## Mymensingh Polytechnic Institute Outline plan of Teaching (semester Plan) Technology: - ET. Subject:-Physics-1 (25912) Shift:-1st shift

Т	Р	С
3	3	4

W	Content		Topics (Theory)	Topics	remark
ee k	S NO			(Practical)	
	00-00	00 L-1 Introduce to Class.		Discussion	
		L-2	PHYSICAL WORLD AND MEASUREMENT: -	introduces to	
01	1.1-1.4		Nature of Physical World.,. Scope and Excitement of Physics.	Physics Lab	
			Few Terms about Physics. Physics and other world of	•	
			Technological Knowledge. Principle of Measurement.		
	1.5-1.8	L-3	Fundamental and Derived Quantities and Units. Dimensions of		
			Units. Errors in Measurement		
			SCALAR AND VECTOR QUANTITIES: -	To know	
	2.1-2.2	L-1	Define vector and scalar quantities with examples. Show the	Personal	
			various representations of the vector quantities, and	protective	
			representation of a vector by unit vector.	Equipment.	
02	2.3-2.4	L-2	Find and explain the resultant of two vectors in different		
			directions. Resolve a vector into horizontal & vertical component.		
	2.5-2.6	L-3	Explain the dot and cross product of two vectors. Define laws of		
			triangle of vector.		
			. MOTION AND EQUATIONS Of MOTION: -	1. Determine	
	3.1-3.4	L-1	Define rest and motion. Classify and explain of motion. Define	accurate	
			and explain displacement, speed, velocity, acceleration and	diameter/side	
			retardation. Deduce the relationship between displacement,	of an object	
03	3.5-3.7	L-2	velocity, acceleration and retardation from these definitions.	using vernier	
			Motion of a Projectile. Equation of motion of a freely moving	calipers.	
			body thrown obliquely vertically upward or motion of a projectile		QT-1
			. Define angular velocity and linear velocity with their units.		
	3.8-3.11	L-3	Deduce the relation between angular velocity and linear velocity.		
			Define centripetal and centrifugal force with examples.		
			NEWTON'S LAWS OF MOTION FORCE AND FRICTION	2. Measure the	
	4.1-4.5	L-1	Define force. State Newton's laws of motion. Define different	area of cross	
			units of force and their correlation and also mention the	section of a	
			dimension of force. Prove P=mf, from Newton's 2nd law of	wire by	
	4 6 4 7		motion. Find out the resultant of parallel forces.	micrometer	
0.4	4.6-4.7	L-2	Define inertia and momentum 4.7 State and prove the principles	screw gage.	
04	40 410	1 2	of conservation of momentum.		
	4.8 -4.10	L-3	Define friction and describe the different kinds of friction.		
			Define the co-efficient of static friction. Show that the co-		
			efficient of static friction is equal to the tangent of angle of repose		
-			State the merits and demerits of friction.	Calf also als	
			GRAVITY AND GRAVITATION	Self-check	

S.1-5.2	CT-1
mention its units and dimension. Define acceleration due to gravity 'g' and mention its units and dimension.  Discuss the variation of 'g' at different places. Define mass and weight with their units and dimension. Distinguish between mass and weight. Define and explain gravitational potential and escape velocity  SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION (SHM):  SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION (SHM):  Define Periodic and simple harmonic motion (SHM). State the characteristics of SHM. Describe a simple pendulum and a second pendulum.  Define effective length, amplitude, phase, complete oscillation, period of oscillation, frequency. State and explain the laws of simple pendulum. Motion of simple pendulum and it's time period  Self-Check  WORK, POWER AND ENERGY:  Define work, power and energy. State the units and dimensions of work, power and energy. State the units and dimensions of work, power and energy. State the units and dimensions of parallelogram of forces by a force board.  **T.3-7.4** L-2** Recognize that the useful work can be found from: Efficiency = work input work output × 100.  Midterm Exam	CT-1
S.7-5.8	CT-1
5.7-5.8	CT-1
weight with their units and dimension. Distinguish between mass and weight. Define and explain gravitational potential and escape velocity  SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION (SHM):  Define Periodic and simple harmonic motion (SHM). State the characteristics of SHM. Describe a simple pendulum and a second pendulum.  Define effective length, amplitude, phase, complete oscillation, period of oscillation, frequency. State and explain the laws of simple pendulum. Motion of simple pendulum and it's time period  Self-Check  O7 7.1-7.2 L-1 WORK, POWER AND ENERGY: - Define work, power and energy. State the units and dimensions of work, power and energy. State and prove the principle of the conservation of energy.  Define potential energy (PE) and kinetic energy (KE). Derive the equation of potential and kinetic energy.  Recognize that the useful work can be found from: Efficiency = work input work output × 100.  Midterm Exam	CT-1
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Comparison of the conservation of energy.   Comparison of the conservation of potential and kinetic energy.   Comparison of the equation of potential and kinetic energy.   Comparison of the equation of potential and kinetic energy.   Comparison of the equation of potential and kinetic energy.   Comparison of the equation of potential energy.   Comparison of the equation of energy.   Comparison of the equation of energy.   Comparison of ener	CT-1
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simple pendulum. Motion of simple pendulum and it's time period Self-Check  7.1-7.2 L-1 WORK, POWER AND ENERGY: - Define work, power and energy. State the units and dimensions of work, power and energy. State and prove the principle of the conservation of energy. Define potential energy (PE) and kinetic energy (KE). Derive the equation of potential and kinetic energy. Recognize that the useful work can be found from: Efficiency = work input work output × 100.  Midterm Exam	
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Total Content of the parallelogram of the parallelogram of the conservation of potential and kinetic energy.   Total Content of the equation of potential and kinetic energy.   Total Conservation of potential and kinetic energy.   Total Conservation of	
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7.3-7.4 L-2 conservation of energy. Define potential energy (PE) and kinetic energy (KE). Derive the equation of potential and kinetic energy.  7.5-7.6 L-3 Recognize that the useful work can be found from: Efficiency = work input work output × 100.  Midterm Exam  Midterm Exam	
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7.5-7.6 L-3 Recognize that the useful work can be found from:  Efficiency = work input work output × 100.  Midterm Exam	
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Exam  08  . HYDROSTATICS: - 9.1-9.3 L-1 Define pressure as force per unit area and state that it is measured graph and	
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in N/m2 on Decent State abandation of 1: it assumed to the state of the state	
in N/m2 or Pascal. State characteristics of liquid pressure. determine the	
9.4-9.5 L-2 Establish the pressure at a point in a fluid depend upon the value of "g" by	0.00
density of the fluid, the depth in the fluid and acceleration due to using a simple	QT-2
gravity. pendulum. 6	
9.6-9.7 L-3 Surface tension and surface energy, Angle of contact. Capillarity	
and theory of capillarity. Viscosity and co-efficient of viscosity.  Necessity of viscosity.	
WAVE AND SOUND: - Self-check	
10.1- L-1 Wave and wave motion. Transverse wave and longitudinal wave.	İ
10.2 Some definitions relating waves.	
Progressive wave and stationary waves.	
10 10.4 L-2 Equation of progressive wave.	

			WAVE AND SOUND: -	6.Determine	
	10.6-	L-1	Sound and production of sound. Sound is a longitudinal traveling	Young's	
	10.7		wave.	modulus of a	
11	11 10.8 L		Interference of sound: Constructive and Destructive interference.	steel wire by	
		Define beats and Mechanism of formation of beats.		Searle's	
	10.9			apparatus.	
		SOUND AND VELOCITY OF SOUND: -		7.Determine	
	11.1	1.1 L-1 Identify that sound is produced by vibration and travels through		gravity of a	
		medium as a longitudinal wave.  11.2 L-2 Recognize that sound can be produced of different pitches (frequencies) & that the human ear has an audible frequency		solid heavier	
12	11.2			than and	
				insoluble in	
			range covering approximately 20 Hz to 20 KHz.	water by	
			State the approximate frequency range for a. infrasonic sound, b.	hydrostatic	
			Ultrasonic (supersonic) sound.	balance.	
			SOUND AND VELOCITY OF SOUND: -	8.Determine	
	11.4	L-1	Explain how sound is absorbed, reflected & refracted by different	specific gravity	
	-11.5		types of surfaces.	of a liquid by	
	11.6	L-2	Describe the practical uses of echo sounding devices. 1Define	specific gravity	CT-2
			velocity of sound.	bottle.	
13	11.8	L-3	State the velocity of sound at NTP in still air. Compare the effects		
			of pressure, temperature & humidity on the velocity of sound in		
	7.1-11.8		air.		
			Self-check		
			Review.	9. Determine	
	1.1-11.8			velocity of	
				sound by	
14				resonance air	
				column	
				method.	
			Do	Viva	
15					
16			Do	Practical Exam	

Date 10.01.2024

Signature MD. NAZMUL HAQUE Junior Instructor (Non-tech) MPI