## CORRECTIONS TO 7 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ EDITION

## PRINT BOOK

In the table of contents, chapter 22 should be marked as Higher Level material (line on the side)
Page 71 Add to Key Point box at the end: This is provided that no internal energy is converted into mechanical work as in the case of an explosion for example where chemical energy gets converted to mechanical energy.

Page 71 Paragraph: In the absence of external forces $\qquad$ conserved.

Replace by
In the absence of external forces doing work and internal energy being converted to mechanical energy, the total mechanical energy will be conserved.

## Page 95

Charter A4 Linear momentum
Question 15 The figure should say it refers to question 15 NOT 14
Question 16 The figure should say it refers to question 16 NOT 15
Question 20 The figure should say it refers to question 20 NOT 19

Page 163 Worked example 7.4 Answer is $12^{\circ}$ not $14^{\circ}$.
Page 168 Figure 7.10 The correct area $A$ is the one shown here.


Page 257 Chapter 11 Current and circuits Check yourself question 7. In the answer it should say: The total resistance is $3.0 \Omega \ldots$ The answers are unaffected.

Page 284 Problem 37 It should say: The total energy of a body executing SHM is 18 J . The amplitude of oscillations is 12 cm . What is the potential energy of the body when the displacement is 8.0 cm ?

## DIGITAL EDITION OF BOOK

Page 65 Example 3.6122 should be $12^{2}$

## Chapter on Units and Measurement

## Page 2

Physical quantities other than those given previously have units that are combinations of the seven fundamental units. They have derived units. For example, speed has units of distance over time, metres per second (i.e. $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ or, preferably, $\mathrm{m} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$ ). Acceleration has units of metres per second squared (i.e. $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$, which we write as $\mathrm{m} \mathrm{s}^{-2}$ ). Similarly, the unit of force is the newton ( N ). It equals the combination $\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{m} \mathrm{s}^{-2}$.
Energy, a very important quantity in physics, has the joule $(\mathrm{J})$ as its unit. The joule is the combination Nm and so equals ( $\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{m} \mathrm{s}^{-2} \mathrm{~m}$ ), or $\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{m} 2 \mathrm{~s}^{-2}$.

What is marked RED should be $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ not m 2
Page 5 Example 1.5.
$0.5 \times 10^{4}$ should be $0.5 \times 10^{3}$.
Page 11 Figure 6.
Truevalue should be True value (4 times)

## Page 21

Multiplication of a vector by a number
A vector can be multiplied by a number. The vector a multiplied by the positive number 2 gives a vector in the same direction as a but 2 times longer.

Letter in red should italic boldface a

Page 103 Subscripts in table should match print version (print version correct)

## ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS

Topic A Multiple Choice Questions: Answer to question 89 is C.

