Math 7
Converting Unit Rates
Dimensional Analysis
Notes (Section 1-3)

Review:

*Identity Property of Multiplication

We can multiply any number by 1 without changing its value.

$$-7 \times 1 = -7$$

$$78 \times \frac{3+4}{9-1} = 78$$

 $4.1 \times \frac{5}{5} = 4.1$

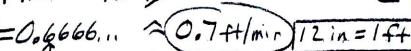
$$4 \times \frac{1 \text{ foot}}{12 \text{ inches}} = 4$$

Round to neavest tenth

Example Change 8

8 jr 1

 $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$



Example Change 36 in/sec to ____ft/mir

36 in 1 ft 60 sec

 $\frac{36(1)(60)}{(1)(1)(1)(1)} = \frac{2160}{17}$

180 ft/min

GOSEC = 1 min

Names for 1 using measurement equivalents

$$1 = \frac{1 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}} = \frac{100 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ m}} = \frac{1 \text{ yard}}{36 \text{ in}} = \frac{36 \text{ in}}{1 \text{ yard}} = 1$$

Dimensional analysis is the process of including units of measure when computing. We start with the original measurement or rate and multiply by names for one based on measurement equivalents.

Jon runs 1500 meters in 4 minutes. How many millimeters does he run per second?

"Write the original rate

*Write your GOAL for units

1500 m 1000 mm 1 mm 60 se

*Choose one of the original units. Look at goal. Use the measurement equivalent to multiply by 1. Simplify units.

unns. *Repeat process until goal is met. 1500 (1000) (1)

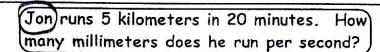
*Record the numbers in both numerators and denominators

"Multiply #'s in numerator Multiply #'s in denominator 1500,000 = 1,500,000 +240

*Divide: Numerator • Denominator

*Round answer when necessary and label

250mm 1100mm = 1m 1 min =605e



See last page

"Write the original rate

"Write your GOAL for units

"Choose one of the original units. Look at goal. Use the measurement equivalent to multiply by 1. Simplify units.

*Repeat process until goal is met.

*Record the numbers in both numerators and denominators

*Multiply#'s in numerator Multiply#'s in denominator

*Divide:

Numerator - Denominator

*Round answer when necessary and label

Multiply by 1 and simplify

measurement units

Dimensional Analysis

The next two pages of the flipchart are my attempt to show step by step instructions for anyone helping one of my students who has never done dimensional analysis. It is a difficult process for some students but it will be used in science classes over the next few years.

Jon runs 800 meters in 2 minutes. How many millimeters does he run per second?

Write original rate with	800 <i>m</i>	
units	2min	GOAL
Write GOAL for units		mm
Choose one of original units Write a name for one using 1 min = 60 sec lmin 60sec		sec
measurement equivalen	^{ts} 800 <i>m</i> ✓ lmin	
Multiply by 1 and simplif measurement units	$\frac{800m}{2\min} \times \frac{1\min}{60\text{sec}}$	
Choose name for one	1 m = 1000 mm 1000mm	

lm

 $\times \frac{1000 \text{mm}}{}$

Simplify units until goal is reached	$\frac{800m}{2min}$	$\times \frac{1 \text{min}}{60 \text{sec}} \times \frac{1000}{60 \text{sec}}$	<u>)mm</u>
Record the numbers in	both		
numerators and		(800) (1)(1000)	
denominators		2 (60)	
Multiply #'s in numerator		800,000	
Multiply #'s in denominator		120	
Divide:	23		
Numerator - Denominator		80 <mark>0,000 ÷ 120</mark>	
Round answer when			
necessary and label		6666.666666	
		6666.7 mm/sec	

6 Liters =	mL	
45 feet =yai	rds	

500 pounds =	tons	
6.8 meters =	centimeters	
		9

Liz is averaging 60 miles per hour on her trip. How many feet per minute is this? Sara's pool is draining at a rate of 20 quarts per minute. How many gallons per minute is this?

Raindrops can fall as fast as 20 miles per hour. How many feet per minute is this?

Jon 5 km. 1000 pg. 1000 mm. 1 min 30 mjn. 1 km. 1 px. 60 sec (5) (1000) (1000) (1) (20) (1) (1) (60)

5,000,000

4166.666 4166.7 mm/sa mm sec

Km -> m -> mm

/ km = 1000 m

1000 mm = 1 m

/ min = 60 sec