



Al-Mustaqbal University / College of Technical Engineering
Department Of Cyber Security Techniques Engineering
Class: 1st
Subject: General Physics / Code (UOMU0208024)
Lecturer: M.Sc. Afyaa Saad
1st/2nd term – Lecture No.1 & Lecture Name (Physical
Quantities-Measurement-Unit Conversion)



Introduction Physical Quantities-Measurement-Unit Conversion

1. Physical Quantities

A **Physical Quantity** is any property of a material or system that can be quantified by measurement (expressed with a numerical value).

They are classified into two main categories:

- **Base Quantities:** These are independent quantities that are not defined in terms of others. According to the International System of Units (SI), there are 7 base quantities (e.g., Length, Mass, Time).
- **Derived Quantities:** These are quantities derived from the base quantities through mathematical formulas. For example, **Velocity** (Distance / Time) or **Force** (Mass × Acceleration).

1. الكميات الفيزيائية (Physical Quantities)

أي شيء تكدر تقيسه وتوصفه برقم (قيمة عددية) هو كمية فيزيائية. مثل الطول، الكتلة، السرعة، أو حتى درجة الحرارة. تنقسم هذه الكميات إلى نوعين رئيسيين:

- **الكميات الأساسية (Base Quantities):** هي الكميات التي نعتبرها "أصلية" وما نشقها من غيرها. حسب النظام الدولي (SI)، هن 7 كميات فقط (مثل الطول، الكتلة، الزمن، التيار الكهربائي).
- **الكميات المشتقة (Derived Quantities):** هي الكميات التي نشقها من الأساسية عن طريق قوانين رياضية. مثل السرعة (مسافة ÷ زمن) أو القوة (كتلة × تعجيل).

2. Units of Measurement

In physics, a number without a unit **is meaningless**.

For ex. / If you say "the length is 5," the immediate question is: 5 what? Meters? Centimeters? This is why.. we need **Units**.



Al-Mustaqbal University / College of Technical Engineering
Department Of Cyber Security Techniques Engineering
Class: 1st
Subject: General Physics / Code (UOMU0208024)
Lecturer: M.Sc. Afyaa Saad
1st/2nd term – Lecture No.1 & Lecture Name (Physical
Quantities-Measurement-Unit Conversion)



- **SYSTEMS OF UNITS: CGS, FPS, MKS, SI**

For measurement of physical quantities, the following systems are commonly used:

- 1. C.G.S system:** In this system, the unit of length is centimeter, the unit of mass is gram and the unit of time is second.
- 2. F.P.S system:** In this system, the unit of length is foot, the unit of mass is pound and the unit of time is second.
- 3. M.K.S system:** In this system, the unit of length is meter, unit of mass is kg and the unit of time is second.
- 4. S.I System:** This system is an improved and extended version of M.K.S system of units. It is called international system of unit.

Note: The most widely used system is the **International System of Units (SI Units)**. The table below shows the fundamental units:

الكمية الأساسية	الوحدة الدولية (SI Unit)	الرمز
الطول (Length)	متر (Meter)	m
الكتلة (Mass)	كيلوغرام (Kilogram)	kg
الزمن (Time)	ثانية (Second)	s
درجة الحرارة	كلفن (Kelvin)	K



Al-Mustaqbal University / College of Technical Engineering
Department Of Cyber Security Techniques Engineering
Class: 1st

Subject: General Physics / Code (UOMU0208024)

Lecturer: M.Sc. Afyaa Saad

1st/2nd term – Lecture No.1 & Lecture Name (Physical
Quantities-Measurement-Unit Conversion)



3. Measurement

Measurement is the process of comparing an unknown quantity with a standard quantity (the unit). For a measurement to be reliable, you must consider two concepts:

1. **Accuracy:** How close a measurement is to the true or accepted value.
2. **Precision:** How close a series of measurements are to each other (consistency).

Important Note: No measurement is 100% perfect. There is always some **Uncertainty** (error) due to the instrument used or human factors.

4. Scientific Prefixes

In physics, we often deal with extremely large or small numbers. We use **Prefixes** to simplify writing these values:

- **Kilo (k):** means 10^3 (Thousand).
- **Mega (M):** means 10^6 (Million).
- **Milli (m):** means 10^{-3} (One-thousandth).
- **Micro (μ):** means 10^{-6} (One-millionth).

Derived quantities, along with their laws and units:

1. المساحة (A - Area)

هي حاصل ضرب طولين.

• القانون: $Area = Length \times Width$

• الوحدة المشتقة: $m \times m = m^2$ (متر مربع).

2. الحجم (V - Volume)

هو الحيز الذي يشغله الجسم في الفضاء الثلاثي الأبعاد.

• القانون: $Volume = Length \times Width \times Height$

• الوحدة المشتقة: $m \times m \times m = m^3$ (متر مكعب).



Al-Mustaqbal University / College of Technical Engineering
Department Of Cyber Security Techniques Engineering
Class: 1st
Subject: General Physics / Code (UOMU0208024)
Lecturer: M.Sc. Afyaa Saad
1st/2nd term – Lecture No.1 & Lecture Name (Physical
Quantities-Measurement-Unit Conversion)



3. الكثافة (ρ - Density)

تعبر عن مقدار الكتلة الموجودة في حجم معين.

- القانون: $Density = \frac{Mass}{Volume}$
- الوحدة المشتقة: kg/m^3 (كيلوغرام لكل متر مكعب).

4. السرعة (v - Velocity)

هي المعدل الزمني للتغير في المسافة.

- القانون: $Velocity = \frac{Distance}{Time}$
- الوحدة المشتقة: m/s (متر لكل ثانية).

5. القوة (F - Force)

حسب قانون نيوتن الثاني، القوة هي حاصل ضرب الكتلة في التسجيل.

- القانون: $Force = Mass \times Acceleration$
- الوحدة المشتقة: $kg \cdot m/s^2$ وتسمى اختصاراً نيوتن (N - Newton).



Al-Mustaqbal University / College of Technical Engineering
Department Of Cyber Security Techniques Engineering
Class: 1st
Subject: General Physics / Code (UOMU0208024)
Lecturer: M.Sc. Afyaa Saad
1st/2nd term – Lecture No.1 & Lecture Name (Physical
Quantities-Measurement-Unit Conversion)



جدول ملخص للكميات المشتقة

(Derived Unit) الوحدة المشتقة	(Formula) القانون	(Quantity) الكمية
m/s	$v = \frac{d}{t}$	السرعة
m/s^2	$a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$	التعجيل
(Newton) N	$F = m \cdot a$	القوة
(Pascal) Pa	$P = \frac{F}{A}$	الضغط
(Joule) J	$W = F \cdot d$	الشغل / الطاقة

Example 1: Calculating Density

Question: An object has a mass of $m = 200 \text{ kg}$ and a volume of $V = 0.5 \text{ m}^3$. Calculate the density of this object.

- **Formula:** $Density = \frac{Mass}{Volume}$
- **Solution:**

$$\rho = \frac{200}{0.5} = 400 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

- **Result:** The density is 400 kg/m^3 .



Al-Mustaqbal University / College of Technical Engineering
Department Of Cyber Security Techniques Engineering
Class: 1st

Subject: General Physics / Code (UOMU0208024)

Lecturer: M.Sc. Afyaa Saad

1st/2nd term – Lecture No.1 & Lecture Name (Physical
Quantities-Measurement-Unit Conversion)



Example 2: Calculating Force

Question: A car with a mass of $m = 1200 \text{ kg}$ is moving with an acceleration of $a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$.

What is the force acting on it?

- **Formula:** $Force = Mass \times Acceleration$
- **Solution:**

$$F = 1200 \times 2 = 2400 \text{ N}$$

- **Result:** The force is 2400 *Newtons*.

5-Unit Conversion (تحويل الوحدات)

القاعدة الذهبية بالتحويل هي:

1. من وحدة كبيرة إلى وحدة صغيرة: نضرب (\times). (الجبير يضرب الصغير).
2. من وحدة صغيرة إلى وحدة كبيرة: نقسم (\div).

1. طريقة "معامل التحويل" (Conversion Factor)

هذه هي الطريقة العلمية المتبعة. نستخدم "العلاقة" بين الوحدتين.

مثال: تحويل الطول (Length)

نعرف أن $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$

- لتحويل 5 m إلى cm : نضرب في 100 $\rightarrow 5 \times 100 = 500 \text{ cm}$
- لتحويل 250 cm إلى m : نقسم على 100 $\rightarrow 250 \div 100 = 2.5 \text{ m}$



Al-Mustaqbal University / College of Technical Engineering
Department Of Cyber Security Techniques Engineering
Class: 1st

Subject: General Physics / Code (UOMU0208024)

Lecturer: M.Sc. Afyaa Saad

1st/2nd term – Lecture No.1 & Lecture Name (Physical
Quantities-Measurement-Unit Conversion)



2. التحويلات المركبة (السرعة كمثال)

أحياناً تحتاج تحول وحدتين بنفس الوقت، مثل السرعة من (km/h) إلى (m/s) .

سؤال: حول سرعة $72 km/h$ إلى وحدة m/s .

• الكيلومتر فيه $1000 m$.

• الساعة فيها $3600 s$ (لأن 60×60).

الحل:

$$72 \times \frac{1000}{3600} = 72 \times \frac{5}{18} = 20 m/s$$

:Problem 1

Q: A copper piece has a volume of $V = 500 cm^3$. If the density of copper is $\rho = 8900 kg/m^3$. Find the mass in kg .

• $500 \div 10^6 = 0.0005 m^3$: **Step 1:** Convert V to m^3

• $m = \rho \times V = 8900 \times 0.0005 = 4.45 kg$: **Step 2**



Al-Mustaqbal University / College of Technical Engineering
Department Of Cyber Security Techniques Engineering
Class: 1st

Subject: General Physics / Code (UOMU0208024)

Lecturer: M.Sc. Afyaa Saad

1st/2nd term – Lecture No.1 & Lecture Name (Physical
Quantities-Measurement-Unit Conversion)



:Problem 2

Q: A train moves at $v = 90 \text{ km/h}$. Calculate the distance (d) in meters covered in
 $t = 20 \text{ minutes}$

$.90 \times \frac{5}{18} = 25 \text{ m/s} : \text{m/s}$ **Step 1:** Convert speed to •

$.20 \times 60 = 1200 \text{ s} : \text{Step 2:}$ Convert time to seconds •

$.d = v \times t = 25 \times 1200 = 30,000 \text{ m} : \text{Step 3}$ •

Homework One

Question: A solid iron cube has a side length of $L = 0.1 \text{ m}$. If you know that the density of iron is $\rho = 7800 \text{ kg/m}^3$, calculate the **mass** of this cube.