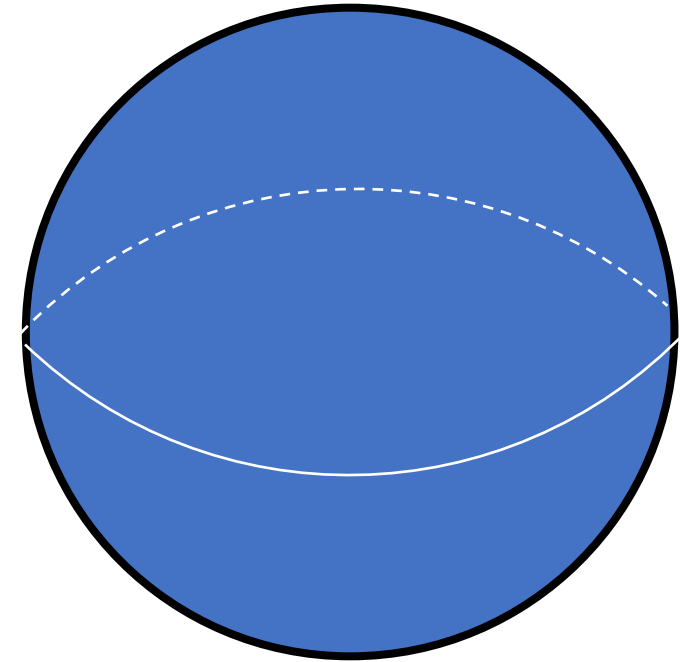
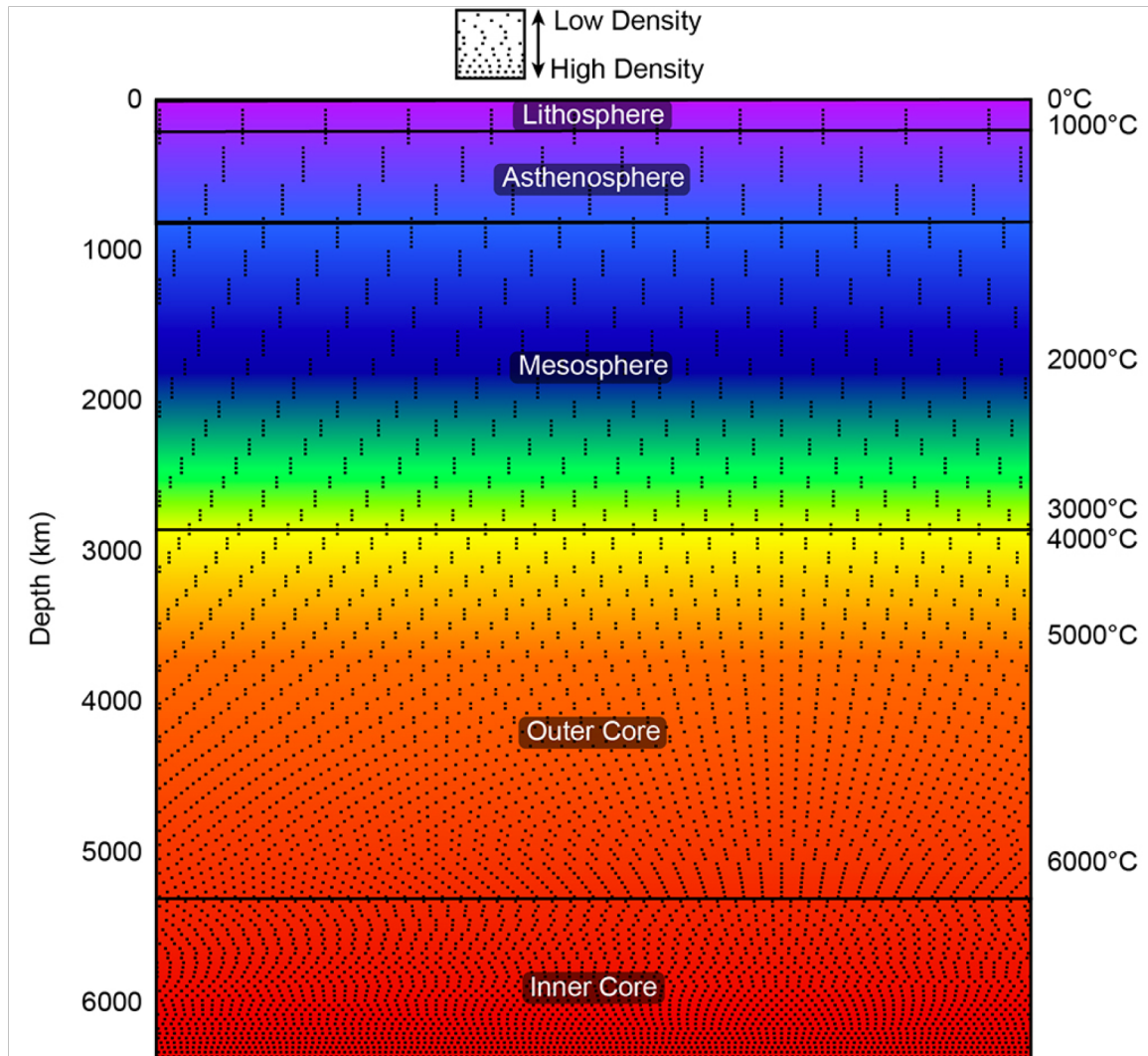


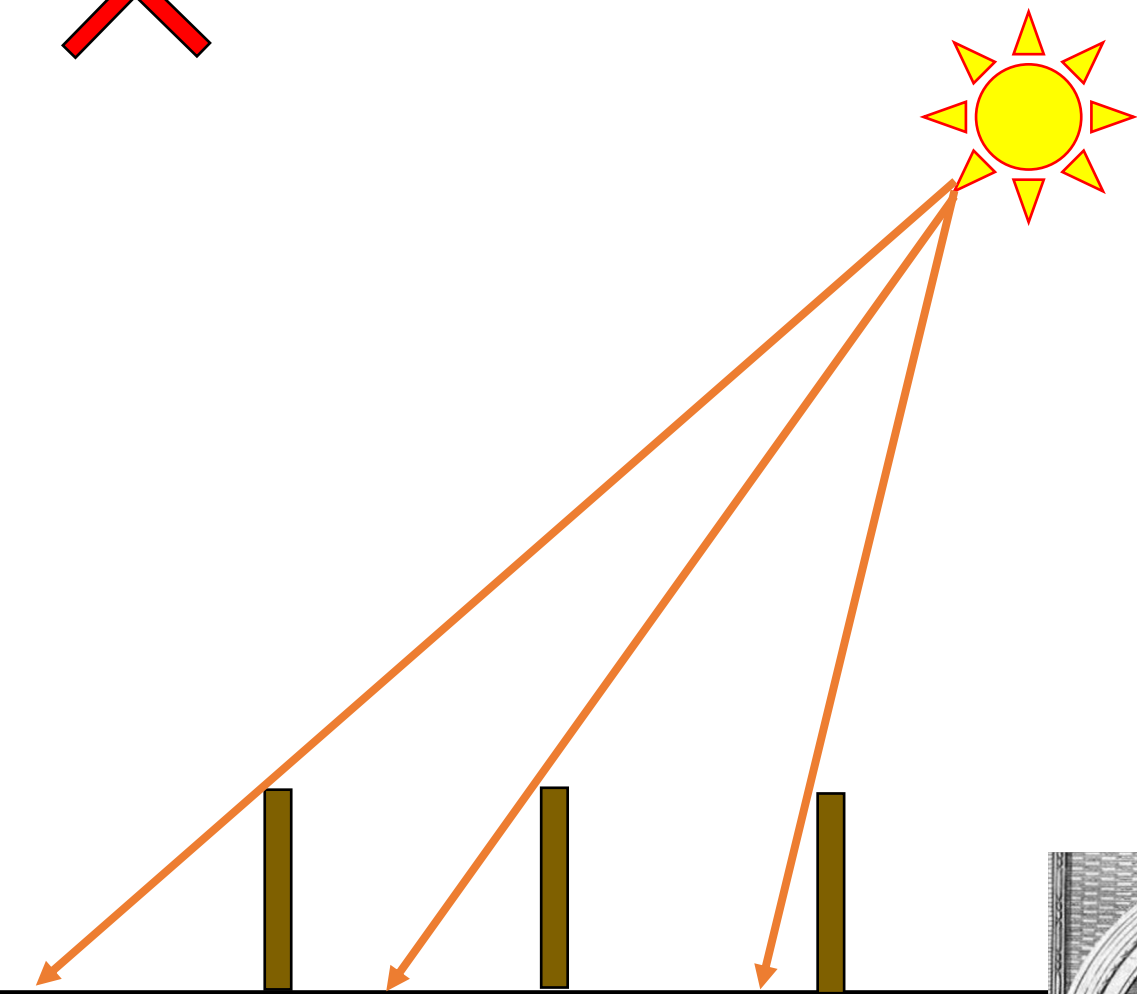
Estimating the Earth's Density



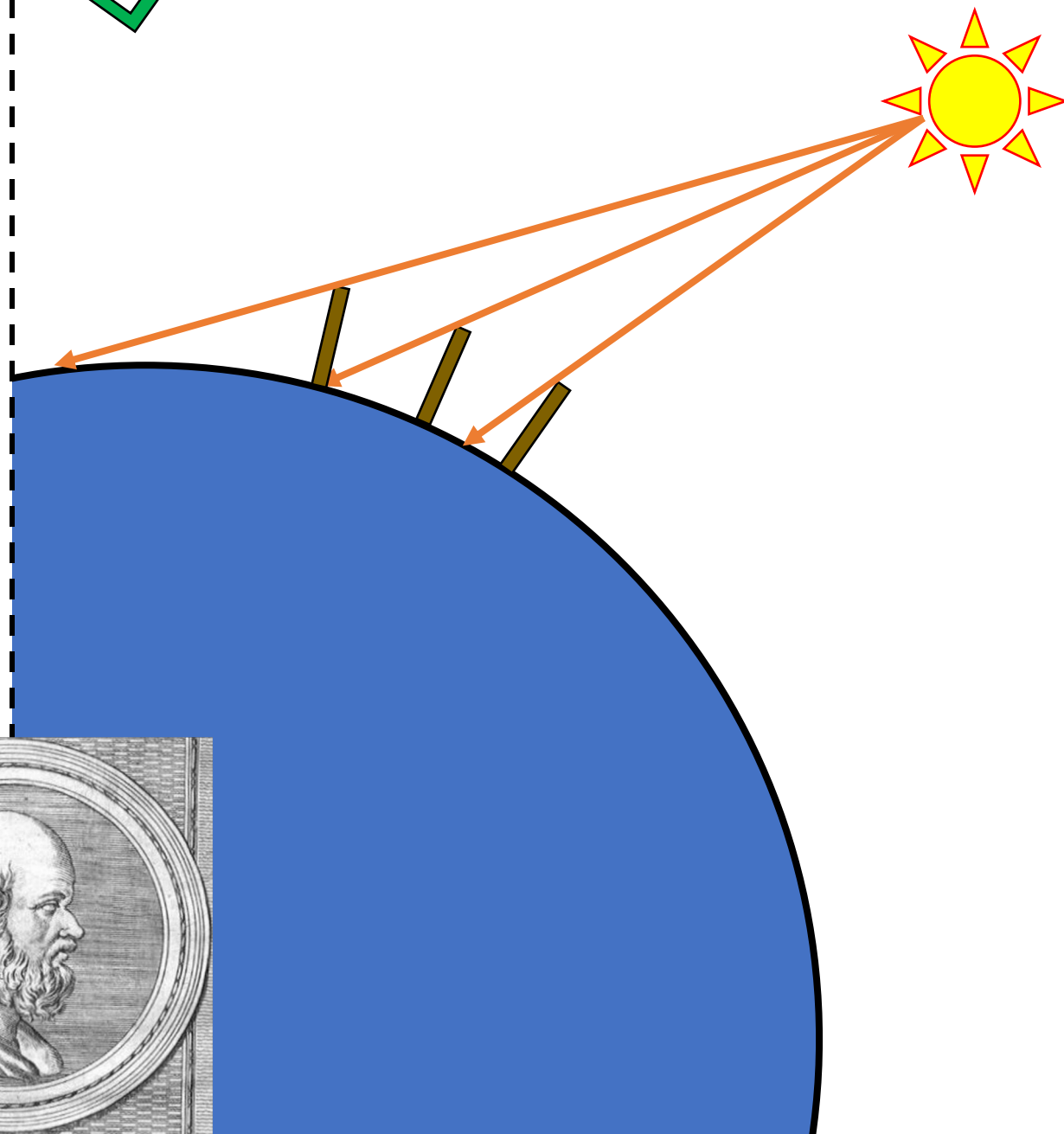
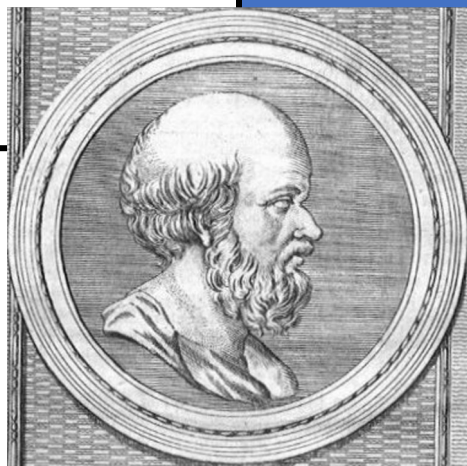
$$\rho = \frac{M}{V}$$



linear shadow change

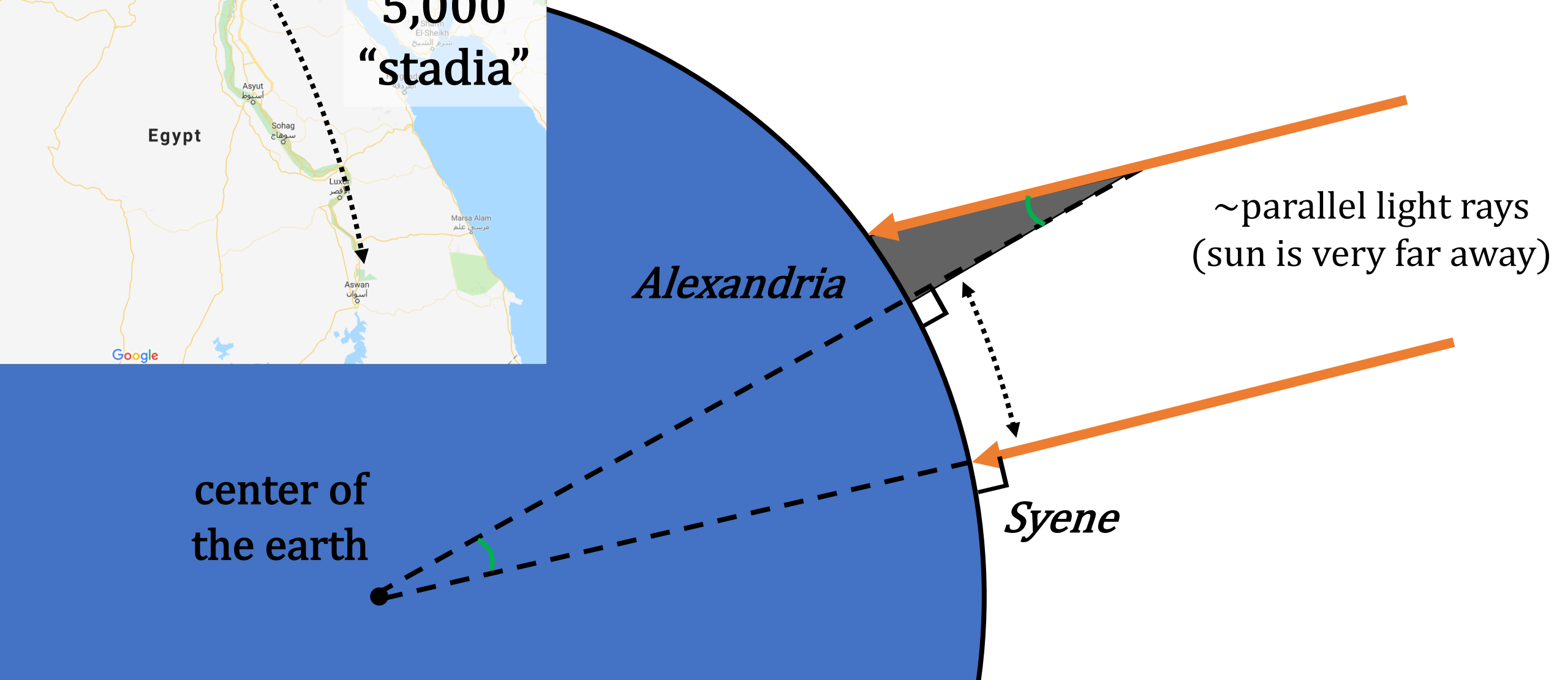


non-linear shadow change





5,000
"stadia"



center of
the earth

Syene

in Alexandria...

SOH CAH TOA

θ

*height of pole
(known)*

*length of shadow
(measured)*

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{length of shadow}}{\text{height of pole}}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{length of shadow}}{\text{height of pole}} \right)$$

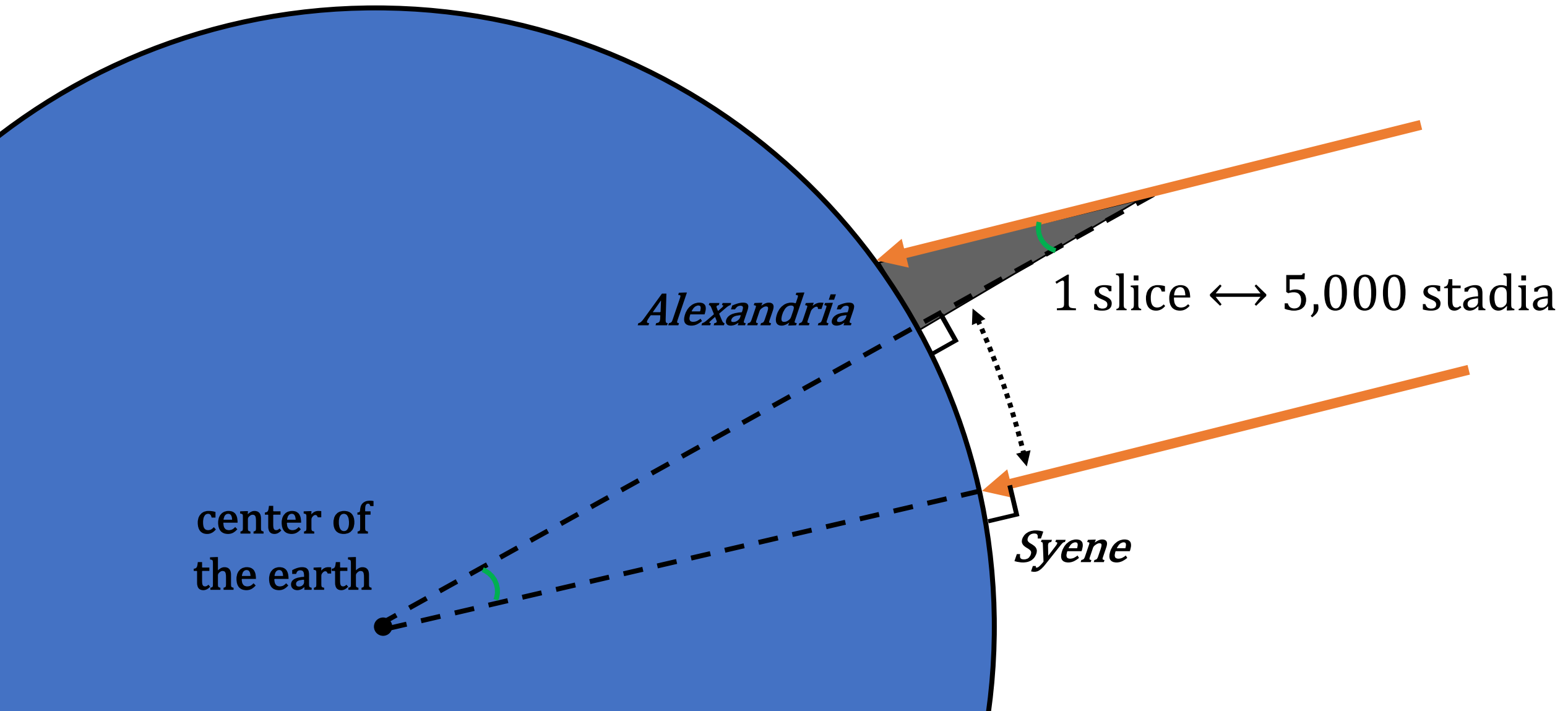
$$\theta \approx 7^\circ \iff 1.9\% \text{ of earth's circumference}$$

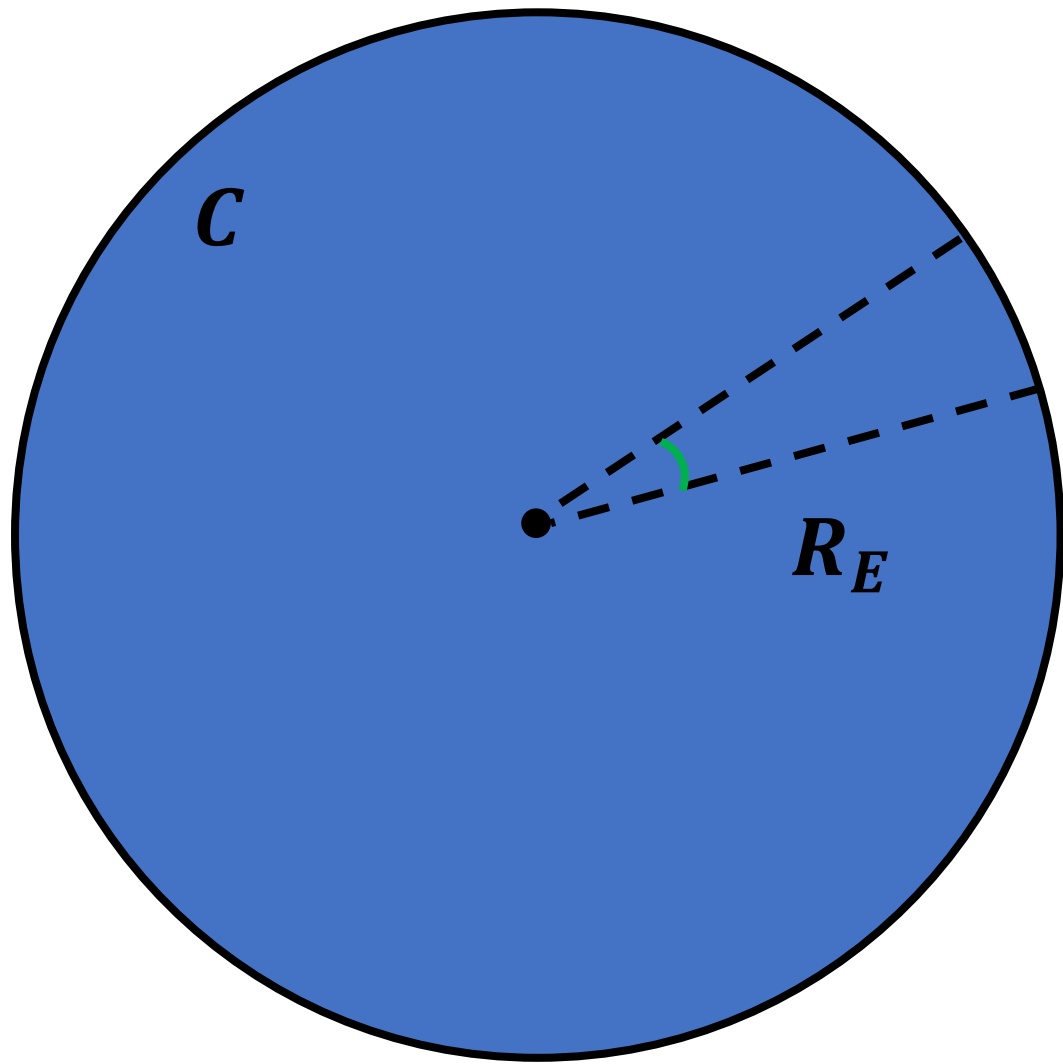
$\theta = 360^\circ \leftrightarrow 100\%$ of earth's circumference

$\theta \approx 7^\circ \leftrightarrow 1.9\%$ of earth's circumference



~ 51.4 slices





1 slice $\leftrightarrow$ 5,000 stadia

~ 51.4 total slices



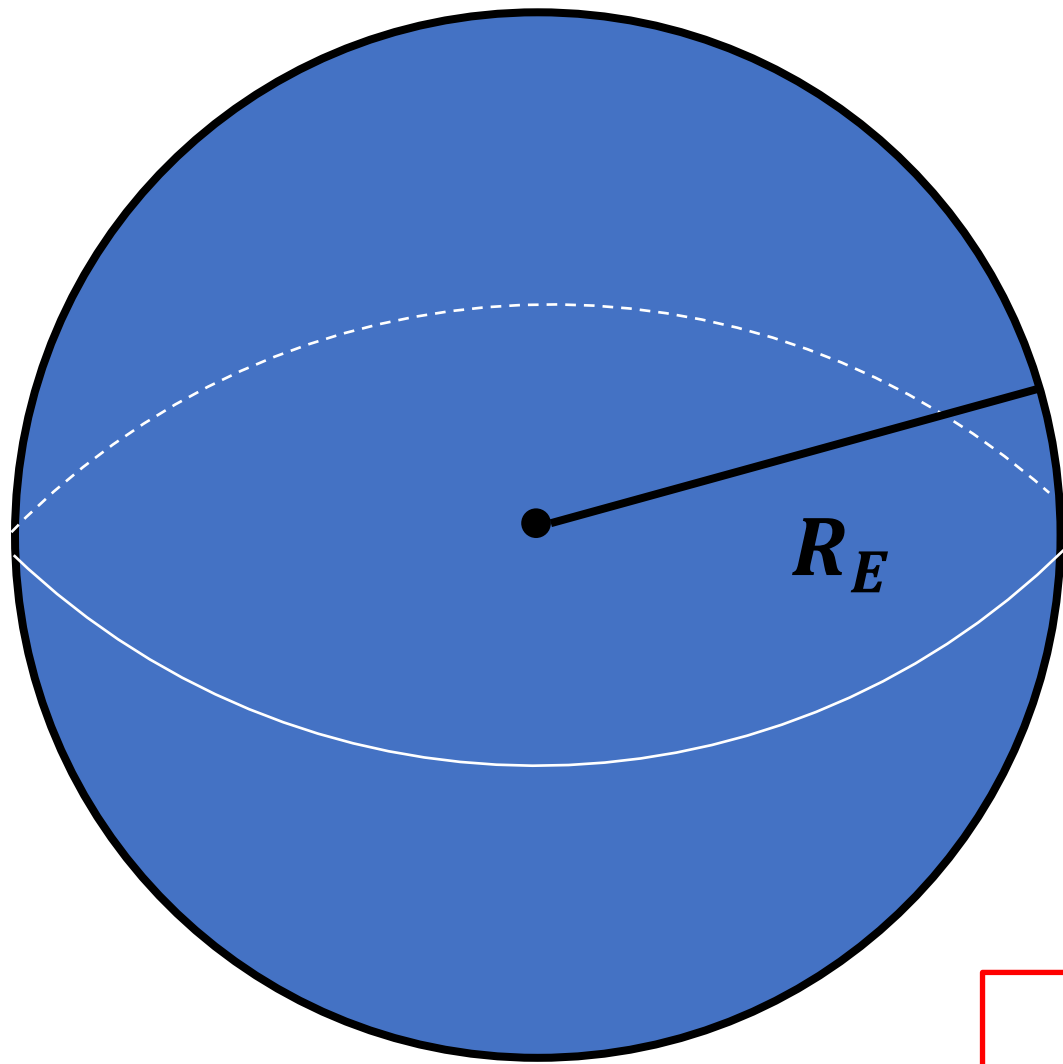
circumference = $51.4 \times 5,000$ stadia

$\approx 257,000$ stadia

$\approx 44,100$ km

$$C = 2 \pi R_E \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$R_E = \frac{C}{2 \pi} = \frac{4.41 \times 10^7 \text{ m}}{2 \pi} \approx 7.02 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

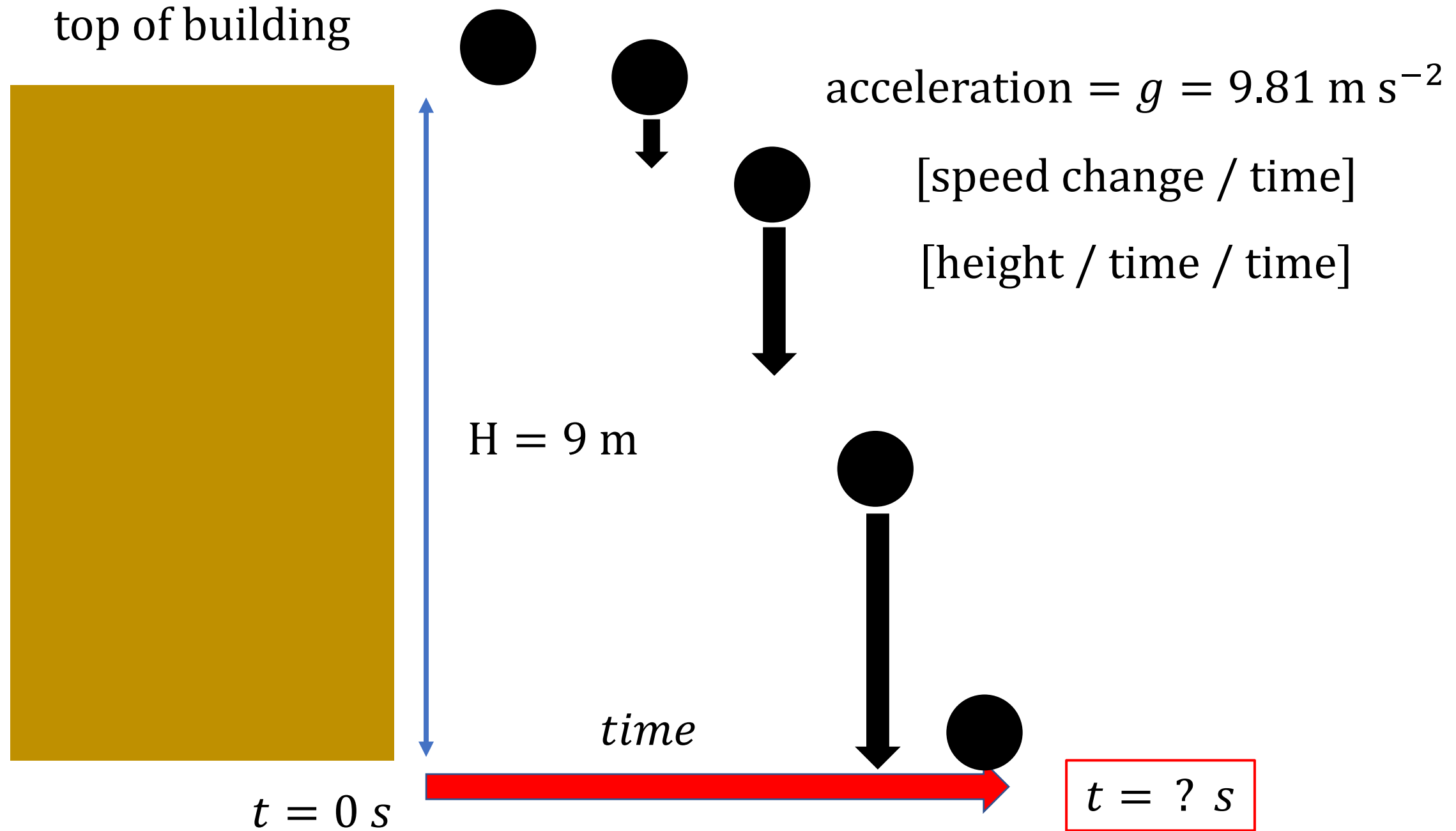


$$V_{sphere} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

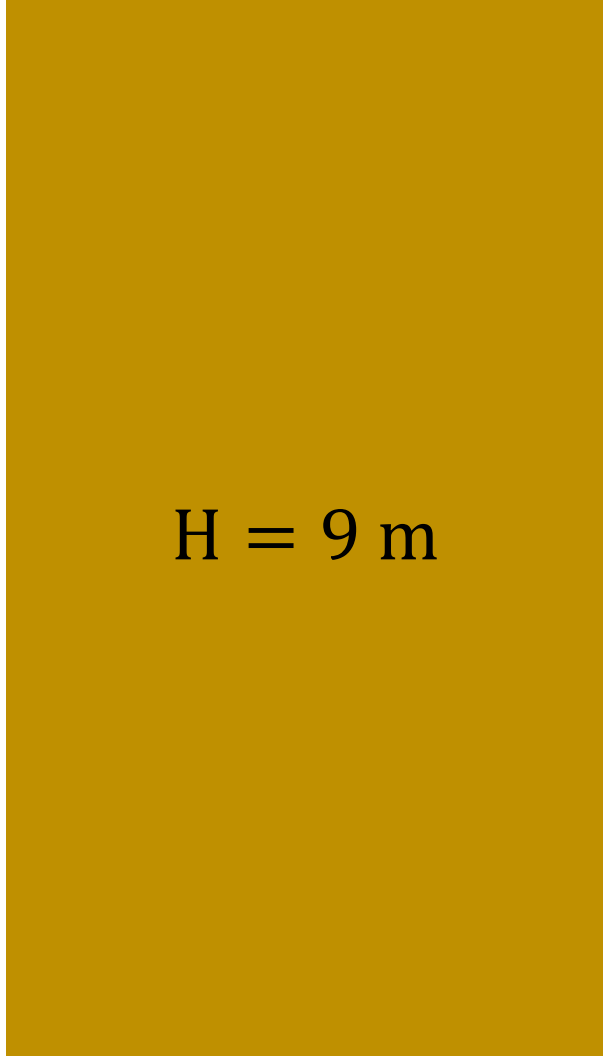
$$V_E = \frac{4}{3} \pi (7.02 \times 10^6 \text{ m})^3$$

$$\approx 1.45 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\rho_E = \frac{M_E}{V_E} = \frac{M_E}{1.45 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^3}$$



top of building



$H = 9 \text{ m}$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$2 H = g t^2$$

$$g = \frac{2H}{t^2} = \frac{18 \text{ m}}{t^2}$$

$$g_{ave} = \frac{GM_E}{R_E^2}$$

$$R_E^2 g_{ave} = GM_E$$

$$M_E = \frac{R_E^2 g_{ave}}{G} \approx 7.25 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

#1: use (a) post height and (b) shadow length to find the **angle**

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{length of shadow}}{\text{height of pole}} \right) \rightarrow \text{keep calculator in DEGREE mode}$$

#2: circumference = 857 km $\times$ [360° / ($\theta_{\text{Boulder}} - \theta_{\text{Las Cruces}}$)]

#3: $R_E = \frac{\text{circumference}}{2 \pi}$

#4: $V_E = \frac{4}{3} \pi R_E^3$

#5: $g = \frac{2 (9 \text{ m})}{t^2}$

#6: $M_E = \frac{R_E^2 g_{ave}}{G}$

#7: $\rho_E = \frac{M_E}{V_E}$

Approximate Values

$$R_E = \frac{\text{circumference}}{2 \pi} \approx 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$M_E = \frac{R_E^2 g_{ave}}{G} \approx 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

$$\rho_E = \frac{M_E}{V_E} \approx 5,515.3 \text{ kg m}^{-3} = 5.52 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$