

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TO EXERCISES ON UNITS AND PHYSICAL QUANTITIES

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Exercises from *Sears and Zemansky's University Physics (with
Modern Physics)* 12th Edition, 2008

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EXERCISE 1.1

1.1 Starting with the definition 1 in. = 2.54 cm, find the number of kilometres in 1 mile.

1.1

$$1 \text{ in} = 2.54 \text{ cm} = \frac{1.00 \text{ mi}}{63,360 \text{ in}}$$

$$= 2.54 \text{ cm} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ km}}{100,000 \text{ cm}}$$

$$= 2.54 \times 10^{-5} \text{ km} = \frac{1.00 \text{ mi}}{63,360 \text{ in}}$$

$$63,360 \times 1.00 \text{ in} = 2.54 \times 10^{-5} \times 63,360 \text{ km} = 1.00 \text{ mi}$$

$$1.61 \text{ km} = 1.00 \text{ mi}$$

EXERCISE 1.3

1.3 How many nanoseconds does it take light to travel 1.00 ft in a vacuum?

1.3

$$c \approx 3.00 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$3.00 \times 10^8 \frac{\cancel{\text{m}}}{\text{s}} \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{0.3048 \cancel{\text{m}}} = \frac{3.00}{0.3048} \times 10^8 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\frac{3.00}{0.3048} \times 10^8 \frac{\text{ft}}{\cancel{\text{s}}} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1 \times 10^9 \text{ ns}}{\cancel{\text{s}}}} = \frac{3.00}{0.3048} \times 10^8 \frac{\text{ft}}{10^9 \text{ ns}}$$

$$\frac{3.00 \times 10^8}{0.3048 \times 10^9} \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{ns}} = \frac{\left(\frac{3.00 \times 10^8}{3.00 \times 10^8} \right)}{\left(\frac{0.3048 \times 10^9}{3.00 \times 10^8} \right)} \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{ns}}$$

$$c \approx 1.00 \text{ ft} / \left(\frac{0.3048 \times 10^9}{3.00 \times 10^8} \right) \text{ ns}$$

$$\approx 1.00 \text{ ft} / 1.02 \text{ ns}$$

* The speed of light is ~ 1 foot per nanosecond!

EXERCISE 1.II

1.II Neptunium. In the fall of 2002, a group of scientists at Los Alamos National Laboratory determined that the critical mass of neptunium-237 is about 60kg. The critical mass of a fissionable material is the minimum amount that must be brought together to start a chain reaction. This element has a density of 19.5 g/cm³. What would be the radius of a sphere of this material that has a critical mass?

1.11

$$m_{\text{Np}} = 60 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{Np}} &= 19.5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3} = 19.5 \frac{\cancel{\text{g}}}{\text{cm}^3} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ kg}}{1000 \cancel{\text{g}}} = \frac{19.5}{1000} \text{ kg/cm}^3 \\ &= 0.0195 \text{ kg/cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{critical}} = \frac{m}{\rho} = \frac{60 \text{ kg}}{0.0195 \text{ kg/cm}^3} = \frac{60 \times \text{cm}^3}{0.0195 \cancel{\text{kg/cm}^3} \times \cancel{\text{cm}^3}} = \frac{60}{0.0195} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V_{\text{sphere}} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$\frac{3V}{4\pi} = r^3$$

$$r = \left(\frac{3V}{4\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$r_{\text{critical cm}} = \left(\frac{3 \left(\frac{60}{0.0195} \right)}{4\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ cm} \approx 9.02 \text{ cm (3.s.f.)}$$