12. The number of seconds in a year is 3.156×10^7 . This is listed in Appendix D and results from the product

 $(365.25 \,day/y)(24 \,h/day)(60 \,min/h)(60 \,s/min)$.

- (a) The number of shakes in a second is 10^8 ; therefore, there are indeed more shakes per second than there are seconds per year.
- (b) Denoting the age of the universe as 1 u-day (or 86400 u-sec), then the time during which humans have existed is given by

$$\frac{10^6}{10^{10}} = 10^{-4} \text{ u-day },$$

which we may also express as

$$(10^{-4} \text{ u-day}) \left(\frac{86400 \text{ u-sec}}{1 \text{ u-day}}\right) = 8.6 \text{ u-sec}.$$

- 25. From the Figure we see that, regarding differences in positions Δx , 212 S is equivalent to 258 W and 180 S is equivalent to 156 Z. Whether or not the origin of the Zelda path coincides with the origins of the other paths is immaterial to consideration of Δx .
 - (a)

$$\Delta x = (50.0 \text{ S}) \left(\frac{258 \text{ W}}{212 \text{ S}}\right) = 60.8 \text{ W}$$

(b)

$$\Delta x = (50.0 \text{ S}) \left(\frac{156 \text{ Z}}{180 \text{ S}}\right) = 43.3 \text{ Z}$$

34. (a) We find the volume in cubic centimeters

$$(193 \text{ gal}) \left(\frac{231 \text{ in}^3}{1 \text{ gal}}\right) \left(\frac{2.54 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ in}}\right)^3 = 7.31 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^3$$

and subtract this from 1×10^6 cm³ to obtain 2.69×10^5 cm³. The conversion gal \rightarrow in³ is given in Appendix D (immediately below the table of Volume conversions).

(b) The volume found in part (a) is converted (by dividing by $(100 \,\mathrm{cm/m})^3)$ to 0.731 m³, which corresponds to a mass of

$$(1000 \text{ kg/m}^3) (0.731 \text{ m}^2) = 731 \text{ kg}$$

using the density given in the problem statement. At a rate of 0.0018 kg/min, this can be filled in

$$\frac{731\,\mathrm{kg}}{0.0018\,\mathrm{kg/min}} = 4.06 \times 10^5\,\mathrm{min}$$

which we convert to 0.77 y, by dividing by the number of minutes in a year (365 days)(24 h/day)(60 min/h).