

## Intermediate Laboratory: Homework 1

Due: 26 January 2024

Read chapters 1 and 2 and complete the following problems. The numbers refer to the second edition of the text; numbers of the third edition are listed in italics.

- 1 Taylor, *Error Analysis*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2.2, page 35. (*2.2 in 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.*)
- 2 Taylor, *Error Analysis*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2.4, page 36. (*2.4 in 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.*)
- 3 Taylor, *Error Analysis*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2.6, page 36. (*2.6 in 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.*)
- 4 Taylor, *Error Analysis*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2.12, page 38. (*2.14 in 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.*)
- 5 Taylor, *Error Analysis*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2.15, page 39. (*2.17 in 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.*)

### 6 Digital Ammeters

A cheap digital ammeter can read a current to the nearest 0.10A.

- a) Would this ammeter be able to measure a 3.0A current to a precision of 2%? Explain your answer.
- b) Would a more precise ammeter that can measure to 1 mA be able to do this? Explain your answer.

### 7 Fractional Uncertainties

- a) The quantity  $g$  is measured in an experiment. Data analysis gives  $9.7532 \text{ m/s}^2$  with an uncertainty of 4%. Determine the uncertainty in  $g$ , the error in  $g$  and the correct number of significant figures to report for  $g$ . Write the result of the experiment in the standard form for expressing a measured quantity.
  - b) The universal gas constant is measured in an experiment and this gives  $R = 8.32 \text{ J/mol K}$  with a 0.5% error. Write the result of this experiment in the standard form for expressing a measured quantity.
- 8 Taylor, *Error Analysis*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2.28, page 42. (*2.30 in 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.*)