
 آخر ساعة 7.5cm

الجدول الأول

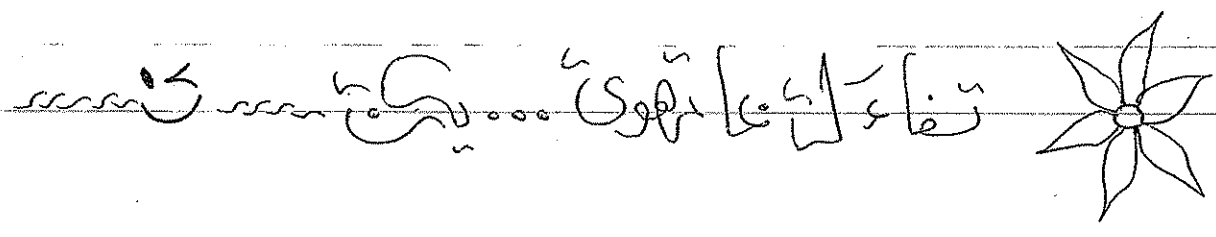
The smallest Avg U ⇒ [0, 0.1]
 Largest [0.4, 0.5]
 be on time interval.

الجدول الثاني

- ① the instantaneous v at
 $t = 0.15 \Rightarrow 10 \text{ cm/s}$
 $t = 0.45 \Rightarrow 25 \text{ cm/s}$

الجدول الثالث

- ② the acceleration of the motion ⇒ 50 cm/s²



ii the position $w(m)$ of a particle as a function of time $w(sec)$ is given by $x = 2t^3 + 5t - 6$

iii the average acceleration $w(m/s^2)$ between 3 and 5 sec is

$$Avg \ a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v(5) - v(3)}{5 - 3} = \frac{96}{2} = 48 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$v(t) = 6t^2 + 5$$

iv the acceleration at 1 sec

$$a(1) = ??$$

$$a(t) = 12t$$

$$a(1) = 12 \times 1 = 12 \text{ m/s}^2$$

2] Two forces are applied to the ring of the force table If F_1 at angle 60° , and F_2 at 135° , the equilibrium force will be on the negative y-axis when:

1 $m_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_2$

2 $m_1 = 2m_2$

3 $m_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} m_2$

4 $m_1 = \sqrt{2} m_2$

Solution \Rightarrow at equilibrium $\sum F_x = 0 \rightarrow F_1 \cos 60 = F_2 \cos 45 \dots (1)$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \rightarrow F_2 \sin 45 + F_1 \sin 60 = F_3 \dots (2)$$

from (1) $\rightarrow F_1 \times \frac{1}{2} = F_2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow m_1 \times 0.7 = m_2 \times 0.7$

$$m_1 = m_2 \times 0.7 \times 2 \Rightarrow m_1 = \sqrt{2} m_2$$

3] A series of measurement of the mass of a cylinder are

- 46.9 g
- 47.2 g
- 47.4 g

made, The result of these measurements are: 46.9 g

the standard deviation of the mean in g is:

apply
standard deviation $\Rightarrow \sigma$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (\bar{x} - x_i)^2}{N(N-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{(46.9 - 47.1)^2 + (47.2 - 47.1)^2 + (47.4 - 47.1)^2}{3(2)}}$$

$$\bar{x} = 47.1$$

$$= 0.20$$

4] The sides of a rectangular plate measured by a Vernier caliper were found to be 12.04 and 10.12 cm, the calculated error in the value of the plates area

$$\Delta A = ? \Rightarrow \Delta A = A \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta X}{X}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta Y}{Y}\right)^2}$$

$$A = \text{area} \times \text{dell}$$

$$A = X \cdot Y$$

$$\Delta X = \Delta Y = 0.0025 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Delta A = (12.04) \times (10.12) \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.0025}{12.04}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.0025}{10.12}\right)^2}$$

$$\Delta A = 0.014$$

5] In an experiment one student found the resultant direction (θ) in the first quarter, the direction of the equilibrium force will be

Solution:-

$$\theta_{eq} = 180^\circ \mp \theta_1$$

