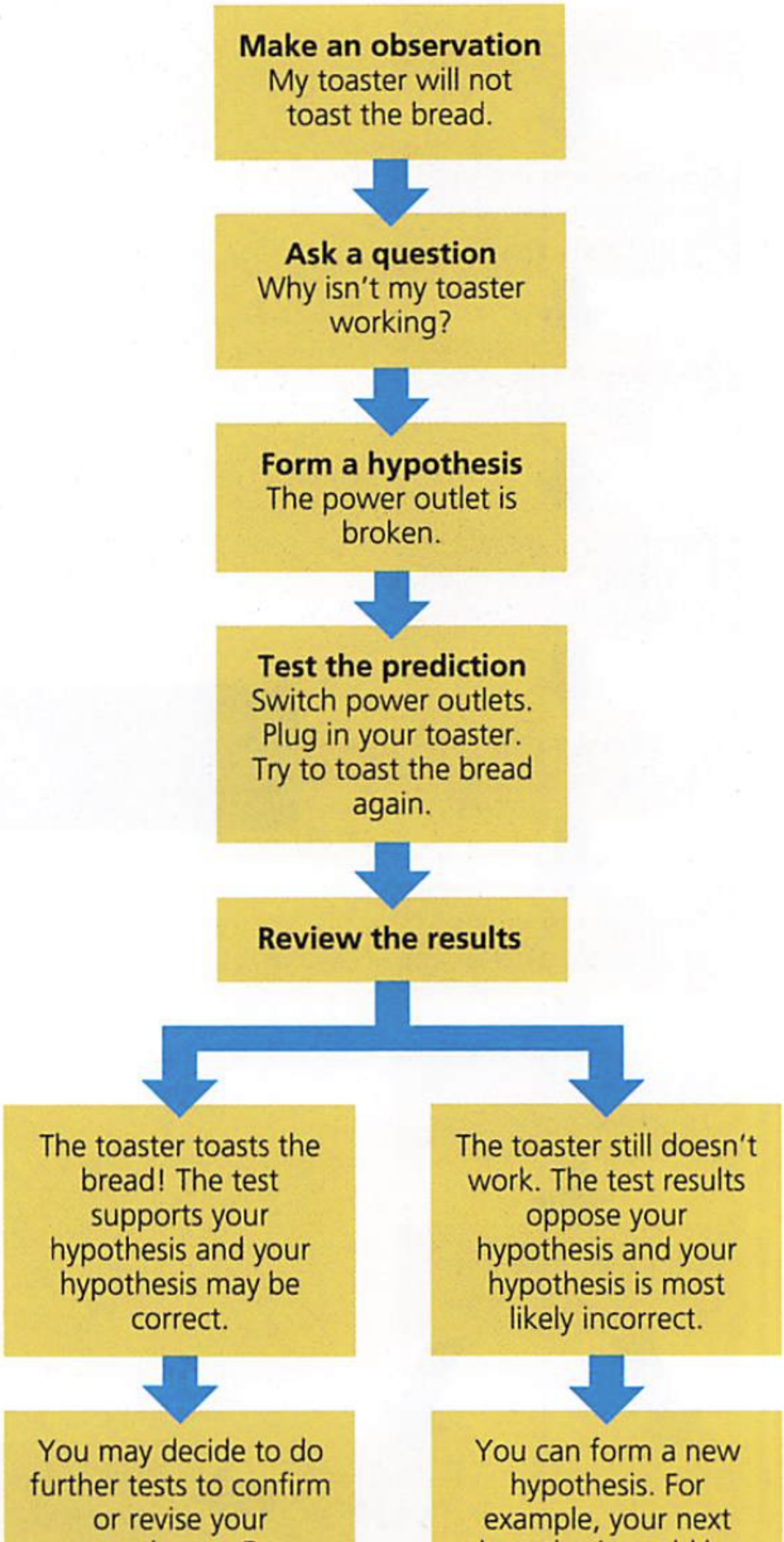
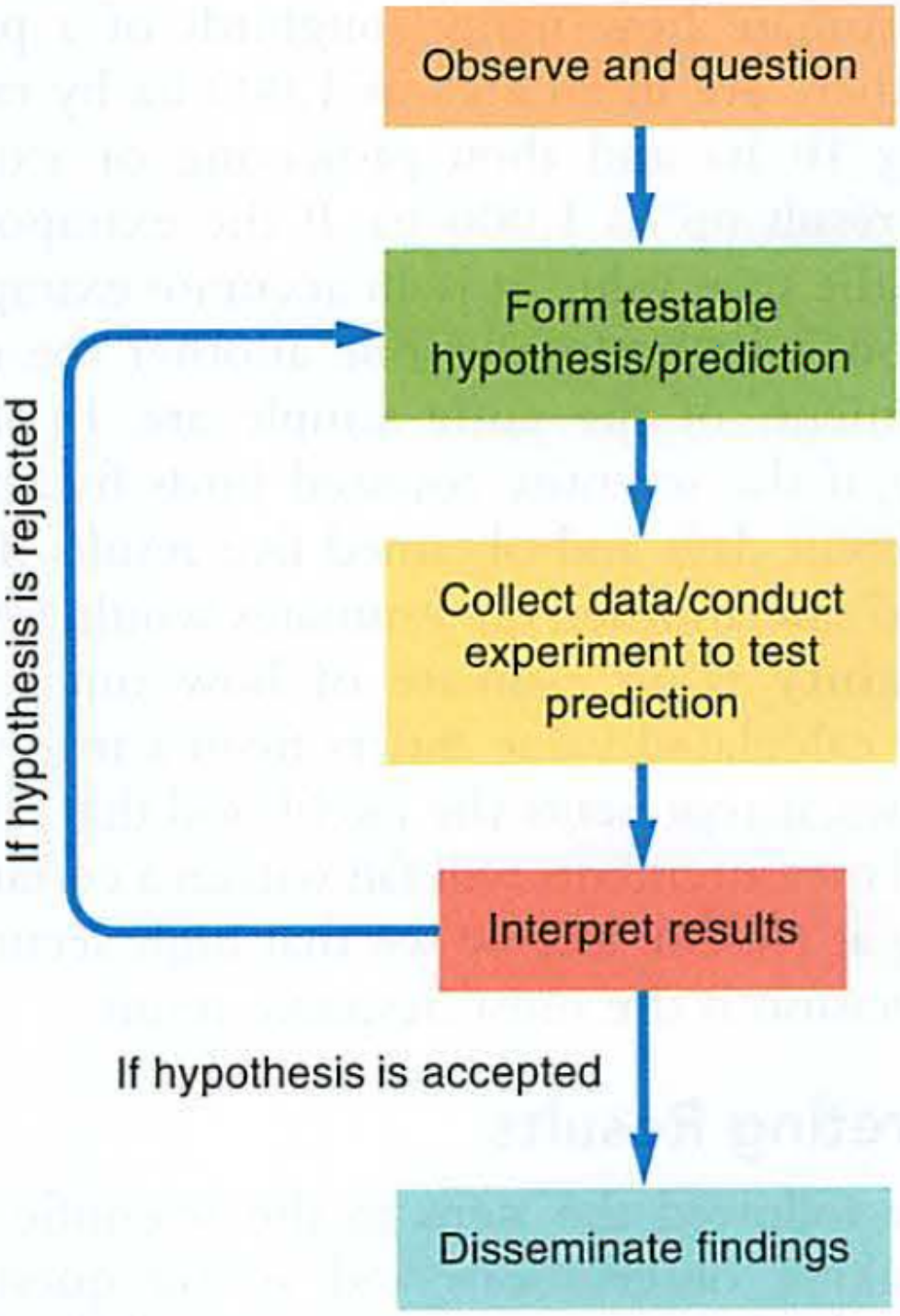
24.09.9 science review: methods and terms

Alternate resource: https://elab.hpa.edu/apes/texts/fr3e/friedland-relyea-3rd-edition.pdf

Scientific method:


Make an observation
My toaster will not toast the bread.
Ask a question
Why isn't my toaster working?
Form a hypothesis
The power outlet is broken.
Test the prediction
Switch power outlets. Plug in your toaster. Try to toast the bread again.
Review the results
The toaster toasts the bread! The test supports your hypothesis and your hypothesis may be correct.
The toaster still doesn't work. The test results oppose your hypothesis and your hypothesis is most likely incorrect.
You may decide to do further tests to confirm or revise your
You can form a new hypothesis. For example, your next

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Screenshot 2024-09-01 at 7.59.35 AM.png

Key part of science is peer review and replication

- Peer review: qualified folks who know the subject well review the process, data and interpretation
- Replication: once published in reputable media, the experiment must be able to be replicated using the same tools
- Pons and Fleschmann: no replication possible, same with the S. Korean human cloning guy

Key skills:

- Be skeptical about everything you read or hear.
- Evaluate evidence and hypotheses using inputs and opinions from a variety of reliable sources.
- Identify and evaluate your personal assumptions, biases, and beliefs and distinguish between facts and opinions before coming to a conclusion.

Bad example: Monty Python Witch scene: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ii68tPIiZOo

Law vs. theory: if verified and proven cause and effect, theory can become law: tentative, open to future data
Climate change example:

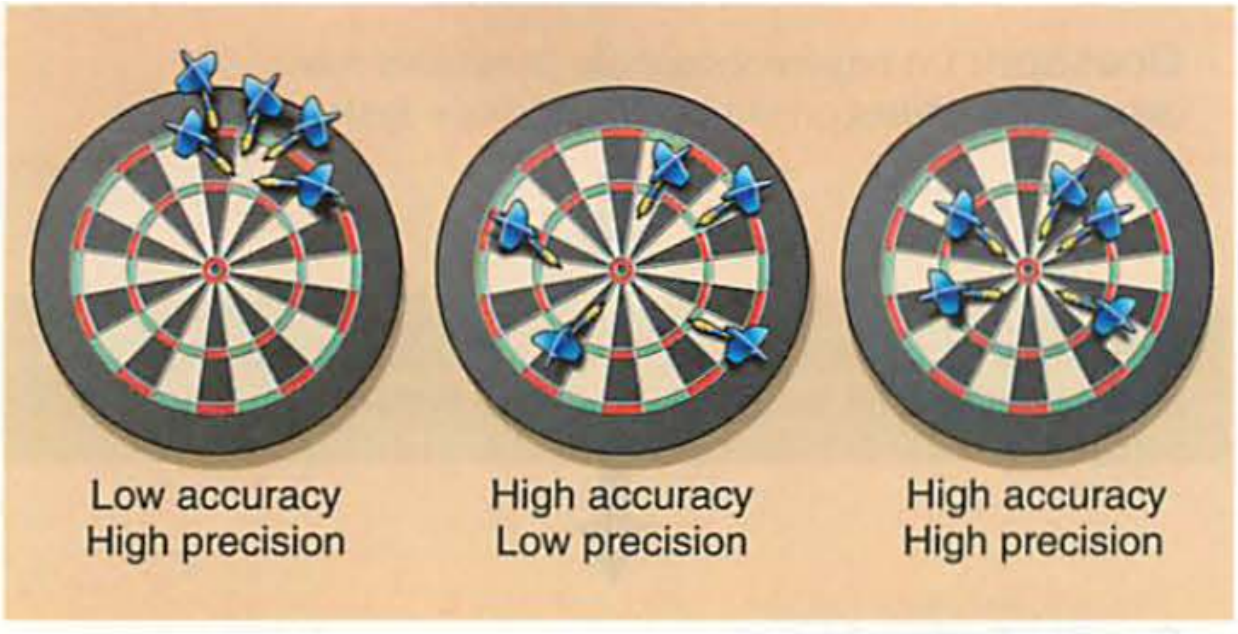
1. Global temperatures are rising based on ice core data and recent measurements
2. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases follow the same pattern
3. The dynamics of light, heat and gases is well known
4. The impact is far greater than smaller variations (e.g. tilt of the earth)
5. Carbon dioxide is a byproduct of human fossil fuel burning
6. Human activity is linked to climate change

Important terms (yes, these actually show up on the AP exam):

- Variable: any difference, in a planned or "natural" experiment
- Independent variable: the part that does not change (like x in a graph)
- Dependent variable: the part that changes-or not
- Null hypothesis: proving something is NOT cause and effect (can sheep's bladders be used to predict earthquakes)
- Replication: everybody must be able to get the same results, using the same materials
- Sample size (n): must be large enough to be accurate
- Accuracy: close to truth or true value
- Precision: how close your results are to each other (gas pump is in 0.01liters, but your odometer is only in miles)
- Control group: those you DON'T mess with in the experiment (think of some drug test)
- Natural experiment: variation not planned (Lahaina, COVID, Mount Pinatubo and cooling of the planet, etc.)

Trivia question: what does Frankenstein have to do with an erupting volcano?

Demo: bean bags, target



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Graphing:
X axis: independent variable
Y axis: dependent variable (the result)
question: in math, a function is something with only one dependent variable-why?

Units:
mks system is meters, kilograms, seconds
prefixes to know:

- kilo: thousand, 1000 or 10^3
- mega: million, 1000000 or 10^6
- giga: billion, 1000000000 or 10^9
- centi: 1/100 (like cents), 1 cm is about the width of your pinky
- milli: 1/1000, millimeter is 1/1000 meter, 1/10 of your pinky
- micro: 1/million
- nano: 1/billion

Demo: meter stick
challenges:

- how many cm tall are you?
- How many mm to Kona (62 km)?
- How many kg do you weigh?

Temperature:

- Fahrenheit: only used by older civilizations, or the US (joke there), based on goofy science from long ago
- Centigrade: based on 0° for ice, 100° for steam

- Kelvin: bad guys in Star Trek, or based on molecular motion: absolute zero is 0°K, ice is 273°K, steam is 373°K
- Cool idea: at absolute zero, things could vanish (actually they would get very, very small) why?

Homework: 2.1

1. how many nanometers tall are you?
2. if you were weighted in grams, how many would that be?
3. what is your body temperature in °C? In °K?
4. an element has 3 protons and 4 neutrons, what is the symbol?
5. what is the charge if it has 2 electrons?
6. what do you call this?
7. another element has 3 protons and 3 neutrons, how is this related to the element above?
8. look up the periodic table and find this element, what column is it in?
9. what else is in that column going up and down?
10. why do we need a Kelvin scale and a Centigrade scale?

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