

ORIGINAL COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE: December 1996
REVISED COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE: January 2018

COURSE TO BE REVIEWED: (six years after UEC approval)

April 2023

Course outline form version: 09/15/14

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE FORM

Note: The University reserves the right to amend course outlines as needed without notice.

Course Code and Number: PHYS 093		Numb	Number of Credits: 4 Course credit policy (105)				
Course Full Title: Preparatory University Physics II							
Course Short Title (if title exceeds 30 charac	ters):						
Faculty: Faculty of Access and Continuing Education De			Department (or program if no department):				
		Upgra	Upgrading and University Preparation				
Calendar Description:							
This university preparatory course, which is equivalent to B.C's high school Physics 12 course, covers mechanics, electrostatics, electromagnetism, and waves and optics.							
Prerequisites (or NONE):	One of Applications of Mathematics 11, Principles of Mathematics 11, Pre-Calculus 11, Foundations of Mathematics 11, MATH 084, or MATH 085 and one of Physics 11, PHYS 083, or PHYS 100.						
Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE):	None						
Pre/corequisites (if applicable, or NONE):	None						
Equivalent Courses (cannot be taken for additional credit) Tran			Transfe	ransfer Credit			
• ,			Transfer credit already exists: ☐ Yes ☐ No				
Cross-listed with: N/A							
Equivalent course(s): N/A				Transfer credit requested (OReg to submit to BCCAT):			
Note: Equivalent course(s) should be included in the calendar description by way of a note that students with credit for the equivalent course(s) cannot take this course for further credit.			☐ Yes ☒ No (if yes, fill in transfer credit form) Resubmit revised outline for articulation: ☐ Yes ☒ No To find out how this course transfers, see				

Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- A. Kinematics in Two Dimensions
 - Use the language and concepts of kinematics to describe motion in two dimensions
 - Resolve, add and subtract vectors
 - Analyze and solve kinematical problems in two dimensions

B. Dynamics in Two Dimensions

- Use the language and concepts of dynamics to describe forces, energy and momentum
- Analyze and solve problems involving dynamics in two dimensions using free body diagrams
 - Two-dimensional equilibrium translational and rotational
 - Momentum conservation in two dimensions: elastic and inelastic collisions
 - The Work-Energy theorem and energy conservation
 - Uniform circular motion

C. Electrostatics

- Use the language and concepts of physics to describe electrostatic phenomena
- Analyze and solve electrostatic force and electric field problems in two dimensions
- Analyze and solve electric potential and electric potential energy problems

D. Electromagnetism

- Use the language and concepts of physics to describe electromagnetic phenomena
- Analyze and solve problems involving magnetic forces and magnetic fields in two dimensions
- Analyze and solve problems involving electromagnetic induction Faraday's Law and Lenz's law
- Describe devices that operate using electromagnetic induction

E. Waves and Optics

- Use the language and concepts of physics to describe wave phenomena
- Define and distinguish between amplitude, wavelength, frequency, wave speed and period
- Analyze and solve problems involving wave phenomena refraction, reflection, total internal reflection
- Describe various wave phenomena and the conditions which produce them
- Construct ray diagrams for optical systems involving mirrors and lenses

Laboratories:

There will be one laboratory from each topic and a minimum of seven laboratories. Successful students will be able to:

- Collect data through observation:
 - Record a measurement to the appropriate level of precision
 - Recognize that all measured values have an uncertainty
- Construct graphs:
 - o Choose appropriate scales
 - Determine line of best fit
 - Label correctly
- Draw conclusions from observations and data:
 - Identify and discuss sources of error
 - Calculate and interpret the slope of a line
 - Relate conclusion to objectives
- Calculate experimental error:
 - Determine % error and % difference where appropriate
- Complete formal lab reports

Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR)					
	☐ No, PLAR cannot be awarded for this course because				

Typical Instructional Methods (guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.; may vary at department's discretion)

- The course will be presented using a variety of techniques: classroom lectures; laboratory experiments; activities; films; and demonstrations.
- Close coordination will be maintained between the theoretical and laboratory work.
- Weekly assignments will be used to evaluate the rate of learning and the depth of the student's comprehension.
- The labs will integrated into the class schedule.
- Regular class sessions will also consist of lab related demonstrations and activities.
- The experiments will be used to interact with the students on a more personal level. This time can be used to give individual

help.	
Grading system: Letter Grades: ⊠ Credit/No Credit: □	Labs to be scheduled independent of lecture hours: Yes \square No \boxtimes

D. ElectromagnetismE. Waves and Optics

NOTE: The following sections may vary by instructor. Please see course syllabus available from the instructor.

Typical Text(s) and R	Resource N	/laterials (if more spa	ce is required	l, download Supplemen	tal Texts and	Resource Materials	form)
Author (surname, i	nitials) Titl	e (article, book, journa	I, etc.)		Current ed.	Publisher	Year
1. Wilson, Buffa, Lou	ı Co	llege Physics				Pearson	2009
2. Urone, Hinrichs	Co	llege Physics				Openstax	2016
3.							
4.							
5.							
Typical Evaluation M			400/	Midtown	200/	Drastia	0/
Final exam:	30%	Assignments:	10%	Midterm exam:	20%	Practicum:	%
Quizzes/tests:	20%	Lab work:	20%	Field experience:	%	Shop work:	%
Other:	%	Other:	%	Other:	%	Total:	100%
Details (if necessary):							
Typical Course Conte	ent and To	ppics					
A. Kinematics in B. Dynamics in C. Electrostatics	Two Dimer						