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# Introduction

## Studying physics

Why study physics? Some people study physics for the simple reason that they find it interesting. Physicists study matter, energy and their interactions. They might be interested in the tiniest sub-atomic particles, or the nature of the Universe itself. (Some even hope to discover whether there are more universes than just the one we live in!)

On a more human scale, physicists study materials to try to predict and control their properties. They study



When they were first discovered, X-rays were sometimes treated as an entertaining novelty. Today, they can give detailed views of a patient's bones and organs.

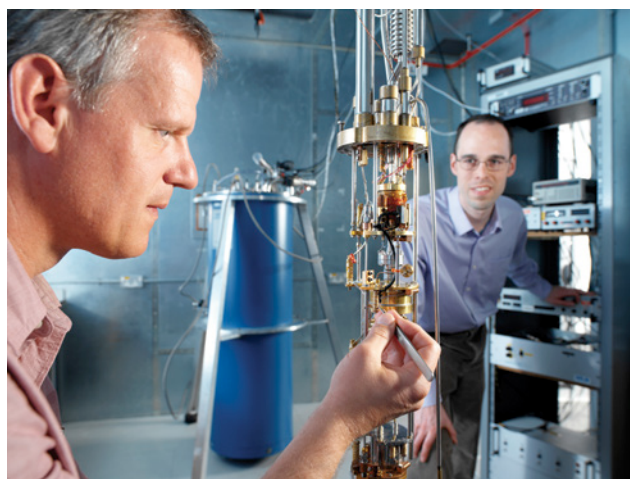
the interactions of radiation with matter, including the biological materials we are made of.

Some people do not want to study physics simply for its own sake. They want to know how it can be used, perhaps in an engineering project, or for medical purposes. Depending on how our knowledge is applied, it can make the world a better place.

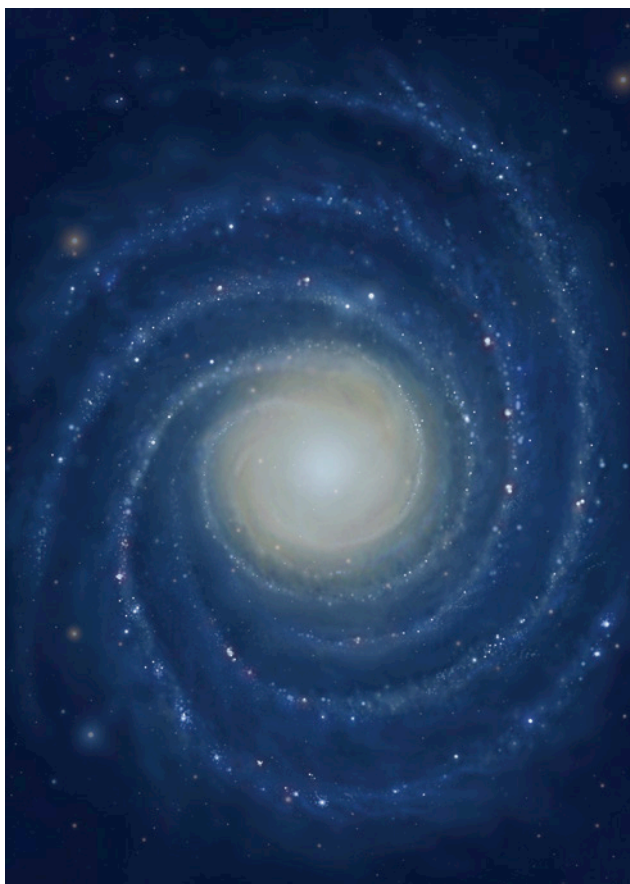
Some people study physics as part of their course because they want to become some other type of scientist – perhaps a chemist, biologist or geologist. These branches of science draw a great deal on ideas from physics, and physics may draw on them.

## Thinking physics

How do physicists think? One of the characteristics of physicists is that they try to simplify problems – reduce them to their basics – and then solve them by applying some very fundamental ideas. For example, you will be familiar with the idea that matter is made of tiny particles that attract and repel each other and move about. This is a very powerful idea, which has helped us to understand the behaviour of matter, how sound travels, how electricity flows, and so on.



Physicists often work in extreme conditions. Here, physicists at the UK's National Physical Laboratory prepare a dilution refrigerator, capable of cooling materials down almost to absolute zero, the lowest possible temperature.



A computer-generated view of the Milky Way, our Galaxy. Although we can never hope to see it from this angle, careful measurements of the positions of millions of stars has allowed astronomers to produce this picture.

Once a fundamental idea is established, physicists look around for other areas where it might help to solve problems. One of the surprises of 20th-century physics was that, once physicists had begun to understand the fundamental particles of which atoms are made, they realised that this helped to explain the earliest moments in the history of the Universe, at the time of the Big Bang.

The more you study physics, the more you will come to realise how the ideas join up. Also, physics is still expanding. Many physicists work in economics and finance, using ideas from physics to predict how markets will change. Others use their understanding of



The internet, used by millions around the world. Originally invented by a physicist, Tim Berners-Lee, the internet is used by physicists to link thousands of computers in different countries to form supercomputers capable of handling vast amounts of data.

particles in motion to predict how traffic will flow, or how people will move in crowded spaces.

Physics relies on mathematics. Physicists measure quantities and process their data. They invent mathematical models – equations and so on – to explain their findings. (In fact, a great deal of mathematics was invented by physicists, to help them to understand their experimental results.)

Computers have made a big difference in physics. Because a computer can ‘crunch’ vast quantities of data, whole new fields of physics have opened up. Computers can analyse data from telescopes, control distant spacecraft and predict the behaviour of billions of atoms in a solid material.

## Joining in

So, when you study physics, you are doing two things.

- (i) You are joining in with a big human project – learning more about the world around us, and applying that knowledge.
- (ii) At the same time, you will be learning to think like a physicist – how to apply some basic ideas, how to look critically at data, and how to recognise underlying patterns. Whatever your aim, these ideas can stay with you throughout your life.