Now, simplifying equation (1) in dimensional form, we get,

$$[M^1 L^1 T^{-2}] = [A] = [C]$$

Next,

Since,	$[Bx] = [M^0 L^0 T^0]$	
Or	$[B] [x] = [M^0 L^0 T^0]$	
Or	$[B] = \frac{[M^0 L^0 T^0]}{[M^0 L^1 T^0]}$; x is displacement
	$\therefore [B] = [M^0 L^{-1} T^0]$	
And		
Since,	$[Dt] = [M^0 L^0 T^0]$	
Or	$[D] [t] = [M^0 L^0 T^0]$	
Or	$[D] = \frac{[M^0 L^0 T^0]}{[M^0 L^0 T^1]}$; t is time
	$\therefore [D] = [M^0 L^0 T^{-1}]$	

Finally,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{D}{B} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{[M^0 L^0 T^{-1}]}{[M^0 L^{-1} T^0]} = [M^0 L^1 T^{-1}]$$

The corresponding unit is ms^{-1} and the corresponding quantity is speed or velocity.

Check Yourself:

- 1. The velocity v of a particle depends on time t as $v = At^2 + Bt + C$ where v is in m/s and t is in second. What are the units of A, B and C?
- 2. If $y = a + bt + ct^2$, where y is displacement and t is time. What are the dimensions of a, b and c?
- 3. Van der Waal's equation of state is: $\left(P + \frac{a}{V^2}\right)(V b) = RT$ where *P* is pressure, *V* is volume, *T* is temperature and *R* is universal gas constant. Find the dimensions of Vander Waal's constants *a* and *b*. Also prove that the dimensions of $\frac{a}{b}$ are same as those of work.
- 4. Find the dimension of a and b in equation $p = ae^{bt}$, where, p is pressure, and t is time.
- 5. The force F is given in terms of time (t) and the displacement (x) by the equation:

F = AcosBx + CsinDt. Find the dimension of $\frac{D}{B}$ and $\frac{A}{C}$.

Uses (or application) of dimensional analysis:

- 1. To convert one system of units into another system.
- 2. To check the correctness of a physical relation (checking a formula).
- 3. To establish the relation between various physical quantities (finding a formula).
- 4. To find the dimension of constants in a given relation.

<u>Uses 1:</u>

To convert one system of units into another system.

Dimensional analysis is used to find the relationship between two units of a physical quantity in two different systems.

For example, the SI unit of force is Newton N, and the CGS unit of force is dyne.