GLOBAL EDITION

University Physics

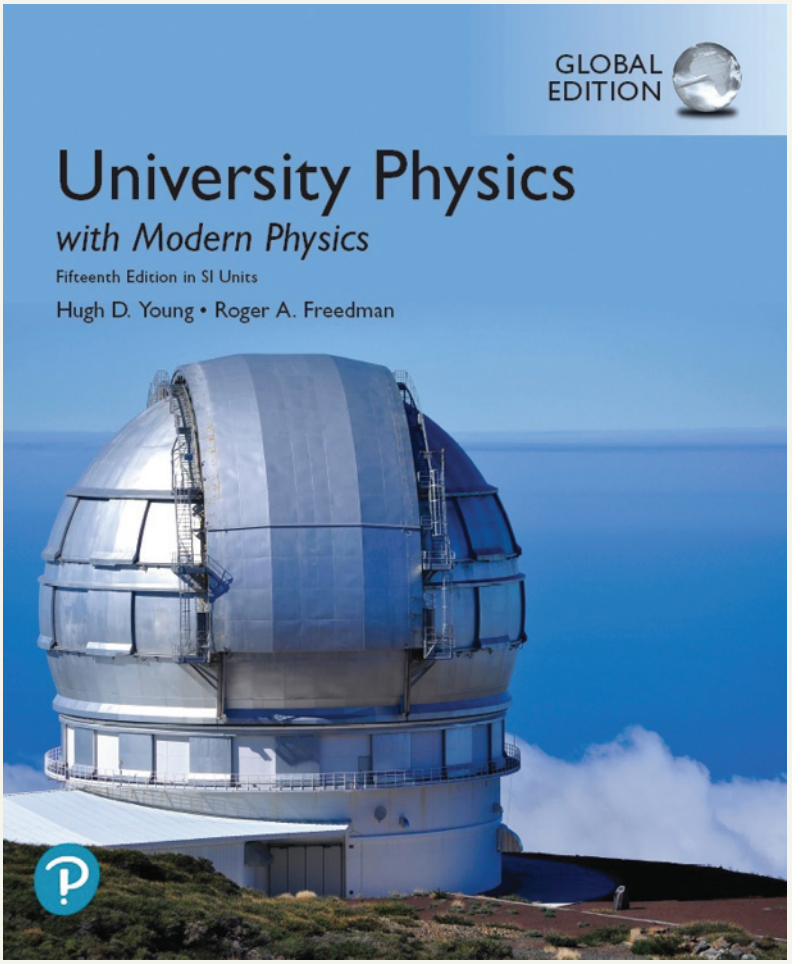
with Modern Physics

Fifteenth Edition in SI Units

Hugh D. Young • Roger A. Freedman

Practice makes perfect: Guided practice helps students develop into expert problem solvers

The new 15th Edition of *University Physics with Modern Physics,* in SI units, draws on data insights from hundreds of faculty and thousands of student users to address one of the biggest challenges for students in introductory physics courses: seeing the connections between worked examples in their textbook and related homework or exam problems. This edition offers multiple resources to address students' tendency to focus on the objects, situations, numbers, and questions posed in a problem, rather than recognizing the underlying principle or the problem's type. Mastering™ Physics gives students instructional support and just-in-time remediation as they work through problems.



Pearson

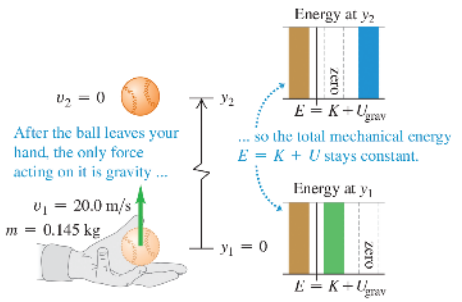
Guided practice features to help…

EXAMPLE 7.1 Height of a baseball from energy conservation WITH √ARIATION PROBLEMS

You throw a 0.145 kg baseball straight up, giving it an initial velocity of magnitude 20.0 m/s. Find how high it goes, ignoring air resistance.

IDENTIFY and SET UP After the ball leaves your hand, only gravity does work on it. Hence total mechanical energy is conserved, and we can use Eq. (7.4). We take point 1 to be where the ball leaves your hand and point 2 to be where it reaches its maximum height. As in Fig. 7.2, we take the positive y-direction to be upward. The ball's speed at point 1 is $v_1 = 20.0$ m/s; at its maximum height it is instantaneously at rest, so $v_2 = 0$. We take the origin at point 1, so $y_1 = 0$ (**Fig. 7.4**). Our target variable, the distance the ball moves vertically between the two points, is the displacement $y_2 - y_1 = y_2 - 0 = y_2$.

Figure 7.4 After a baseball leaves your hand, total mechanical energy $E = K + U$ is conserved.



EXECUTE We have $y_1 = 0$, $U_{grav,1} = mgy_1 = 0$, and $K_2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 = 0$. Then Eq. (7.4), $K_1 + U_{grav,1} = K_2 + U_{grav,2}$, becomes

$$K_1 = U_{grav,2}$$

As the energy bar graphs in Fig. 7.4 show, this equation says that the kinetic energy of the ball at point 1 is completely converted to gravitational potential energy at point 2. We substitute $K_1 = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2$ and $U_{grav,2} = mgy_2$ and solve for y_2:

$$\tfrac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = mgy_2$$

$$y_2 = \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = \frac{(20.0\ \text{m/s})^2}{2(9.80\ \text{m/s}^2)} = 20.4\ \text{m}$$

EVALUATE As a check, use the given value of v_1 and our result for y_2 to calculate the kinetic energy at point 1 and the gravitational potential energy at point 2. You should find that these are equal: $K_1 = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = 29.0$ J and $U_{grav,2} = mgy_2 = 29.0$ J. Note that we could have found the result $y_2 = v_1^2/2g$ by using Eq. (2.13) in the form $v_{2y}^2 = v_{1y}^2 - 2g(y_2 - y_1)$.

What if we put the origin somewhere else—for example, 5.0 m below point 1, so that $y_1 = 5.0$ m? Then the total mechanical energy at point 1 is part kinetic and part potential; at point 2 it's still purely potential because $v_2 = 0$. You'll find that this choice of origin yields $y_2 = 25.4$ m, but again $y_2 - y_1 = 20.4$ m. In problems like this, you are free to choose the height at which $U_{grav} = 0$. The physics doesn't depend on your choice.

KEYCONCEPT Total mechanical energy (the sum of kinetic energy and gravitational potential energy) is conserved when only the force of gravity does work.

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NEW! Worked Example Key Concept statements appear at the end of every example, providing a brief summary of the key idea used in the solution to consolidate what was most important and what can be broadly applied to other problems, helping students identify strategies that can be used in future problems.

NEW! Key Example Variation Problems in the new Guided Practice section at the end of each chapter are based on selected worked examples. They build in difficulty by changing scenarios, swapping the knowns vs. unknowns, and adding complexity and/or steps of reasoning to provide the most helpful range of related problems that students must use the same basic approach to solve. Assignable in Mastering Physics, these "warm-up" exercises help students build problem-solving skills.

GUIDED PRACTICE

KEY EXAMPLE √ARIATION PROBLEMS

Be sure to review EXAMPLES 7.1 and 7.2 (Section 7.1) before attempting these problems.

VP7.2.1 You throw a cricket ball (mass 0.156 kg) vertically upward. It leaves your hand moving at 12.0 m/s. Air resistance can be neglected. At what height above your hand does the ball have (a) half as much upward velocity, (b) half as much kinetic energy as when it left your hand?

VP7.2.2 You toss a rock of mass m vertically upward. Air resistance can be neglected. The rock reaches a maximum height h above your hand. What is the speed of the rock when it is at height (a) $h/4$ and (b) $3h/4$?

VP7.2.3 You throw a tennis ball (mass 0.0570 kg) vertically upward. It leaves your hand moving at 15.0 m/s. Air resistance cannot be neglected, and the ball reaches a maximum height of 8.00 m. (a) By how much does the total mechanical energy decrease from when the ball leaves your hand to when it reaches its maximum height? (b) What is the magnitude of the average force of air resistance?

VP7.2.4 You catch a volleyball (mass 0.270 kg) that is moving downward at 7.50 m/s. In stopping the ball, your hands and the volleyball descend together a distance of 0.150 m. (a) How much work do your hands do on the volleyball in the process of stopping it? (b) What is the magnitude of the force (assumed constant) that your hands exert on the volleyball?

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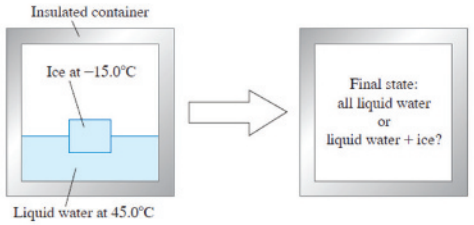
. . . develop problem-solving skills

BRIDGING PROBLEM Entropy Changes: Cold Ice in Hot Water

An insulated container of negligible mass holds 0.600 kg of water at 45.0°C. You put a 0.0500 kg ice cube at −15.0°C in the water (**Fig. 20.23**). (a) Calculate the final temperature of the water once the ice has melted. (b) Calculate the change in entropy of the system.

Figure 20.23 What becomes of this ice–water mixture?



SOLUTION GUIDE

IDENTIFY and SET UP

1. Make a list of the known and unknown quantities, and identify the target variables.
2. How will you find the final temperature of the ice–water mixture? How will you decide whether or not all the ice melts?
3. Once you find the final temperature of the mixture, how will you determine the changes in entropy of (i) the ice initially at −15.0°C and (ii) the water initially at 45.0°C?

EXECUTE

4. Use the methods of Chapter 17 to calculate the final temperature T. (*Hint:* First assume that all of the ice melts, then write an equation which says that the heat that flows into the ice equals the heat that flows out of the water. If your assumption is correct, the final temperature that you calculate will be greater than 0°C. If your assumption is incorrect, the final temperature will be 0°C or less, which means that some ice remains. You'll then need to redo the calculation to account for this.)
5. Use your result from step 4 to calculate the entropy changes of the ice and the water. (*Hint:* You must include the heat flow associated with temperature changes, as in Example 20.6, as well as the heat flow associated with the change of phase.)
6. Find the total change in entropy of the system.

EVALUATE

7. Do the signs of the entropy changes make sense? Why or why not?

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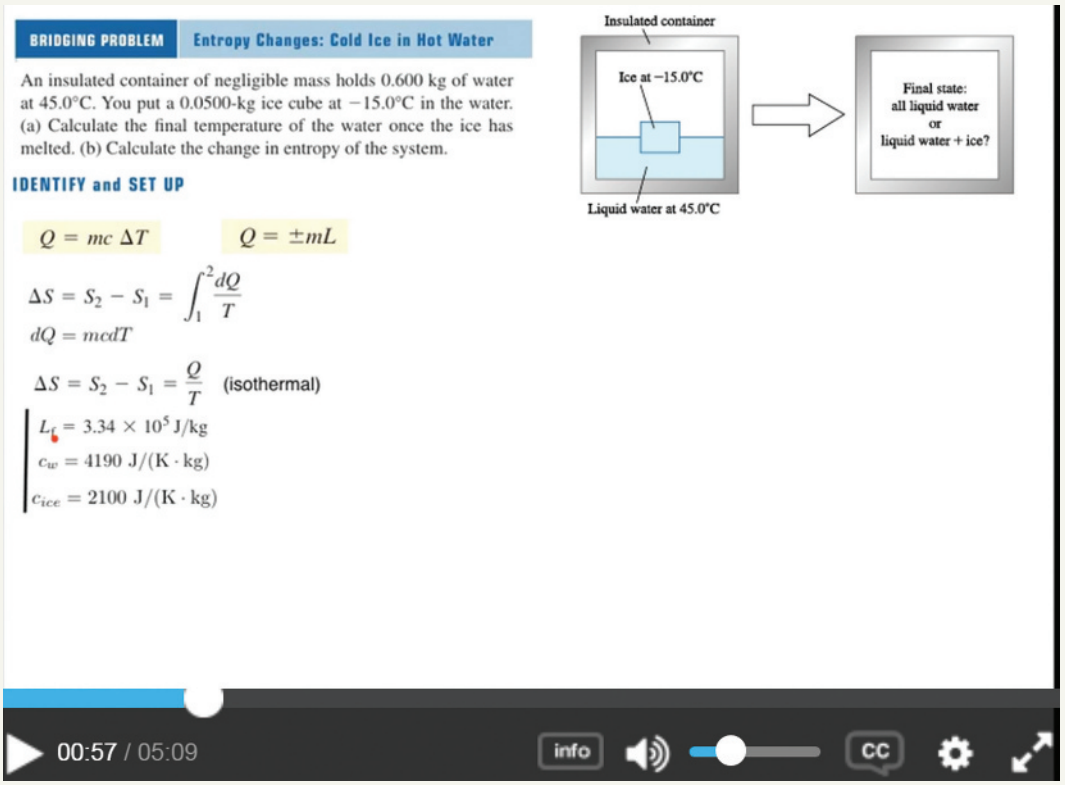
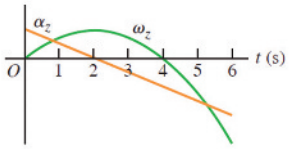
Scaffolded Bridging Problems now follow the Key Example Variation Problems in the Guided Practice section and help students move from single-concept worked examples to multiconcept homework problems.

NEW! Bridging Problem Tutorials, now assignable in Mastering Physics, walk students through the problem-solving process and provide links to the eText and detailed Video Tutor Solutions. In the Study Area in Mastering, these Video Tutor Solutions, as well as ones for every Worked Example in the book, provide a virtual teaching assistant on a round-the-clock basis.



Develop students' conceptual understanding of physics . . .

TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF SECTION 9.1 The figure shows a graph of ω_z and α_z versus time for a particular rotating body. (a) During which time intervals is the rotation speeding up? (i) $0 < t < 2$ s; (ii) $2 \text{ s} < t < 4$ s; (iii) $4 \text{ s} < t < 6$ s. (b) During which time intervals is the rotation slowing down? (i) $0 < t < 2$ s; (ii) $2 \text{ s} < t < 4$ s; (iii) $4 \text{ s} < t < 6$ s.



ANSWER

(a) **(i) and (iii)**, (b) **(ii)** The rotation is speeding up when the angular velocity and angular acceleration have the same sign, and slowing down when they have opposite signs. Hence it is speeding up for $0 < t < 2$ s (both ω_z and α_z are positive) and for $4 \text{ s} < t < 6$ s (both ω_z and α_z are negative) but is slowing down for $2 \text{ s} < t < 4$ s (ω_z is positive and α_z is negative). Note that the body is rotating in one direction for $t < 4$ s (ω_z is positive) and in the opposite direction for $t > 4$ s (ω_z is negative).

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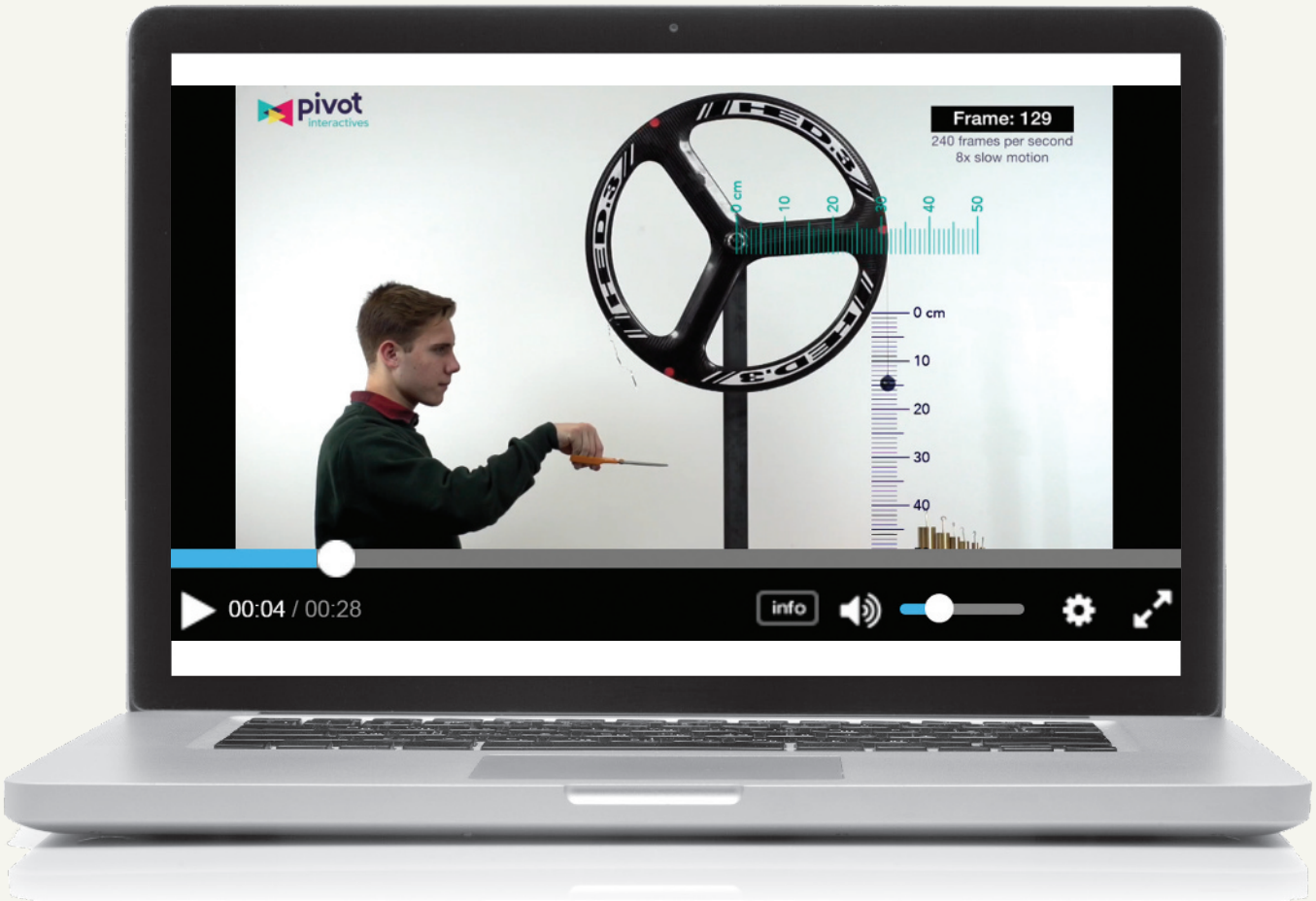
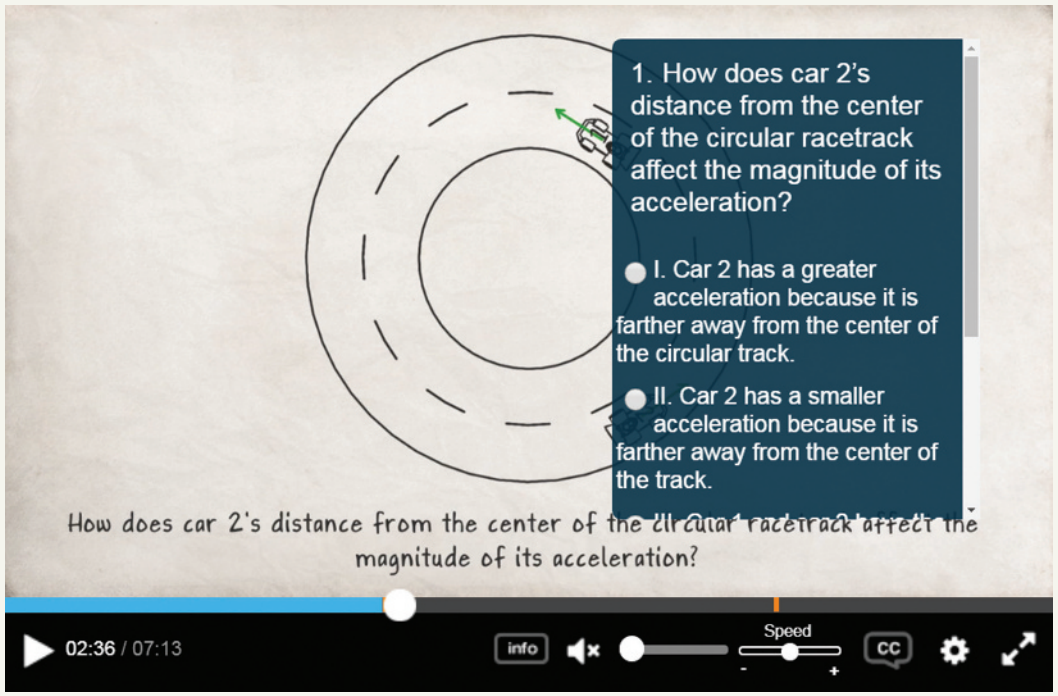
Test Your Understanding questions at the end of most sections let students check their grasp of the material and use a multiple-choice or ranking-task format to probe for common misconceptions. The answers to these questions are now provided immediately after the question in order to encourage students to try them.



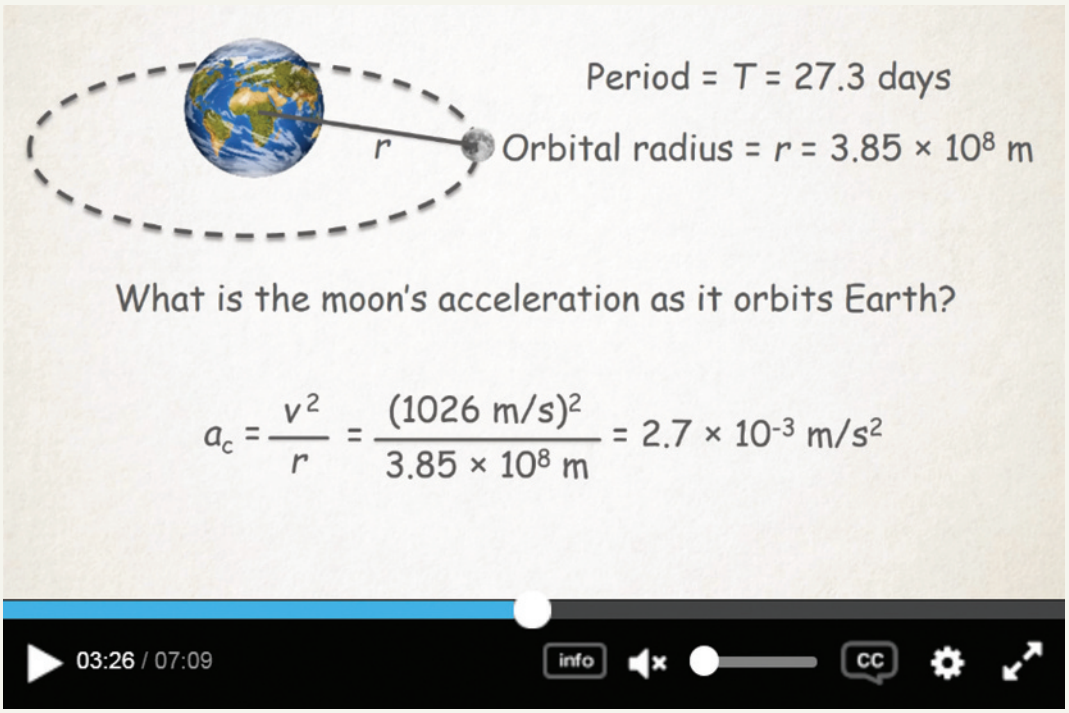
NEW! Direct Measurement Videos are short videos that show real situations of physical phenomena. Grids, rulers, and frame counters appear as overlays, helping students to make precise measurements of quantities such as position and time. Students then apply these quantities along with physics concepts to solve problems and answer questions about the motion of the objects in the video. These videos are assignable within Mastering.

. . . even before they come to class



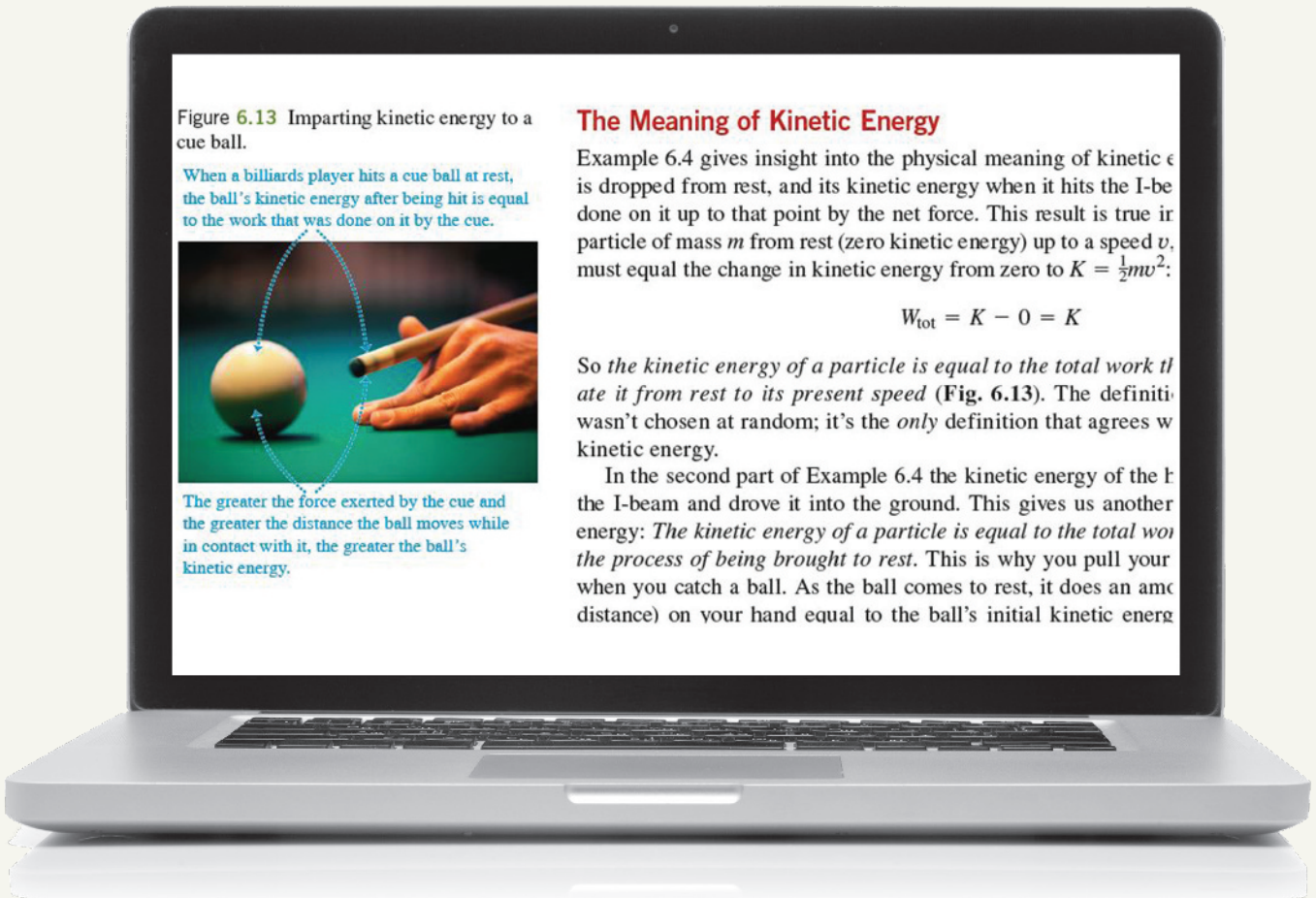
Conceptual Interactive Pre-lecture Videos provide an introduction to key topics with embedded assessment to help students prepare before lecture and to help professors identify students' misconceptions. These videos are assignable within Mastering.

NEW! Quantitative Pre-lecture Videos now complement the conceptual Interactive Pre-lecture Videos designed to expose students to concepts before class and help them learn how problems for a specific concept are worked. These videos are assignable within Mastering.

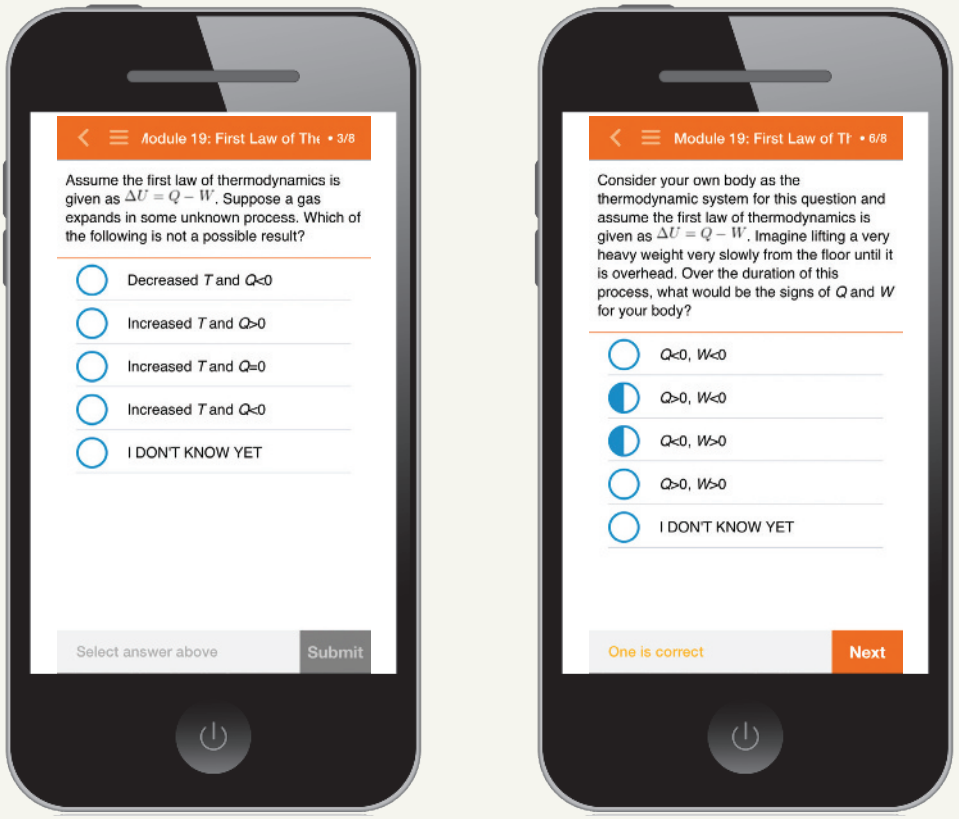


Reach every student...

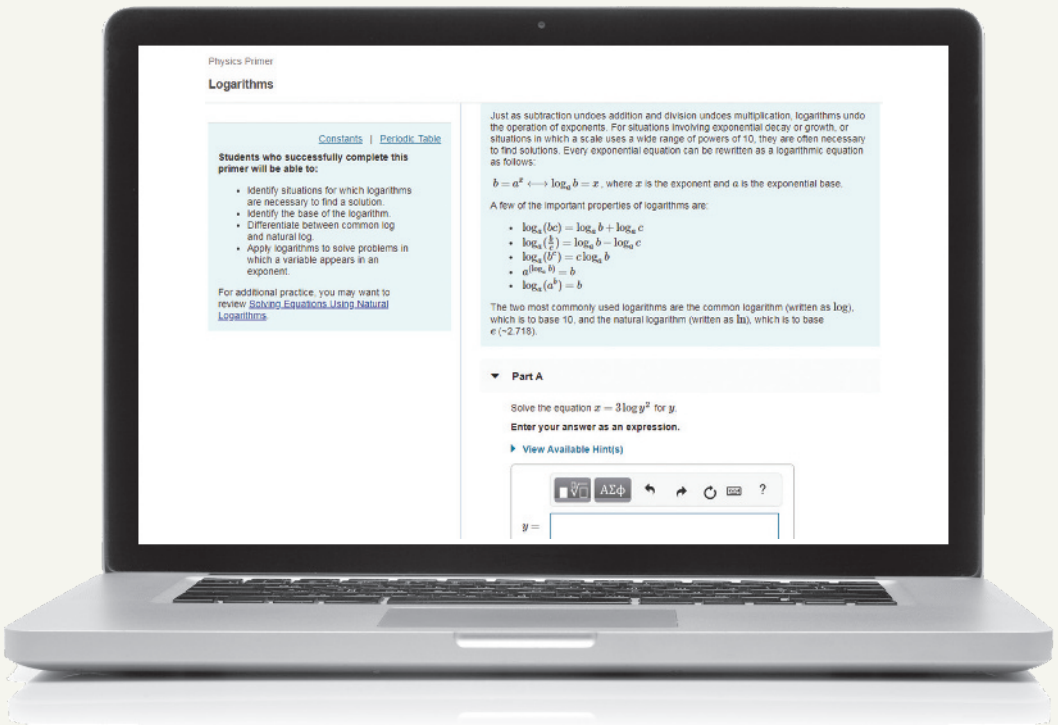
NEW! ***University Physics with Modern Physics, in SI units*** **is now available in Pearson eText.** Pearson eText is a simple-to-use, personalized reading experience available within Mastering. It allows students to easily highlight, take notes, and review key vocabulary all in one place—even when offline. Seamlessly integrated videos engage students and give them access to the help they need when they need it. Pearson eText is available within Mastering when packaged with a new book or as an upgrade students can purchase online.



. . . with Mastering Physics

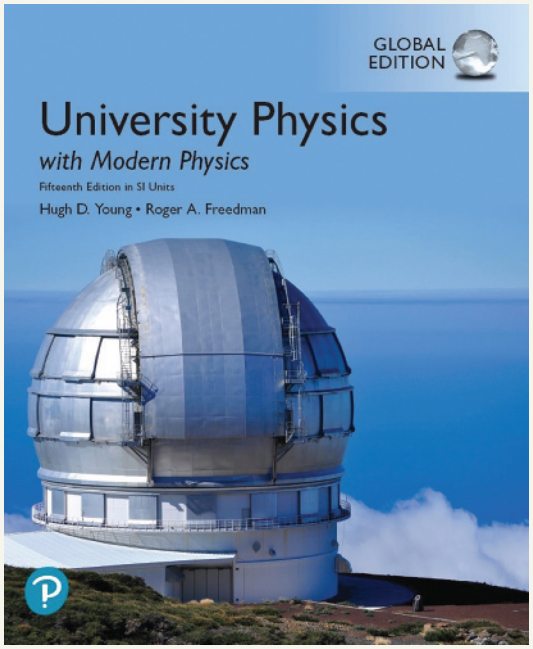


Dynamic Study Modules in Mastering Physics help students study effectively—and at their own pace—by keeping them motivated and engaged. The assignable modules rely on the latest research in cognitive science, using methods such as adaptivity, gamification, and intermittent rewards, to stimulate learning and improve retention.

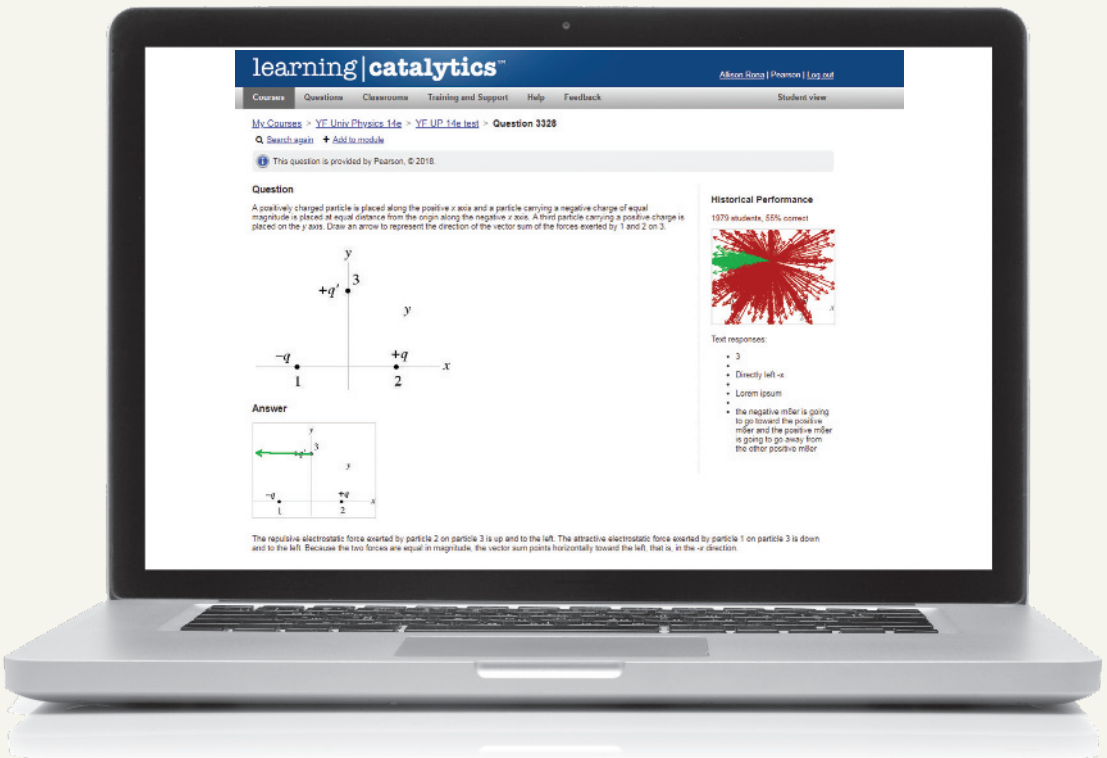


The Physics Primer refreshes students' math skills in the context of physics and prepares them for success in the course. These tutorials can be assigned before the course begins or throughout the course as just-in-time remediation. They utilize videos, hints, and feedback to ensure that students can practice and maintain their math skills, while tying together mathematical operations and physics analysis.

Instructor support you can rely on



University Physics with Modern Physics includes a full suite of instructor support materials in the Instructor Resources area in Mastering Physics. Resources include accessible PowerPoint lecture outlines; all annotated equations and problem-solving strategies; all figures, photos, tables, and end-of-chapter elements from the text; simulations; plus a solutions manual and test bank.



Instructors also have access to **Learning Catalytics**. With Learning Catalytics, you'll hear from every student when it matters most. You pose a variety of questions that help students recall ideas, apply concepts, and develop critical-thinking skills. Your students respond using their own smartphones, tablets, or laptops. You can monitor responses with real-time analytics and find out what your students do—and don't—understand. Then, you can adjust your teaching accordingly and even facilitate peer-to-peer learning, helping students stay motivated and engaged.

SEARS AND ZEMANSKY'S

UNIVERSITY PHYSICS

WITH MODERN PHYSICS

FIFTEENTH EDITION IN SI UNITS

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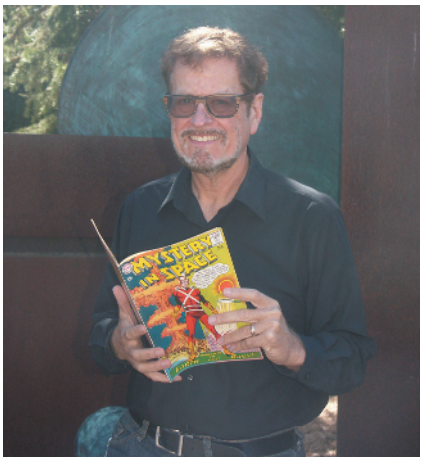

Roger A. Freedman is a Lecturer in Physics at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He was an undergraduate at the University of California campuses in San Diego and Los Angeles and did his doctoral research in nuclear theory at Stanford University under the direction of Professor J. Dirk Walecka. Dr. Freedman came to UCSB in 1981 after three years of teaching and doing research at the University of Washington.

At UCSB, Dr. Freedman has taught in both the Department of Physics and the College of Creative Studies, a branch of the university intended for highly gifted and motivated undergraduates. He has published research in nuclear physics, elementary particle physics, and laser physics. In recent years, he has worked to make physics lectures a more interactive experience through the use of classroom response systems and pre-lecture videos.

In the 1970s Dr. Freedman worked as a comic book letterer and helped organize the San Diego Comic-Con (now the world's largest popular culture convention) during its first few years. Today, when not in the classroom or slaving over a computer, Dr. Freedman can be found either flying (he holds a commercial pilot's license) or with his wife, Caroline, cheering on the rowers of UCSB Men's and Women's Crew.

IN MEMORIAM: HUGH YOUNG (1930–2013)

Hugh D. Young was Emeritus Professor of Physics at Carnegie Mellon University. He earned both his undergraduate and graduate degrees from that university. He earned his Ph.D. in fundamental particle theory under the direction of the late Richard Cutkosky. Dr. Young joined the faculty of Carnegie Mellon in 1956 and retired in 2004. He also had two visiting professorships at the University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Young's career was centered entirely on undergraduate education. He wrote several undergraduate-level textbooks, and in 1973 he became a coauthor with Francis Sears and Mark Zemansky of their well-known introductory textbooks. In addition to his role on Sears and Zemansky's *University Physics,* he was the author of Sears and Zemansky's *College Physics*.

Dr. Young earned a bachelor's degree in organ performance from Carnegie Mellon in 1972 and spent several years as Associate Organist at St. Paul's Cathedral in Pittsburgh. He often ventured into the wilderness to hike, climb, or go caving with students in Carnegie Mellon's Explorers Club, which he founded as a graduate student and later advised. Dr. Young and his wife, Alice, hosted up to 50 students each year for Thanksgiving dinners in their home.

Always gracious, Dr. Young expressed his appreciation earnestly: "I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to my colleagues at Carnegie Mellon, especially Professors Robert Kraemer, Bruce Sherwood, Ruth Chabay, Helmut Vogel, and Brian Quinn, for many stimulating discussions about physics pedagogy and for their support and encouragement during the writing of several successive editions of this book. I am equally indebted to the many generations of Carnegie Mellon students who have helped me learn what good teaching and good writing are, by showing me what works and what doesn't. It is always a joy and a privilege to express my gratitude to my wife, Alice, and our children, Gretchen and Rebecca, for their love, support, and emotional sustenance during the writing of several successive editions of this book. May all men and women be blessed with love such as theirs." We at Pearson appreciated his professionalism, good nature, and collaboration. He will be missed.

A. Lewis Ford is Professor of Physics at Texas A&M University. He received a B.A. from Rice University in 1968 and a Ph.D. in chemical physics from the University of Texas at Austin in 1972. After a one-year postdoc at Harvard University, he joined the Texas A&M physics faculty in 1973 and has been there ever since. Professor Ford has specialized in theoretical atomic physics—in particular, atomic collisions. At Texas A&M he has taught a variety of undergraduate and graduate courses, but primarily introductory physics.

TO THE STUDENT

HOW TO SUCCEED IN PHYSICS BY REALLY TRYING

Mark Hollabaugh, Normandale Community College, Emeritus

Physics encompasses the large and the small, the old and the new. From the atom to galaxies, from electrical circuitry to aerodynamics, physics is very much a part of the world around us. You probably are taking this introductory course in calculus-based physics because it is required for subsequent courses that you plan to take in preparation for a career in science or engineering. Your professor wants you to learn physics and to enjoy the experience. He or she is very interested in helping you learn this fascinating subject. That is part of the reason your professor chose this textbook for your course. That is also the reason Drs. Young and Freedman asked me to write this introductory section. We want you to succeed!

The purpose of this section of *University Physics* is to give you some ideas that will assist your learning. Specific suggestions on how to use the textbook will follow a brief discussion of general study habits and strategies.

PREPARATION FOR THIS COURSE

If you had high school physics, you will probably learn concepts faster than those who have not because you will be familiar with the language of physics. If English is a second language for you, keep a glossary of new terms that you encounter and make sure you understand how they are used in physics. Likewise, if you are further along in your mathematics courses, you will pick up the mathematical aspects of physics faster. Even if your mathematics is adequate, you may find a book such as Edward Adelson's *Get Ready for Physics* to be a great help for sharpening your math skills as well as your study skills.

LEARNING TO LEARN

Each of us has a different learning style and a preferred means of learning. Understanding your own learning style will help you to focus on aspects of physics that may give you difficulty and to use those components of your course that will help you overcome the difficulty. Obviously you will want to spend more time on those aspects that give you the most trouble. If you learn by hearing, lectures will be very important. If you learn by explaining, then working with other students will be useful to you. If solving problems is difficult for you, spend more time learning how to solve problems. Also, it is important to understand and develop good study habits. Perhaps the most important thing you can do for yourself is set aside adequate, regularly scheduled study time in a distraction-free environment.

Answer the following questions for yourself:

- Am I able to use fundamental mathematical concepts from algebra, geometry, and trigonometry? (If not, plan a program of review with help from your professor.)
- In similar courses, what activity has given me the most trouble? (Spend more time on this.) What has been the easiest for me? (Do this first; it will build your confidence.)
- Do I understand the material better if I read the book before or after the lecture? (You may learn best by skimming the material, going to lecture, and then undertaking an in-depth reading.)
- Do I spend adequate time studying physics? (A rule of thumb for a class like this is to devote, on average, 2.5 hours out of class for each hour in class. For a course that meets 5 hours each week, that means you should spend about 10 to 15 hours per week studying physics.)
- Do I study physics every day? (Spread that 10 to 15 hours out over an entire week!) At what time of the day am I at my best for studying physics? (Pick a specific time of the day and stick to it.)
- Do I work in a quiet place where I can maintain my focus? (Distractions will break your routine and cause you to miss important points.)

WORKING WITH OTHERS

Scientists or engineers seldom work in isolation from one another but rather work cooperatively. You will learn more physics and have more fun doing it if you work with other students. Some professors may formalize the use of cooperative learning or facilitate the formation of study groups. You may wish to form your own informal study group with members of your class. Use e-mail to keep in touch with one another. Your study group is an excellent resource when you review for exams.

LECTURES AND TAKING NOTES

An important component of any college course is the lecture. In physics this is especially important, because your professor will frequently do demonstrations of physical principles, run computer simulations, or show video clips. All of these are learning activities that will help you understand the basic principles of physics. Don't miss lectures. If for some reason you do, ask a friend or member of your study group to provide you with notes and let you know what happened.

Take your class notes in outline form, and fill in the details later. It can be very difficult to take word-for-word notes, so just write down key ideas. Your professor may use a diagram from the textbook. Leave a space in your notes and add the diagram later. After class, edit your notes, filling in any gaps or omissions and noting things that you need to study further. Make references to the textbook by page, equation number, or section number.

Ask questions in class, or see your professor during office hours. Remember that the only "dumb" question is the one that is not asked. Your college may have teaching assistants or peer tutors who are available to help you with any difficulties.

EXAMINATIONS

Taking an examination is stressful. But if you feel adequately prepared and are well rested, your stress will be lessened. Preparing for an exam is a continuous process; it begins the moment the previous exam is over. You should immediately go over the exam to understand any mistakes you made. If you worked a problem and made substantial errors, try this: Take a piece of paper and divide it down the middle with a line from top to bottom. In one column, write the proper solution to the problem. In the other column, write what you did and why, if you know, and why your solution was incorrect. If you are uncertain why you made your mistake or how to avoid making it again, talk with your professor. Physics constantly builds on fundamental ideas, and it is important to correct any misunderstandings immediately. *Warning:* Although cramming at the last minute may get you through the present exam, you will not adequately retain the concepts for use on the next exam.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

PREFACE

In the years since it was first published, *University Physics* has always embraced change, not just to include the latest developments in our understanding of the physical world, but also to address our understanding of how students learn physics and how they study.

In preparing for this new Fifteenth Edition, we listened to the thousands of students who have told us that they often struggle to see the connections between the worked examples in their textbook and problems on homework or exams. Every problem seems different because the objects, situations, numbers, and questions posed change with each problem. As a result, students experience frustration and a lack of confidence. By contrast, expert problem-solvers categorize problems by type, based on the underlying principles.

Several of the revisions we have made therefore address this particular challenge by, for example, helping students see the big picture of what each worked example is trying to illustrate and allowing them to practice sets of related problems to help them identify repeating patterns and strategies. These new features are explained in more detail below.

NEW TO THIS EDITION

- **Worked example KEYCONCEPT statements** appear at the end of every Example and Conceptual Example, providing a brief summary of the key idea used in the solution to consolidate what was most important and what can be broadly applied to other problems, to help students identify strategies that can be used in future problems.
- **KEY EXAMPLE √ARIATION PROBLEMS** in the new Guided Practice section at the end of each chapter are based on selected worked examples. They build in difficulty by changing scenarios, swapping the knowns and unknowns, and adding complexity and/or steps of reasoning to provide the most helpful range of related problems that use the same basic approach to solve. These scaffolded problem sets help students see patterns and make connections between problems that can be solved using the same underlying principles and strategies so that they are more able to tackle different problem types when exam time comes.
- **Expanded Caution paragraphs** focus on typical student misconceptions and problem areas. Over a dozen more have been added to this edition based on common errors made in Mastering™ Physics.
- **Updated and expanded Application sidebars** give students engaging and relevant real-world context.
- **Based on data from Mastering Physics and feedback from instructors, changes to the homework problems include the following:**
  - **Over 500 new problems,** with scores of other problems revised to improve clarity.
  - **Expanded three-dot-difficulty and Challenge Problems** significantly stretch students by requiring sophisticated reasoning that often involves multiple steps or concepts and/or mathematical skills. Challenge Problems are the most difficult problems in each chapter and often involve calculus, multiple steps that lead students through a complex analysis, and/or the exploration of a topic or application not explicitly covered in the chapter.
  - **New estimation problems** help students learn to analyze problem scenarios, assess data, and work with orders of magnitude. This problem type engages students to more thoroughly explore the situation by requiring them to not only estimate some of the data in the problem but also decide what data need to be estimated based on real-world experience, reasoning, assumptions, and/or modeling.
  - **Expanded cumulative problems** promote more advanced problem-solving techniques by requiring knowledge and skills covered in previous chapters to be integrated with understanding and skills from the current chapter.
  - **Expanded alternative problem sets** in Mastering Physics provide textbook-specific problems from previous editions to assign for additional student practice.

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KEY FEATURES OF *UNIVERSITY PHYSICS WITH MODERN PHYSICS*

- A **QR code** at the beginning of the new Guided Practice section in each chapter allows students to use a mobile phone to access the Study Area of Mastering Physics, where they can watch interactive videos of a physics professor giving a relevant physics demonstration (Video Tutor Demonstrations) or showing a narrated and animated worked Example (Video Tutor Solutions).
- End-of-chapter **Bridging Problems** provide a transition between the single-concept Examples and the more challenging end-of-chapter problems. Each Bridging Problem poses a difficult, multiconcept problem that typically incorporates physics from earlier chapters. The **Solution Guide** that follows each problem provides questions and hints that help students approach and solve challenging problems with confidence.
- Deep and extensive **problem sets** cover a wide range of difficulty (with blue dots to indicate relative difficulty level) and exercise both physical understanding and problem-solving expertise. Many problems are based on complex real-life situations.
- This textbook offers more **Examples** and **Conceptual Examples** than most other leading calculus-based textbooks, allowing students to explore problem-solving challenges that are not addressed in other textbooks.
- A research-based **problem-solving approach (Identify, Set Up, Execute, Evaluate)** is used in every Example as well as in the Problem-Solving Strategies, in the Bridging Problems, and throughout the Instructor's Solutions Manual. This consistent approach teaches students to tackle problems thoughtfully rather than cutting straight to the math.
- **Problem-Solving Strategies** coach students in how to approach specific types of problems.
- The **figures** use a simplified graphical style to focus on the physics of a situation, and they incorporate blue **explanatory annotations.** Both techniques have been demonstrated to have a strong positive effect on learning.
- Many figures that illustrate Example solutions take the form of black-and-white **pencil sketches,** which directly represent what a student should draw in solving such problems themselves.
- The popular **Caution paragraphs** focus on typical misconceptions and student problem areas.
- End-of-section **Test Your Understanding** questions let students check their grasp of the material and use a multiple-choice or ranking-task format to probe for common misconceptions. Answers are now provided immediately after the question in order to encourage students to try them.
- **Visual Summaries** at the end of each chapter present the key ideas in words, equations, and thumbnail pictures, helping students review more effectively.

Mastering™ is the teaching and learning platform that empowers you to reach *every* student. By combining trusted author content with digital tools developed to engage students and emulate the office-hour experience, Mastering personalizes learning and improves results for each student.

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- **Expanded alternative problem sets,** with hundreds of vetted problems from previous editions of the book, provide additional problem-solving practice and offer instructors more options when creating assignments.

- **Empower each learner:** Each student learns at a different pace. Personalized learning, including adaptive tools and wrong-answer feedback, pinpoints the precise areas where each student needs practice and gives all students the support they need—when and where they need it—to be successful.
  - **Interactive Pre-lecture Videos** provide an introduction to key topics with embedded assessment to help students prepare before lecture and to help professors identify student misconceptions.
    - **NEW! Quantitative Pre-lecture Videos** now complement the conceptual Interactive Pre-lecture Videos designed to expose students to concepts before class and help them learn how problems for a specific concept are worked.
  - **NEW! Direct Measurement Videos** are short videos that show real situations of physical phenomena. Grids, rulers, and frame counters appear as overlays, helping students to make precise measurements of quantities such as position and time. Students then apply these quantities along with physics concepts to solve problems and answer questions about the motion of the objects in the video. The problems are assignable in Mastering Physics and can be used to replace or supplement traditional word problems; they can also serve as open-ended questions to help develop problem-solving skills.
  - **NEW! Dynamic Study Modules** help students study effectively—and at their own pace. How? By keeping them motivated and engaged. The assignable modules rely on the latest research in cognitive science, using methods—such as adaptivity, gamification, and intermittent rewards—to stimulate learning and improve retention. Each module poses a series of questions about a course topic. These question sets adapt to each student's performance and offer personalized, targeted feedback to help students master key concepts.
  - **NEW! The Physics Primer** relies on videos, hints, and feedback to refresh students' math skills in the context of physics and prepares them for success in the course. These tutorials can be assigned before the course begins or throughout the course as just-in-time remediation. They ensure that students practice and maintain their math skills, while tying together mathematical operations and physics analysis.

- **Deliver trusted content:** We partner with highly respected authors to develop interactive content and course-specific resources that keep students on track and engaged.
  - **Video Tutor Demonstrations and Video Tutor Solutions** tie directly to relevant content in the textbook and can be accessed through Mastering Physics, via the eText, or from QR codes in the textbook.
    - **Video Tutor Solutions (VTSs) for most worked examples** in the book walk students through the problem-solving process, providing a virtual teaching assistant on a round-the-clock basis.
    - **Video Tutor Demonstrations (VTDs)** feature "pause-and-predict" demonstrations of key physics concepts and incorporate assessment to engage students in understanding key concepts. New VTDs build on the existing collection, adding new topics for a more robust set of demonstrations.
  - **NEW! Enhanced end-of-chapter questions** provide expanded remediation built into each question when and where students need it. Remediation includes scaffolded support, links to hints, links to appropriate sections of the eText, links from the eText to Mastering Physics, Video Tutor Solutions, math remediation, and wrong-answer feedback for homework assignments.
  - **NEW! Key Example Variation Problems,** assignable in Mastering Physics, build in difficulty by changing scenarios, swapping the knowns and unknowns, and adding complexity and/or steps of reasoning to provide the most helpful range of related problems that use the same basic approach to find their solutions.
  - **NEW! Bridging Problems are now assignable in Mastering Physics,** thus providing students with additional practice in moving from single-concept worked examples to multi-concept homework problems.

- **Improve student results:** Usage statistics show that when you teach with Mastering, student performance improves. That's why instructors have chosen Mastering for over 15 years, touching the lives of more than 20 million students.

INSTRUCTIONAL PACKAGE

University Physics with Modern Physics, Fifteenth Edition, Global Edition in SI units provides an integrated teaching and learning package of support material for students and instructors.

NOTE: For convenience, instructor supplements can be downloaded from the Instructor Resources area of Mastering Physics.

Supplement	Print	Online	Instructor or Student Supplement	Description
Mastering Physics with Pearson eText (ISBN 978-1-292-31475-4)		✓	Instructor and Student Supplement	This product features all of the resources of Mastering Physics in addition to the Pearson eText.
Instructor's Solutions Manual (ISBN 978-1-292-31474-7)		✓	Instructor Supplement	This comprehensive solutions manual contains complete solutions to all end-of-chapter questions and problems.
Instructor's Resource Materials		✓	Instructor Supplement	All art, photos, and tables from the book are available in JPEG format and as modifiable PowerPoints™. In addition, instructors can access lecture outlines as well as "clicker" questions in PowerPoint format; editable content for key features, including key equations and Problem-Solving Strategies; and the TestGen test bank.

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PLEASE TELL ME WHAT YOU THINK!

I welcome communications from students and professors, especially concerning errors or deficiencies that you find in this edition. The late Hugh Young and I have devoted a lot of time and effort to writing the best book we know how to write, and I hope it will help as you teach and learn physics. In turn, you can help me by letting me know what still needs to be improved! Please feel free to contact me either electronically or by ordinary mail. Your comments will be greatly appreciated.

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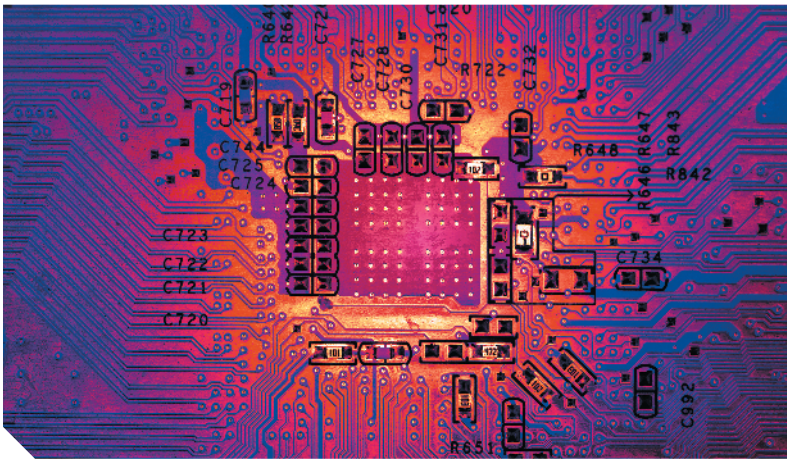

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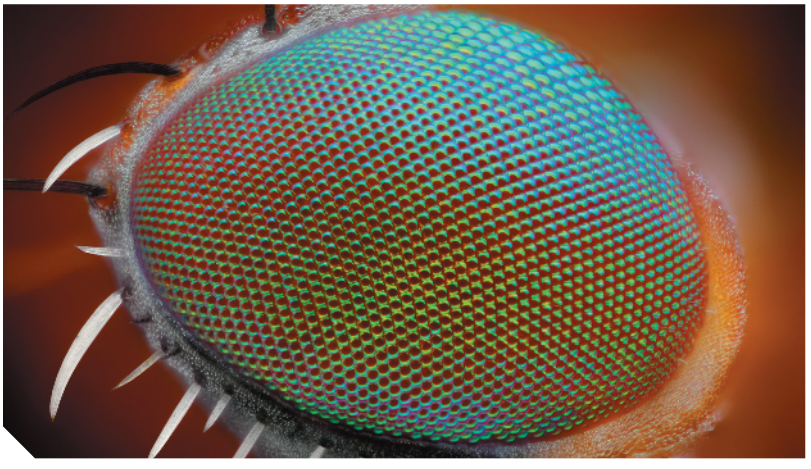

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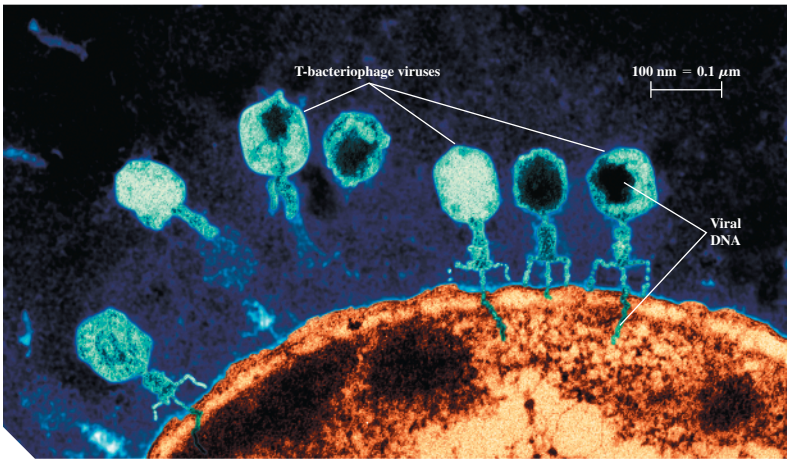

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? Tornadoes are spawned by severe thunderstorms, so being able to predict the path of thunderstorms is essential. If a thunderstorm is moving at 15 km/h in a direction 37° north of east, how far north does the thunderstorm move in 2.0 h? (i) 30 km; (ii) 24 km; (iii) 18 km; (iv) 12 km; (v) 9 km.

1 Units, Physical Quantities, and Vectors

Physics is one of the most fundamental of the sciences. Scientists of all disciplines use the ideas of physics, including chemists who study the structure of molecules, paleontologists who try to reconstruct how dinosaurs walked, and climatologists who study how human activities affect the atmosphere and oceans. Physics is also the foundation of all engineering and technology. No engineer could design a flat-screen TV, a prosthetic leg, or even a better mousetrap without first understanding the basic laws of physics.

The study of physics is also an adventure. You'll find it challenging, sometimes frustrating, occasionally painful, and often richly rewarding. If you've ever wondered why the sky is blue, how radio waves can travel through empty space, or how a satellite stays in orbit, you can find the answers by using fundamental physics. You'll come to see physics as a towering achievement of the human intellect in its quest to understand our world and ourselves.

In this opening chapter, we'll go over some important preliminaries that we'll need throughout our study. We'll discuss the nature of physical theory and the use of idealized models to represent physical systems. We'll introduce the systems of units used to describe physical quantities and discuss ways to describe the accuracy of a number. We'll look at examples of problems for which we can't (or don't want to) find a precise answer, but for which rough estimates can be useful and interesting. Finally, we'll study several aspects of vectors and vector algebra. We'll need vectors throughout our study of physics to help us describe and analyze physical quantities, such as velocity and force, that have direction as well as magnitude.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, you'll learn...

- **1.1** What a physical theory is.
- **1.2** The four steps you can use to solve any physics problem.
- **1.3** Three fundamental quantities of physics and the units physicists use to measure them.
- **1.4** How to work with units in your calculations.
- **1.5** How to keep track of significant figures in your calculations.
- **1.6** How to make rough, order-of-magnitude estimates.
- **1.7** The difference between scalars and vectors, and how to add and subtract vectors graphically.
- **1.8** What the components of a vector are and how to use them in calculations.
- **1.9** What unit vectors are and how to use them with components to describe vectors.
- **1.10** Two ways to multiply vectors: the scalar (dot) product and the vector (cross) product.

1.1 THE NATURE OF PHYSICS

Physics is an *experimental* science. Physicists observe the phenomena of nature and try to find patterns that relate these phenomena. These patterns are called physical theories or, when they are very well established and widely used, physical laws or principles.

Figure 1.1 Two research laboratories.

(a) According to legend, Galileo investigated falling objects by dropping them from the Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy, ...

... and he studied pendulum motion by observing the swinging chandelier in the adjacent cathedral.

(b) By doing experiments in apparent weightlessness on board the International Space Station, physicists have been able to make sensitive measurements that would be impossible in Earth's surface gravity.

CAUTION **The meaning of "theory"** A theory is *not* just a random thought or an unproven concept. Rather, a theory is an explanation of natural phenomena based on observation and accepted fundamental principles. An example is the well-established theory of biological evolution, which is the result of extensive research and observation by generations of biologists.

To develop a physical theory, a physicist has to ask appropriate questions, design experiments to try to answer the questions, and draw appropriate conclusions from the results. **Figure 1.1** shows two important facilities used for physics experiments.

Legend has it that Galileo Galilei (1564–1642) dropped light and heavy objects from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa (Fig. 1.1a) to find out whether their rates of fall were different. From examining the results of his experiments (which were actually much more sophisticated than in the legend), he deduced the theory that the acceleration of a freely falling object is independent of its weight.

The development of physical theories such as Galileo's often takes an indirect path, with blind alleys, wrong guesses, and the discarding of unsuccessful theories in favor of more promising ones. Physics is not simply a collection of facts and principles; it is also the *process* by which we arrive at general principles that describe how the physical universe behaves.

No theory is ever regarded as the ultimate truth. It's always possible that new observations will require that a theory be revised or discarded. Note that we can disprove a theory by finding behavior that is inconsistent with it, but we can never prove that a theory is always correct.

Getting back to Galileo, suppose we drop a feather and a cannonball. They certainly do *not* fall at the same rate. This does not mean that Galileo was wrong; it means that his theory was incomplete. If we drop the feather and the cannonball *in a vacuum* to eliminate the effects of the air, then they do fall at the same rate. Galileo's theory has a **range of validity:** It applies only to objects for which the force exerted by the air (due to air resistance and buoyancy) is much less than the weight. Objects like feathers or parachutes are clearly outside this range.

1.2 SOLVING PHYSICS PROBLEMS

At some point in their studies, almost all physics students find themselves thinking, "I understand the concepts, but I just can't solve the problems." But in physics, truly understanding a concept *means* being able to apply it to a variety of problems. Learning how to solve problems is absolutely essential; you don't *know* physics unless you can *do* physics.

How do you learn to solve physics problems? In every chapter of this book you'll find *Problem-Solving Strategies* that offer techniques for setting up and solving problems efficiently and accurately. Following each *Problem-Solving Strategy* are one or more worked *Examples* that show these techniques in action. (The *Problem-Solving Strategies* will also steer you away from some *incorrect* techniques that you may be tempted to use.) You'll also find additional examples that aren't associated with a particular *Problem-Solving Strategy.* In addition, at the end of each chapter you'll find a *Bridging Problem* that uses more than one of the key ideas from the chapter. Study these strategies and problems carefully, and work through each example for yourself on a piece of paper.

Different techniques are useful for solving different kinds of physics problems, which is why this book offers dozens of *Problem-Solving Strategies.* No matter what kind of problem you're dealing with, however, there are certain key steps that you'll always follow. (These same steps are equally useful for problems in math, engineering, chemistry, and many other fields.) In this book we've organized these steps into four stages of solving a problem.

All of the *Problem-Solving Strategies* and *Examples* in this book will follow these four steps. (In some cases we'll combine the first two or three steps.) We encourage you to follow these same steps when you solve problems yourself. You may find it useful to remember the acronym ***I SEE***—short for *Identify, Set up, Execute,* and *Evaluate.*