MID-SEMESTER TEST

PHYS1022 test will be on Monday 4th November at 11 am/noon

It will cover the material from the lectures up to the end of week 5 Monday lecture
(we are currently at the start of week 3!).

There will be no Tuesday lecture, problem classes or Mastering Physics due in week 5.

Please prepare one A4 sheet of revision notes (one sided) which you may bring with you. This will be handed in with your answers but will not be marked.

The test is worth 10% of your final mark for this course.
The main purpose of the test is to assess your progress and provide feedback.

Reminders:

MP2 is now online and to be done by Sunday

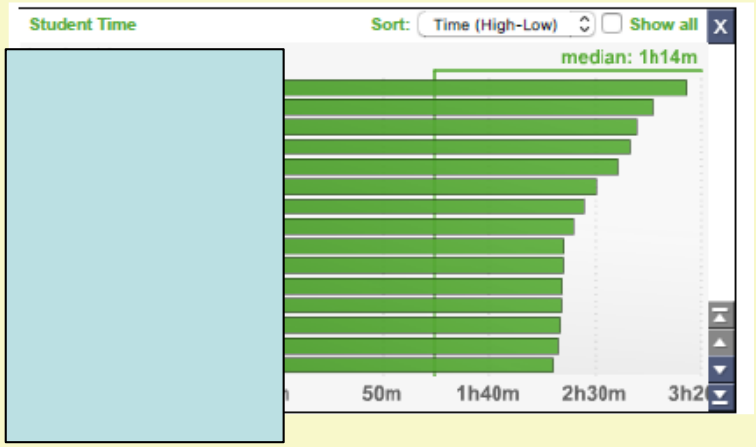
There is an online text book as part of MP

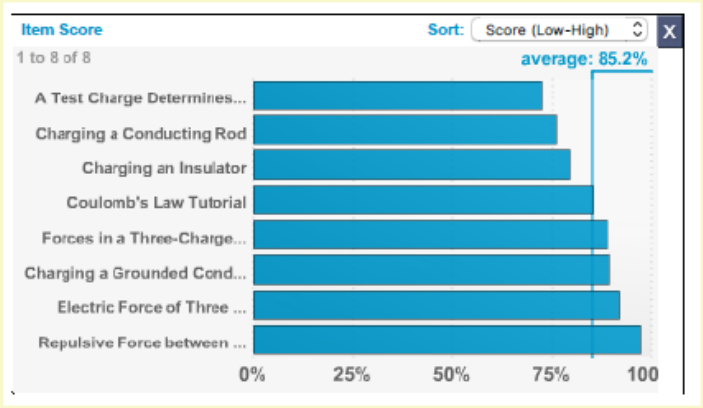
The web site has lots of useful tutorials on it…

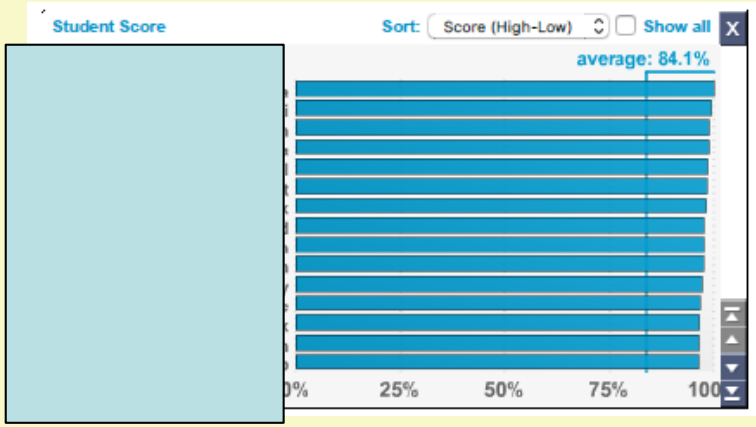
https://www.southampton.ac.uk/~evans/PHYS1022

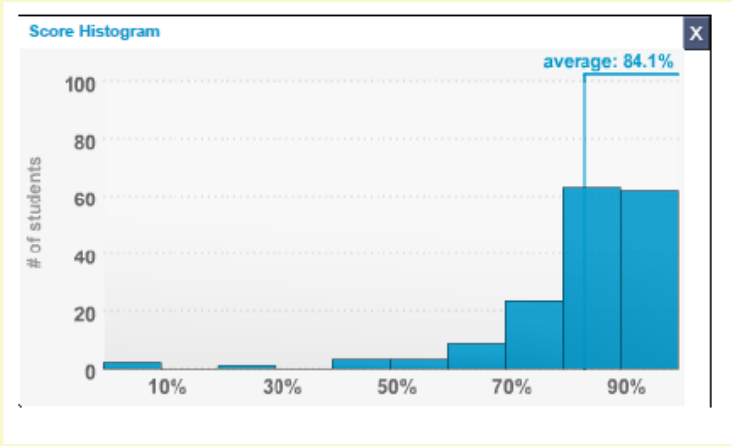
evans@soton.ac.uk

Week 1 – Coulomb's Law

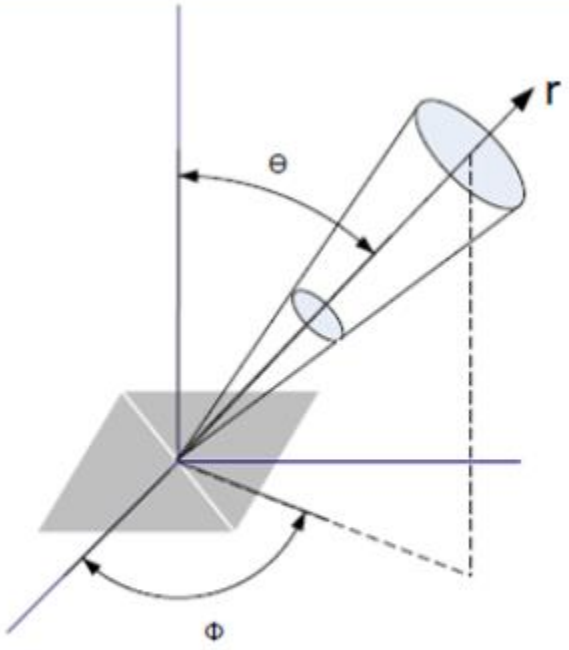








Average 79.2%('18) 81.9% ('17) 83.6% ('16), 80.9% ('15), 80.7% ('14) 81.5%('13) 78.2%('12) 77% ('11)
Ave Time: 1hr 12 min ('18), 1hr 19 min ('17) 1 hr 15 min ('16), 1 hr 20 min ('15), 1 hr 11 min ('14)
1hr 12min ('13), 1hr 5min ('12), 1 hr 13min ('11)



Wikipedia says: The solid angle, Ω, is the two-dimensional angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point. It is a measure of how large that object appears to an observer looking from that point. A small object nearby may subtend the same solid angle as a larger object farther away.

iSurveys Early Feedback

You will receive 2 further chances to provide longer feedback on each course but here's a chance to put in an "early scream" about any issues you are currently having

https://www.isurvey.soton.ac.uk/34435

Remember to click "save and finish"!

Johann Carl Friedrich Gauss
(1777 –1855)

A prodigious German mathematician in number theory..

He predicted a position for dwarf-planet Ceres in December 1801—just about a year after its first sighting—and this turned out to be accurate within a half-degree when it was rediscovered by Franz Xaver von Zach

In 1818 Gauss, putting his calculation skills to practical use, carried out a geodesic survey of the state of Hanover

Gauss also claimed to have discovered the possibility of non-Euclidean geometries but never published it.

1831 – became interested in magnetism and developed his law.

Gauss usually declined to present the intuition behind his often very elegant proofs—he preferred them to appear "out of thin air" and erased all traces of how he discovered them.

"In Our Time" link !