<u>Use 2</u>

To check the correctness of a physical relation (checking a formula).

• If a relation obeys the principle of homogeneity, then the relation is dimensionally correct relation.

<u>**Ouestion**</u>: Check the correctness of physical equation $s = u t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$. In the equation, s is the displacement, u is the initial velocity, v is the final velocity, a is the acceleration and t is the time in which change occurs.

Solution:

According to question, L.H.S = s

and

 $R.H.S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

The dimensional formula for the L.H.S can be written as:

Simplifying we can write, R.H.S as $[u][t] + [a] [t]^2$

Numerical constants do not have dimensions.

The dimensional formula for the R.H.S can be written as:

From (1) and (2), we have [L.H.S] = [R.H.S]

Hence, by the principle of homogeneity, the given equation is dimensionally correct.

- ✓ Dimensionally correct equation may not be physically correct.
- ✓ Dimensionally incorrect relation is never physically correct.

Check Yourself:

- 1. Check the correctness of the physical equation $v^2 = u^2 + 2as^2$.
- 2. Check the correctness of the formula $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$. Here, T is time period, l is length and g is acceleration due to gravity
- 3. Check the correctness of the formula $v = \sqrt{\frac{R}{2G}}$. Where R is radius, M is mass.
- 4. Check the correctness of the formula F = ma.
- 5. Check the correctness of the formula $H = \frac{2T \cos}{r\rho g}$, where, H is height, T is surface tension $(T = \frac{F}{l})$, r is radius and g is acceleration due to gravity.

Short question:

1. Is dimensionally correct relation necessarily physically correct relation? Explain with examples.