## Fundamental or Base Quanitites

The quantities which do not depend upon other quantities for their complete definition are known as fundamental or base quantities. e.g.: length, mass, time, etc.

## Derived Quantities

The quantities which can be expressed in terms of the fundamental quantities are known as derived quantities.
e.g.: Speed = distance/time, Volume = length*breadth

## Units of Physical Quantities

The chosen reference standard of measurement in multiples of which, a physical quantity is expressed is called the unit of the quantity.
e.g.: Physical Quantity = Numerical Value x Unit

| Length Conversion |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Metric to American |  |
| 2.54 cm | 1 in |
| American |  |
| 12 inches (in) | 1 foot (ft) |
| 3 feet (ft) | 1 yard (yd) |
| 220 yards (yd) | 1 furlong (fur) |
| 8 furlongs (fur) | 1 mile |
| 1 mile | 1760 yd, $5280 \mathrm{ft}, 63360$ in |

## Mass Conversion

| Metric to American |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 kg | 2.2046 lbs |
| 1 g | 0.0353 oz |
| American |  |
| 1 loz | 16 dr |
| 1 lb | 16 oz |
| 1 cwt | 100 lbs |
| 1 ton | $20 \mathrm{cwt}, 2000 \mathrm{lbs}$ |
| 1 tonne | 1000 kg |


| SI Base Units |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Base Unit | Unit | Symbol |
| Length | Meter | m |
| Mass | Kilogram | kg |
| Time | Second | s |
| Temperature | Kelvin | k |
| Electric Current | Ampere | A |
| Intensity of Light | Candela | cd |
| Amount of Substance | Mole | mol |


| Prefixes for Different Powers of 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power of $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Prefix | Symbol | Power of 10 | Prefix | Symbol |
| $10^{18}$ | exa | E | $10^{-1}$ | deci | d |
| $10^{15}$ | peta | P | $10^{-2}$ | centi | C |
| $10^{12}$ | tera | T | $10^{-3}$ | milli | m |
| $10^{9}$ | giga | G | $10^{-6}$ | micro | m |
| $10^{6}$ | mega | M | $10^{-9}$ | nano | n |
| $10^{3}$ | kilo | k | $10^{-12}$ | pico | p |
| $10^{2}$ | hecto | h | $10^{-15}$ | femto | f |
| $10^{1}$ | deca | da | $10^{-18}$ | atto | a |

## Dimensional Formula

The relation which expresses physical quantities in terms of appropriate powers of fundamental quantities.

## Use of Dimensional Analysis

To check the dimensional correctness of a given physical relation.
To derive relationship between different physical quantities.
To convert units of a physical quantity from one system to another.


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Not published yet.
Last updated 11th September, 2022.
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