

Name: _____

Meaning of slope of linearized graph

From last class, you should be able to calculate the slope of your best fit line and its uncertainty from your 2nd graph, which is your linearized graph. Why should we care? What does the slope do for us?

To do this, we need to study the Physics behind your experiment. The equation that describes the period of an oscillating mass is $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$, where T is the period, m is the mass, and k is the spring constant.

How do you think the graph of the above equation compares with your 1st graph?
If not convinced, check out the graph below:

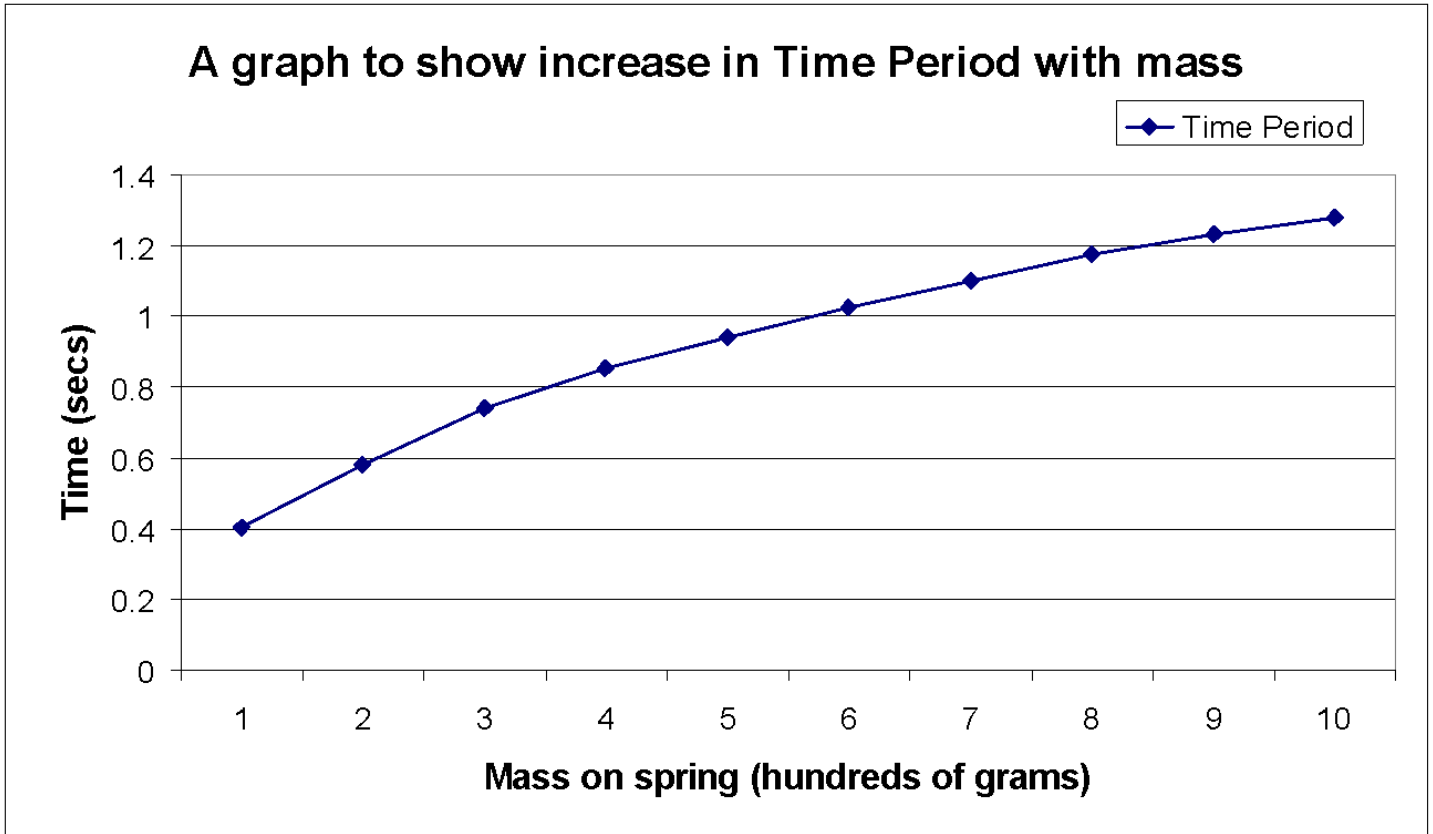


Figure 1

http://static1.mbtfiles.co.uk/media/docs/newdocs/as_and_a_level/science/physics/waves_and_cosmology/48434/html/images/image02.png

1) Then you plotted T versus \sqrt{m} in your 2nd graph. How would you rearrange $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ to get $T = m_{\text{best}} \sqrt{m}$ where m_{best} contains 2π and k ? Notice that m_{best} is slope of your linearized graph.

Handwritten notes and equations:

- $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ (circled in blue)
- $T = m_{\text{best}} \sqrt{m}$ (circled in blue)
- $y = mx$ (written in blue)
- $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = (m_{\text{best}} \sqrt{m})^2$ (circled in red)

Handwritten algebraic steps:

$$\frac{2\pi \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{m} \sqrt{k}} = \frac{m_{\text{best}} \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{m}}$$

→ $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{k}}$ (boxed in blue)

→ $m_{\text{best}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{k}}$ (crossed out)

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2) Using your m_{best} that you calculated from your linearized graph, equate it to _____ and solve for k , the spring constant.

$$m_{\text{best}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{k}}$$

$$k = ?$$

$$m_{\text{best}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{k}}$$

$$\sqrt{k} = \frac{2\pi}{m_{\text{best}}}$$

$$k = \frac{4\pi^2}{m_{\text{best}}^2}$$

3) Using your slope uncertainty, Δm_{best} , propagate this error to get the absolute error of the spring constant.

$$k = 4\pi^2 m_{\text{best}}^{-2}$$

$$\Delta k = \left| -2 \frac{\Delta m_{\text{best}}}{m_{\text{best}}} \right| \times k$$

* the errorless $4\pi^2$ does not change the relative error of k .

4) The actual spring constant is $40 \pm 30 \text{ N/m}$. Calculate the percentage difference between your value and the actual value. Does your experimental value agree with the actual value within uncertainty?

$$\% \text{ difference} = \frac{|\text{actual} - \text{experimental}|}{\text{actual}} \times 100\%$$

5) Based on your calculations in #4, does your lab support the relationship between period and mass in $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$? If not, how could you use some of your qualitative observations to help you explain the difference?