

FORM 4 SPM PHYSICS SHORTHAND NOTES Chapter 1 Measurement Prepared by: Chern Jiek Lee

1.1 Physical Quantities

A physical quantity is a quantity that can be measured. They consist of **base quantities** and **derived quantities**.

Base quantities are physical quantities that **cannot be defined in terms of other quantities** (think a single block in Minecraft)

Derived quantities are physical quantities **derived from combinations of base quantities** (think the house you build out of many blocks!)

SI Units or International System of Units, will be used in our syllabus to define the quantities.

Length and Time

Length is a **base quantity**. A ruler measures **length** for distances between 1 mm (not SI) and 1 meter.

SI unit: meters (m)

Volume is an example of a **derived quantity**. To measure the volume of a regular object, you will need to know the formula and its lengths. E.g. to measure the volume of a solid box, you'll need its height x length x width. The SI units for volume is, therefore, meters x meters x meters or \underline{m}^3 .

Time is measured using clocks.

SI unit: seconds (s)

1.2 Scientific Investigation

Recall from mathematics the gradient, m, of a graph, is given by

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Graphically, you can use the triangular method to find the gradient of a curve. The steps are shown below:

- 1) Draw a "triangle on the curve"
- 2) Take the height of the triangle Y and divide it by X to find the gradient

$$m = \frac{Y}{X}$$





In physics SPM, you must recognize the **five** types of gradients or "curves" in a graph



m= 0 No gradient



m>0 A constant and positive curve



m<0 A constant and negative curve



m is increasing The gradient increases as you move further along the curve, causing the triangle to become steeper.

m is decreasing The gradient decreases as you move further along the curve, causing the triangle to become less steep.