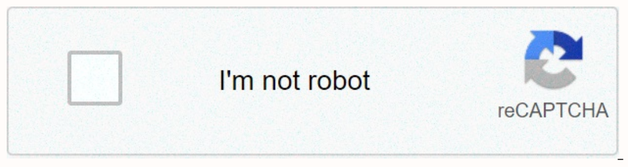

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We explain what time is addressed from physics and its formulas. Time in classical mechanics and relativistic mechanics. Time can be seen as the duration of things that can change. What is physics time? In physics, time is called a magnitude used to measure the duration or separation of one or more events. This allows them to be sorted in a sequence (past, present, future) and determine whether or not they occur at the same time. The time is represented by the variable t, its unit of measurement in the international system is the second(s), in a sexagesimal frame (60 units form a larger unit) and the device by which it is measured is the clock. Time can be seen as the duration of things that can change, and it is one of the most important physical variables. Within physical considerations, it is considered a variable that, in combination with others, makes it possible to determine the position, motion, velocity, and many other sizes of an object or system. More in: Time formulas for calculating time The speed is calculated from the formula V.d.t. Time is involved in numerous physical calculations, so there are many possible formulas to calculate them, depending on the other variables we have at hand: speed. The speed is calculated from the formula V x d/t (speed is equal to the distance over time). It is measured in distance units by time units: km/h, m/s, etc. If we delete the time in this formula, we get: t'd/v acceleration. Acceleration (a) is the time change between two speeds and is calculated using the formula v/t, where v vinicial - vfinal and 't is tinicial - is tfinal. If we take the tinicial as zero, then we must: t s (Vf – Vi) /a time in classical physics time is considered an absolute value, that is, an order of magnitude that passes in the same way for all the phenomena studied. This means that two different observers always agree on the order of events (past, future, and simultaneous present). Time in relativistic mechanics In relativistic mechanics, time is a more complex concept, since it is connected with the position of the observer of the event and its state in motion, i.e. in relativistic mechanics time is relative. Two observers, who differ in position and movement, differ in their measurement of the time of an event, so that time always depends on the observer's reference system. The duration of an event measured in a rest system is called its own time. The duration of the same event, measured by a that is constantly changing from the it is given by 't' ' 't' √1-v2/c2. This distinction arose after the formulation of Albert Einstein's theory of relativity and its profound effects on the field of physics. According to her, there is not a single time, but can vary under certain physical conditions. Continue with: Physics Power Last edition: 13 July 2020. As to quote: Time in physics. Author: Maria Estela Raffino. From: Argentina. To: Concepto.de. Available in: . Retrieved: 16 December 2020. We explain what time is, what different meanings it has according to physics and philosophy and what its properties are. The second (S) is the base unit of time measurement. What is time? The term time comes from the Latin tempus and is defined as the duration of things that can change. However, its importance varies depending on the discipline it appeals to. See also: Speed in Physics In relativistic mechanics, time values vary depending on the observer. From physics it is possible to define time as the separation of events that are exposed to changes. It is also understood as a flow of events. In this way, events are organized into sequences so that the future, the present and the past can be determined. The International System of Units determined the second (S) as the basic unit of time. In relativistic mechanics, the concept of time becomes more complex when it comes to being defined. This idea arises in contrast to the classical school, where time was understood as an absolute thing, that is, it is a greatness that is exactly the same for all who observe it. Relativistic mechanics understand that time values can vary depending on the observer, the reference system used, and the point at which the observer is located. More in: Time in physics time in philosophy time can also be an atmospheric state at a certain time and place. From philosophy, time can also be defined in different ways. This is a concept that has been dealt with since the ancient Greeks and remains so to this day. From an Aristotelian conception, this term refers to movement, as in physics. Therefore, time was defined as this level of movement in relation to what had preceded and what had happened. Other philosophers, such as St. Augustine, relate time to the soul. This relationship is because the past is something that no longer exists, the future something that is coming and the present slips away, transforms into a memory, that is, in the past. From Kant's theory, it is understood at the same time as a way to intuitize what has happened, virtue that belongs to the man. Within this conception, time is not connected with movement or outwardly to people, but as something internal and personal that makes it possible to organize intimate experiences. Currently, there are different positions in philosophy in defining time, and for this they are used different currents, such as existentialism, historicalism, etc. For example, there are philosophers who define time as a formation of two temporalities, one outer and one inner. Other scholars define time as the human essence. Finally, we can mention another sense of time that relates to atmospheric weather. In this case, it is defined as an atmospheric state at a specific time and place. In other words, it depends on factors such as atmospheric pressure, temperature, turbidity or absence from it, wind and its peculiarities, humidity, among other things, always within a particular space. Last issue: 26 May 2020. As to quote: time. Author: Maria Estela Raffino. From: Argentina. To: Concepto.de. Available in: . Retrieved: December 16, 2020. Time Units are physical quantities that are created to measure the interval at which an ordered series of events occurs. With regard to the available time units, the second unit was defined as its basic unit (represented by s) time time, the physical size of the observed systems of the time-dependent systems. As a size, it is necessary to use a unit of the same size to measure it. Two things are necessary to measure the times: a mechanism that reproduces this unit of measurement by regular movement. The mechanism used is the clock and the main unit of time is the second. One second is written for 1 second. For the purposes of the International System of Units, a second 9,192,631,770 corresponds to radiation periods corresponding to the transition between the two hyperphynous planes of the basic state of the isotope 133 of the cesium atom (133Cs). 1 day x 24 hours, is the time that the Earth needs to rotate its axis completely. [Translation] The Earth takes about 365 days and 6 hours to make a full tour around the sun. Therefore it was agreed to measure: 1 year x 365 days and every four years one day is added - 1 leap year - 366 days Most common units 1 minute x 60 seconds (1 min x 60 s) 1 hour x 60 minutes (1 h x 60 min) 1 day x 2 4 Hours 1 normal year - 365 days 1 leap year - 366 days 1 grief - 5 years 1 decade - 10 years 1 century - 100 years 1 millennium - 1,000 years Less than one second The decisecond is the unit of time equivalent to one tenth of a second. It's short. 1 ds x 0.1 s s Usual stopwatches measure decisecond. The centisecond is the unit of time equivalent to one hundredth of a second. It is abbreviated cs. (1x10-2 s). Common stopwatches can measure elapsed centiseconds. The millisecond is the unit of time equivalent to the thousandth fraction of a second (0.001s or 1x10-3). Its symbology, like other thousandths of different size such as mass or length, is indicated by a tiny m that precedes the basic size, which in the case of the second is a letter s, resulting in: 1 ms x 0.001 second x 1 millisecond microsecond It is the unit of time equivalent to one millionth of a second. A microsecond s 0.000001 s or 10-6 s The nanosecond is the unit of time equivalent to a millisecond, 10-9. This short time is not used in daily life, but is of interest in certain areas of physics, chemistry and electronics. So a nanosecond is the duration of a clock cycle of a 1 GHz processor, and it is also the time it takes for light to travel about 30 cm. Peaksecond is the unit of time equivalent to a millimil list of seconds, and abbreviated to 1 ps x 1x10-12 s The femtosecond is the unit of time corresponding to a millith of a second. This proportion of time was the smallest measure until 2004. It is abbreviated fs. 1 fs x 1x10-15 s The attosecond of atto is a unit of time that corresponds to the tririllonésima part of one second and is abbreviated as. 1 as x 10-18 s Conversions SYMBOL EQUIVALENCE EQUIVALENCE IN s 1 year at 365 d 31536000 1 day d 24 h 86 400 1hour h 60 min 3 600 1Minuto min 60 sources Sources Sources Sources