

Physics Remote Learning Packet

Please submit scans of written work in Google Classroom at the end of the week.

May 4-8, 2020

Course: 11 Physics

Teacher: Miss Weisse natalie.weisse@greatheartsirving.org

Resource: *Miss Weisse's Own Physics Textbook* — new pages found at the end of this packet

Weekly Plan:

Monday, May 4

- ☐ Review *Unit 8 Part 4 – Hooke's Law and Elastic Energy*
- ☐ Complete Unit 8 Worksheet 2 - Extra Problems
- ☐ Email Miss Weisse with Questions and to Request Solutions

Tuesday, May 5

- ☐ Read *Unit 8 Part 5 – Gravitational (Potential) and Kinetic Energy*
- ☐ Watch “Introduction to Kinetic Energy Lab – Tuesday May 4” Video
- ☐ Complete Pre-Lab Work
- ☐ Linearizing Graphs Review

Wednesday & Thursday, May 6-7

- ☐ Collect Data
- ☐ Graph & Linearize Data
- ☐ Analysis of Linearized Data
- ☐ Determine the Meaning of the Slope
- ☐ Write Conclusion
- ☐ Email Miss Weisse with Questions

Friday, May 8

- ☐ Attend Our Post Lab Discussion During Office Hours at 9:30 AM!
- ☐ Submit This Week's Work on Google Classroom by The End of the Day Sunday, May 10

Statement of Academic Honesty

I affirm that the work completed from the packet is mine and that I completed it independently.

I affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, my child completed this work independently

Student Signature

Parent Signature

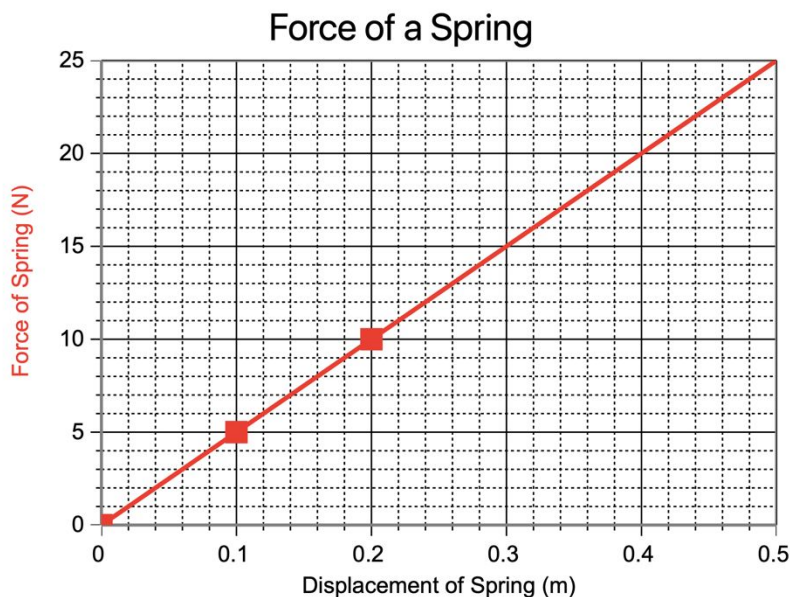
Monday, May 4

- Review *Unit 8 Part 4 – Hooke's Law and Elastic Energy*
- Complete Unit 8 Worksheet 2 - Extra Problems
- Email Miss Weisse with Questions and to Request Solutions

Unit 8 Energy Storage and Transfer Model

Worksheet 2 – Extra Practice

- 1) What does the spring constant number tell you about a spring? In other words, if two springs are given to you, and one has a spring constant of 100 N/m and the other has a spring constant of 125 N/m, what do these numbers tell you about the springs?
- 2) Using the graph below, determine the following:



- a. The spring constant of the spring
 - b. The equation that best represents the graph.
 - c. The amount of force if the spring were stretched 0.22 m.
 - d. Graphically determine the amount of energy stored in the spring from stretching the spring from $x = 0$ to $x = 0.2$ m
 - e. Graphically determine the amount of energy stored in the spring from stretching the spring from $x = 0.3$ to $x = 0.5$ m
- 3) You are given a spring and you have a 0.50 kg mass and a 1.0 kg mass and a meter stick. Explain how you could use these devices to determine the spring constant in the spring.
 - 4) Upon hanging the 1.0 kg mass on the spring it stretches 4 cm. When you attach the 0.50 kg mass to the bottom of the 1.0 kg mass, the spring stretches 2 more cm. What is the spring constant? (Hint: what force is being applied to the spring? Can you make a graph of the Force and the distance stretched to help?)
 - 5) Conceptual Question: Two springs with the same spring constant are connected together to make a longer spring. If you hang a 1 kg mass to the end, does each spring stretch the same as, half as much, or twice as much as if the 1 kg mass was hung from just 1 of the springs. Consider a force diagram for each spring to think about how much force is applied to each spring.

Tuesday, May 5

- Read *Unit 8 Part 5 – Gravitational and Kinetic Energy*
- Watch “*Introduction to Kinetic Energy Lab – Tuesday May 4*” Video found in the “Materials” section in Google Classroom
- Complete Pre-Lab Work (spelled out in *Unit 8 – Part 5*)
 - ◆ Purpose, Variables, Constants, Description of Procedure
 - ◆ Create your data table as shown below. You will be graphing the data from columns in **green**.
- Linearizing Graphs Review (at the end of *Unit 8 – Part 5*)

Data Table

[illegible]

Wednesday *and* Thursday, May 6-7

→ Collect Data from Screen Shots of *LoggerPro* found on the following pages before *Miss Weisse's Own Physics Textbook*

- ◆ You will be collecting data for velocities at 10 different ramp heights, and three trials for each height.
- ◆ After you've collected all the data,
 - Convert heights to meters
 - Complete the E_g (and therefore E_k) calculations
 - Average the three trials of velocity data per height

→ Graph & Linearize Data

- ◆ Even though Kinetic Energy is technically our Independent Variable, we want an equation for E_k so we are going to use it as our y-axis, dependent variable.
- ◆ Linearize your graph – compare the shape to the common graph shapes in the notes you read yesterday
 - determine the relationship between E_k and velocity.
 - Regraph the data after manipulating your velocity values
 - Draw your best fit line, find it's slope, and write your equation

→ Analysis of Linearized Data

- ◆ What does the slope tell us?
- ◆ What does the y-intercept tell us?

→ Determine the *Meaning* of the Slope

- ◆ *Think about the units! Rewrite Joule as $\text{kg m}^2/\text{s}^2$ and see what happens! It has to do with specific physical properties of our set-up.*

→ Write Conclusion (refer to guidelines given last week)

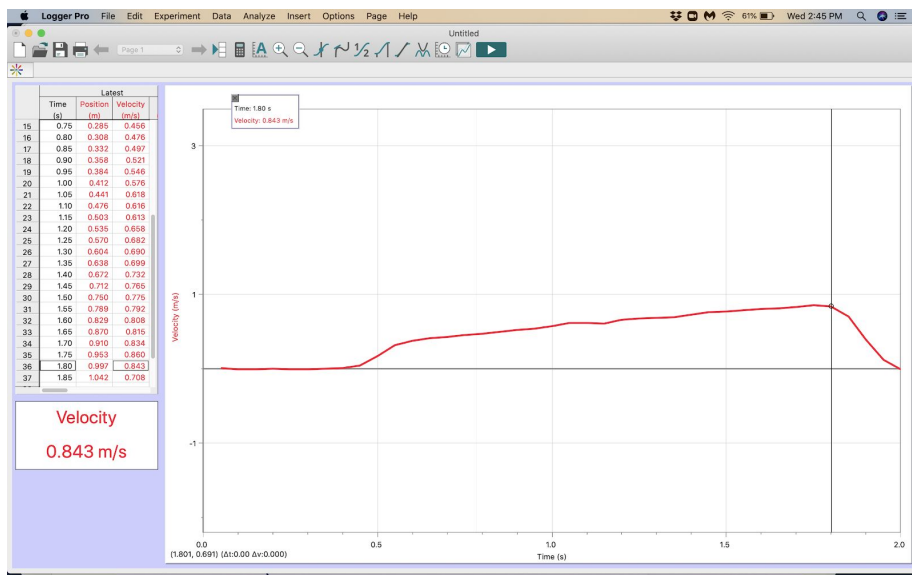
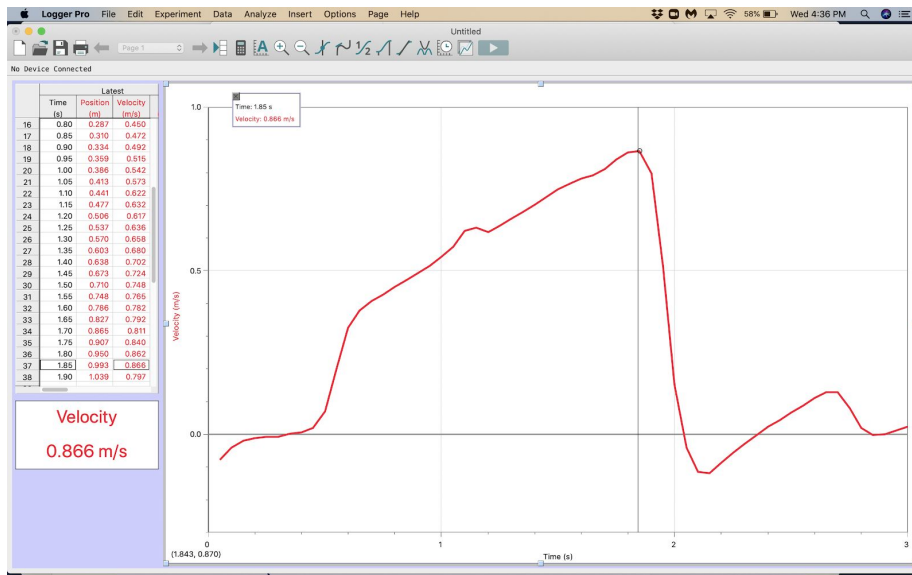
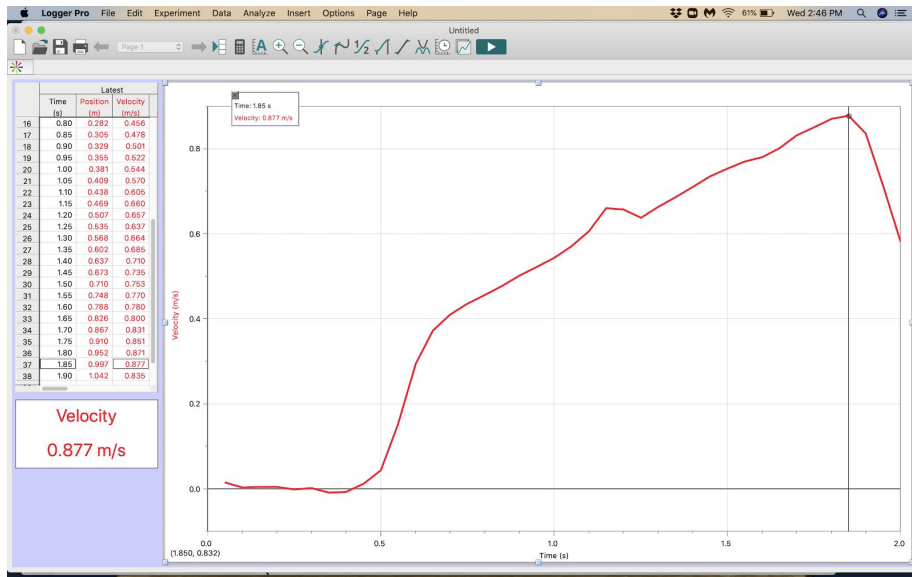
→ Email Miss Weisse with Questions

Friday, May 8

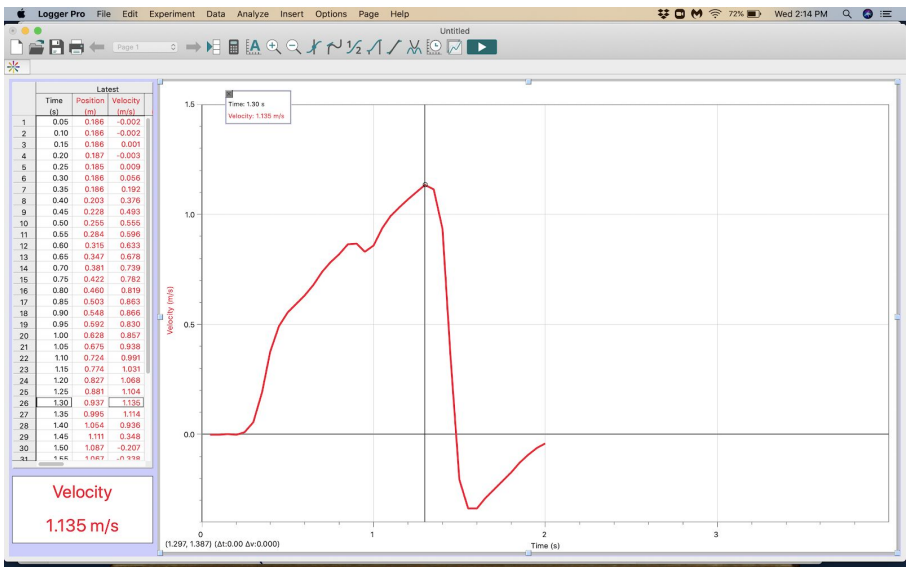
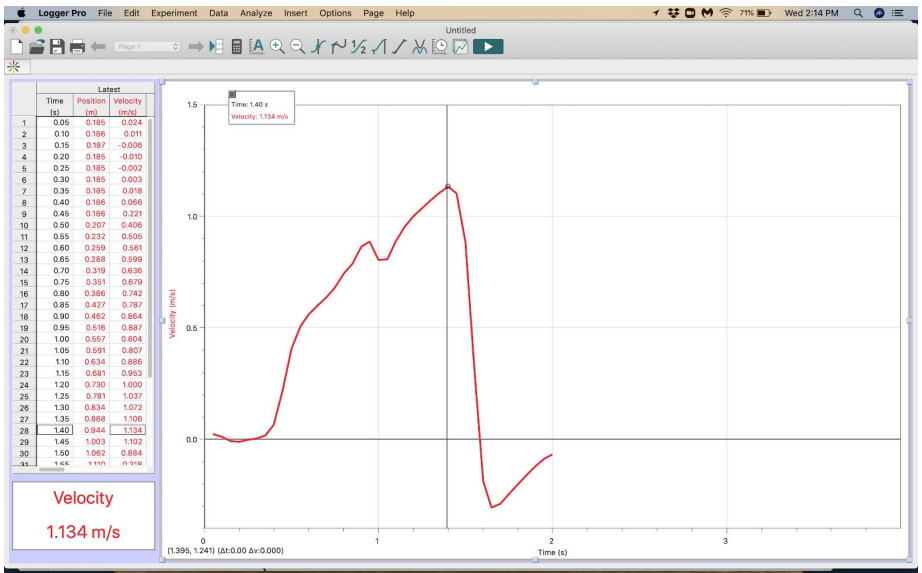
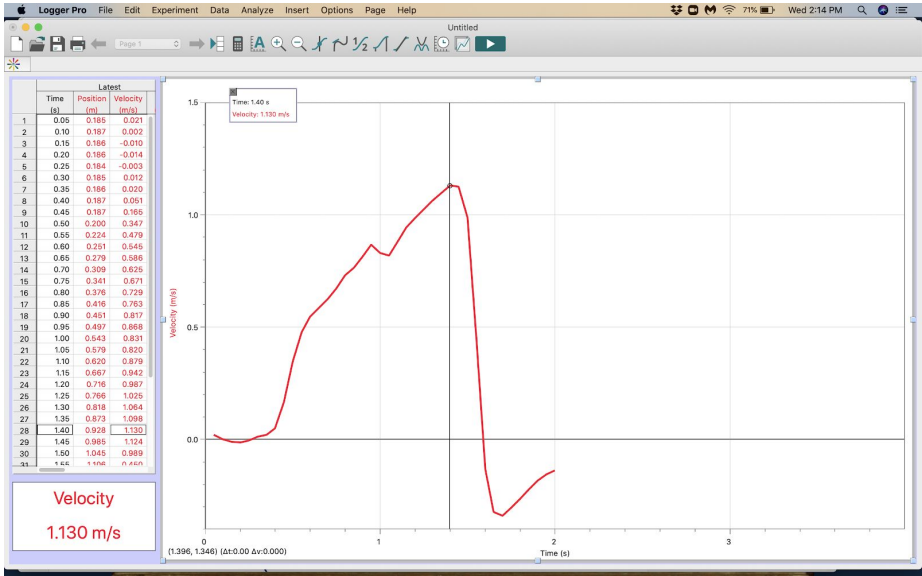
→ Attend Our Post-Lab Discussion During Office Hours at 9:30 AM!

***** LAB DATA *****

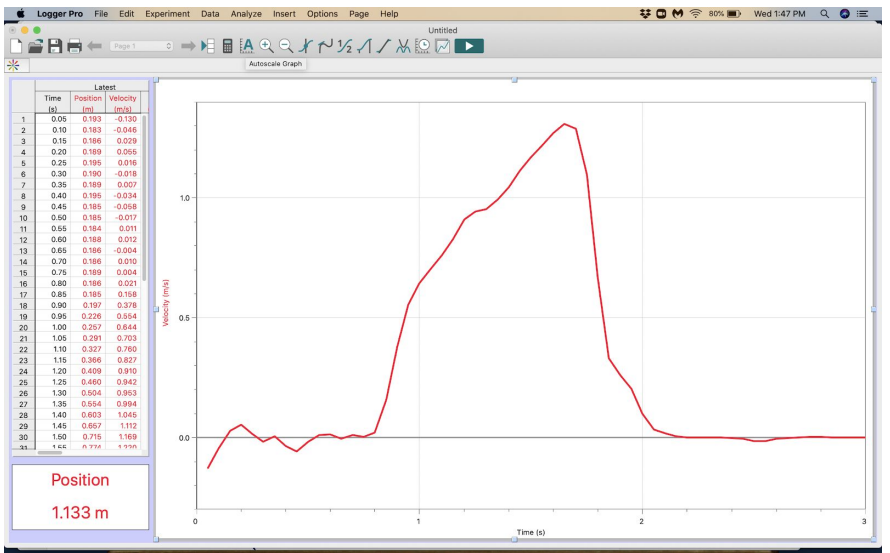
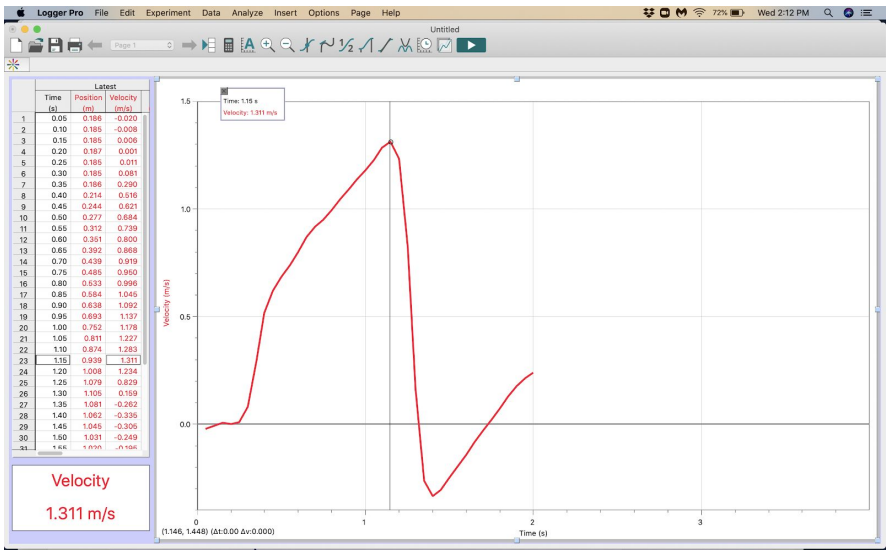
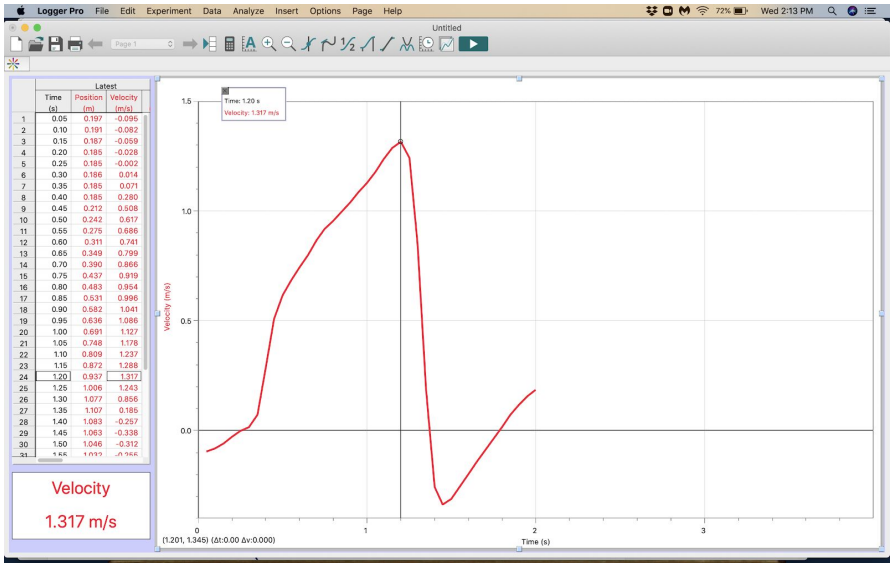
Height 9 cm



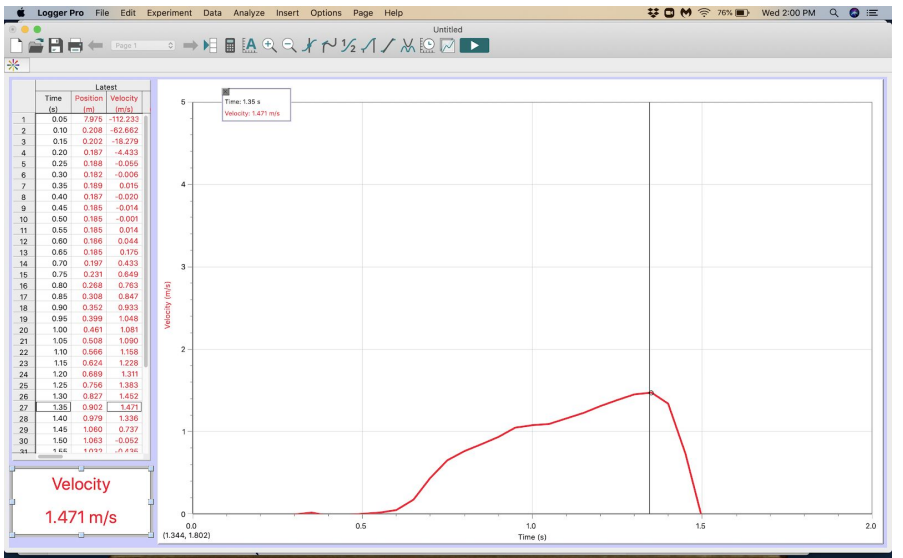
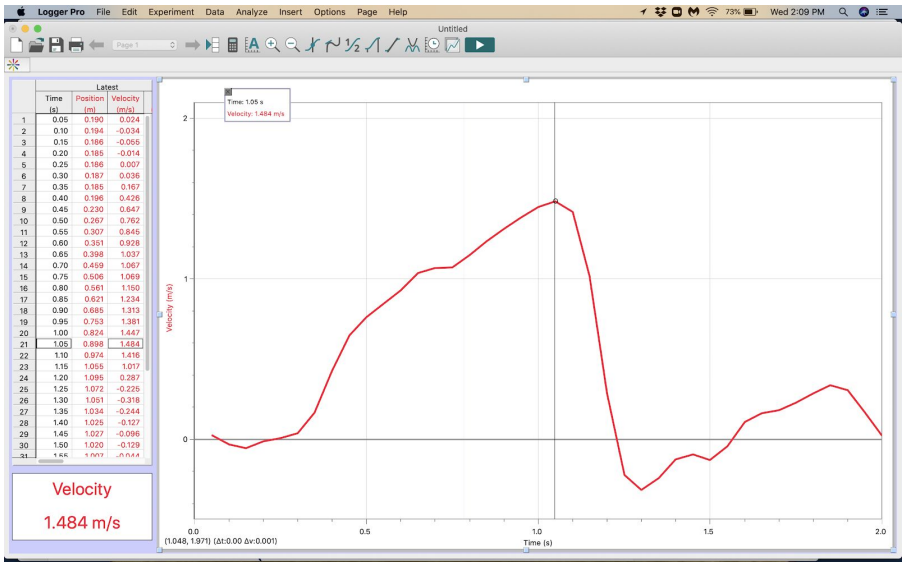
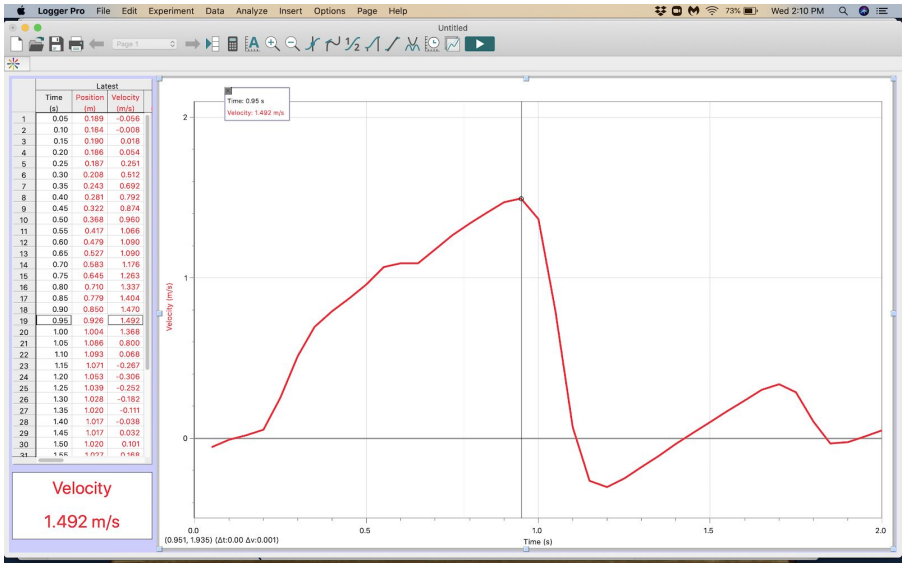
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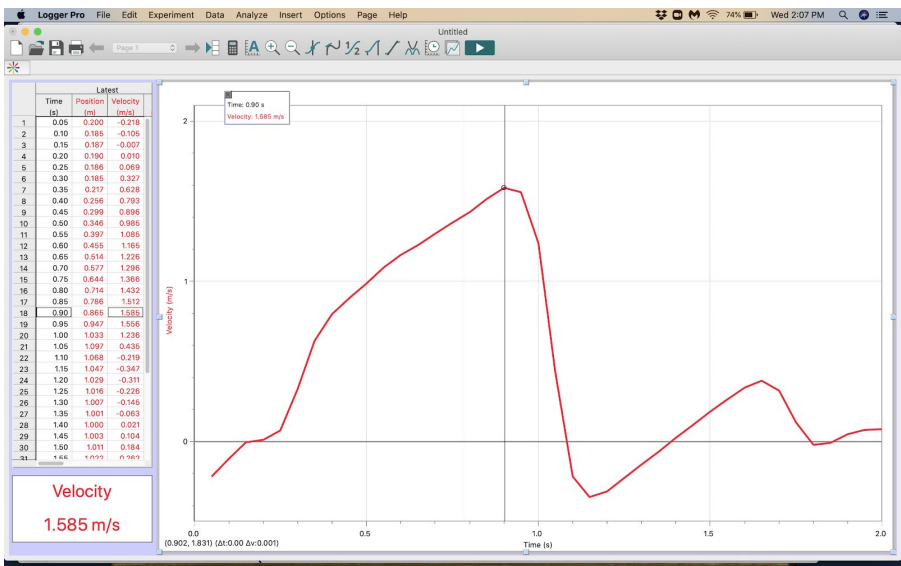
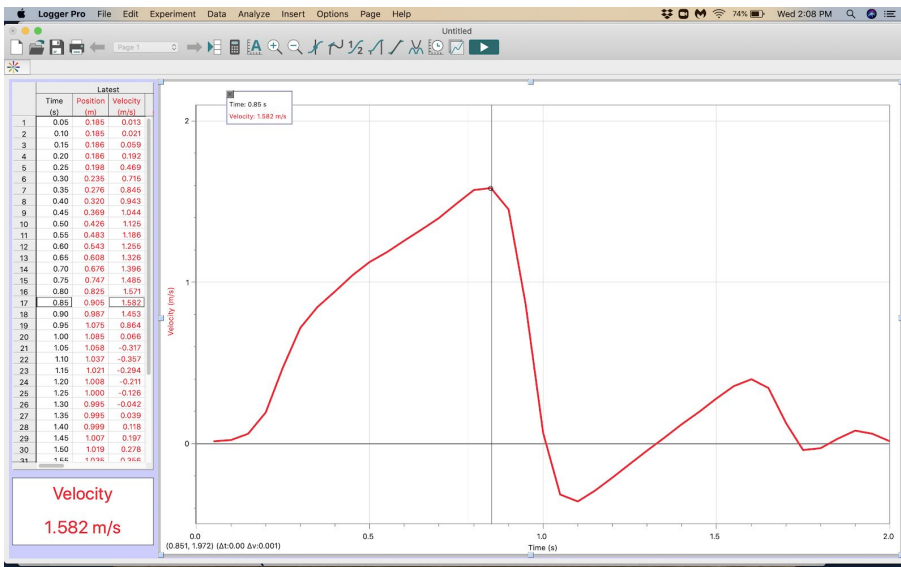
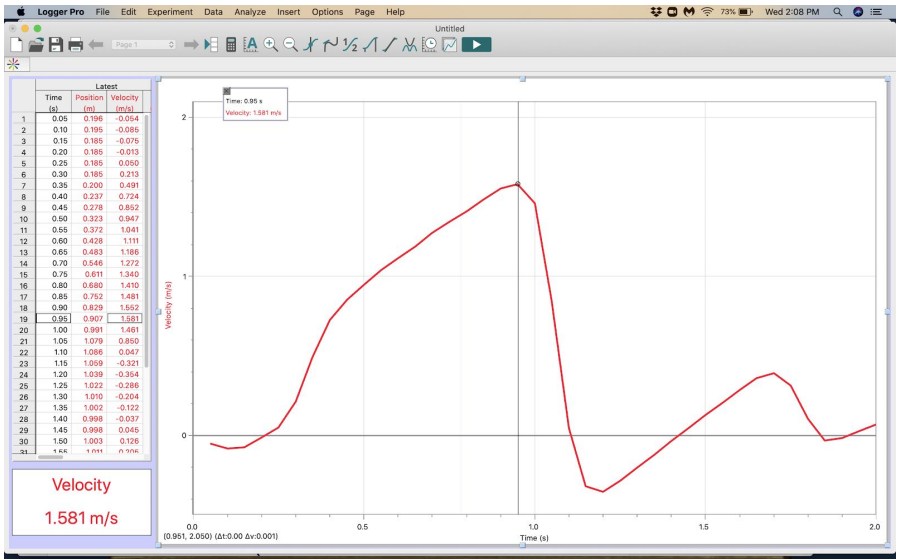
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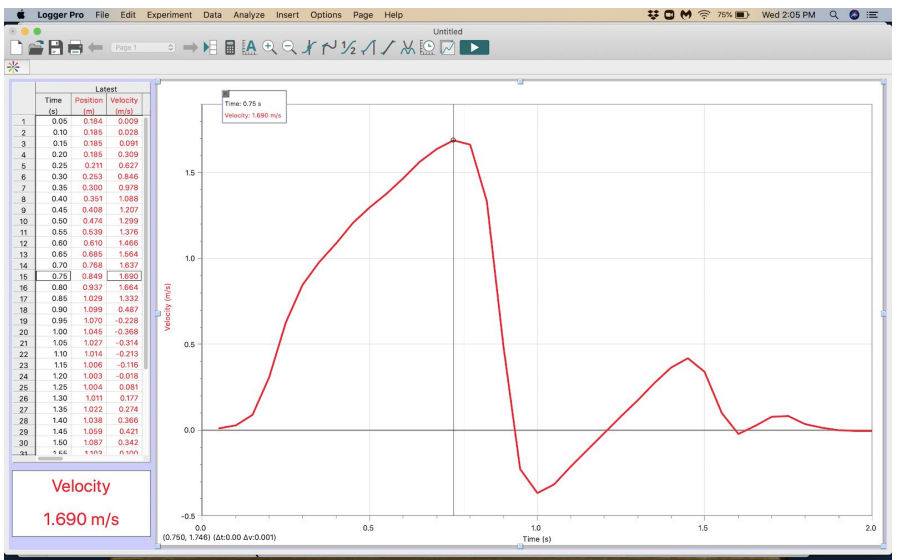
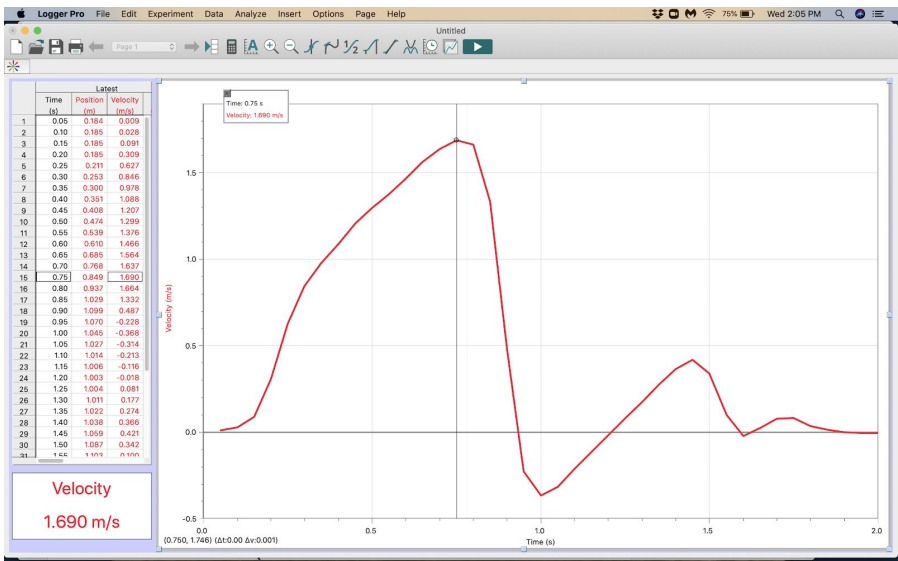
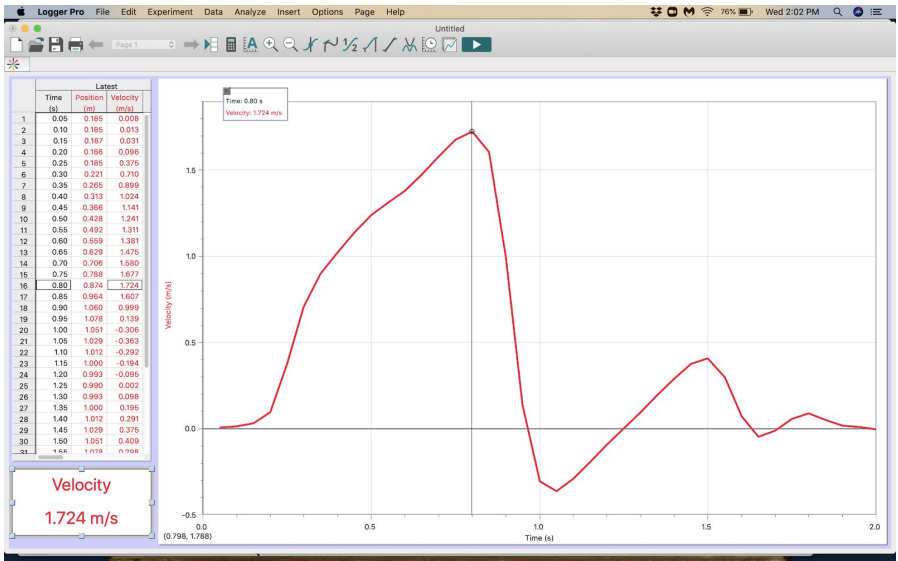
Height 21 cm



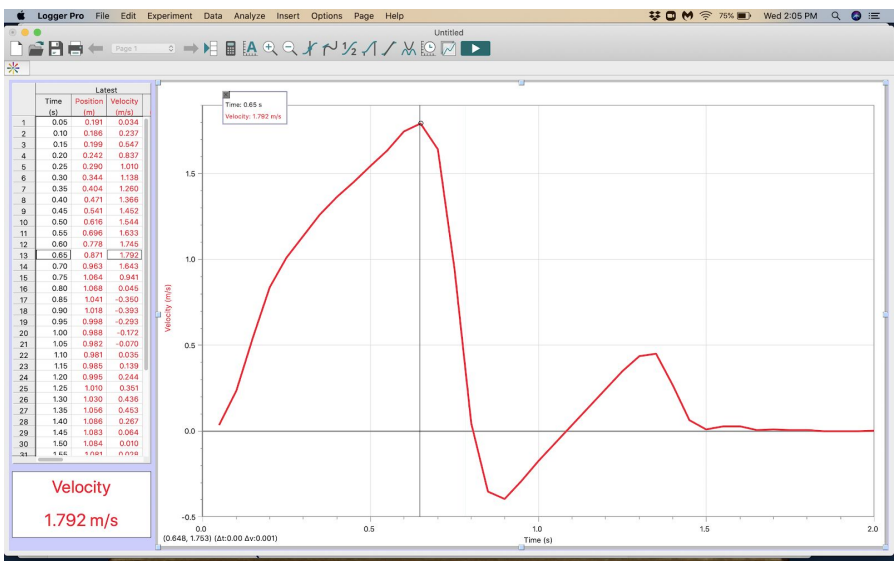
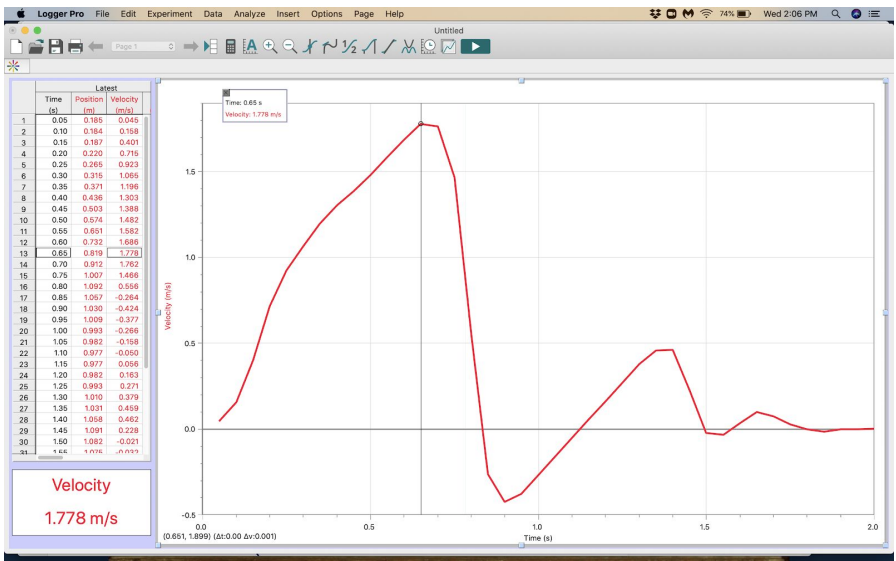
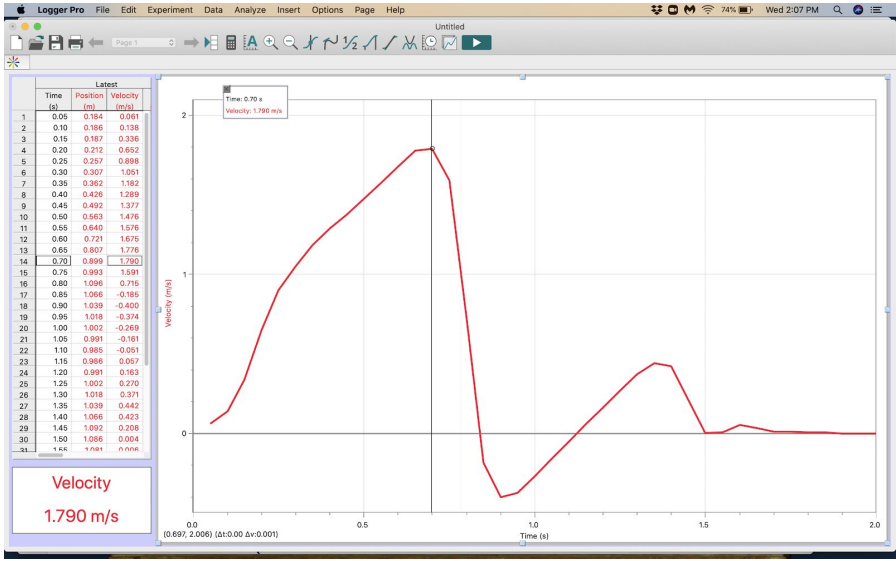
Height 24 cm



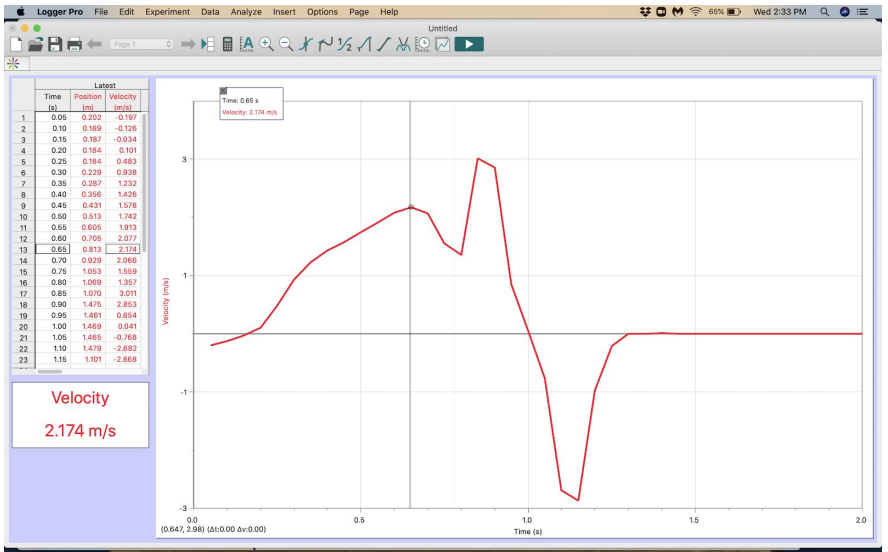
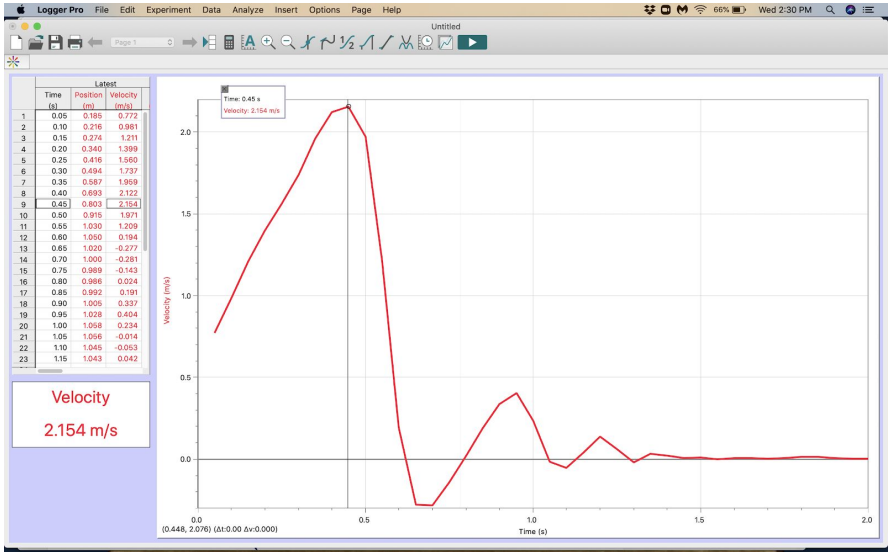
Height 28 cm



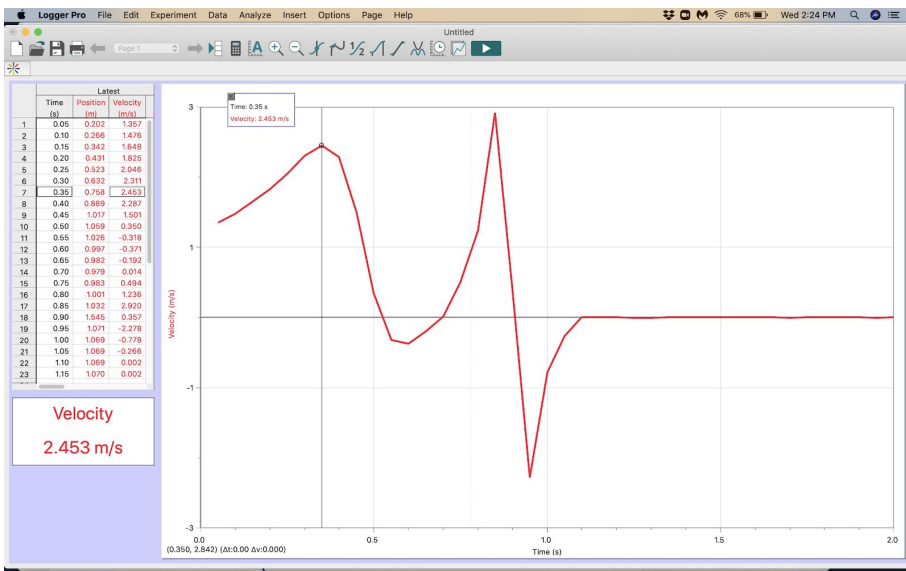
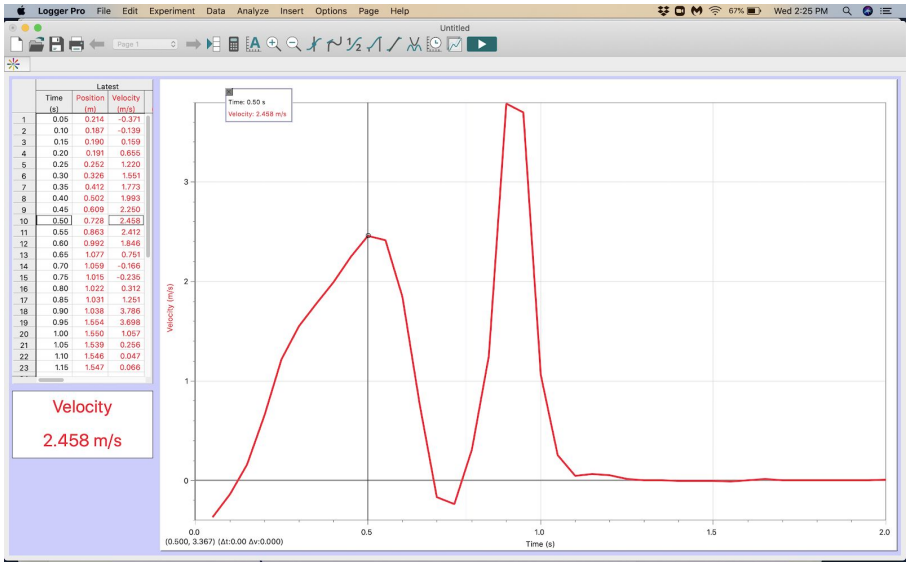
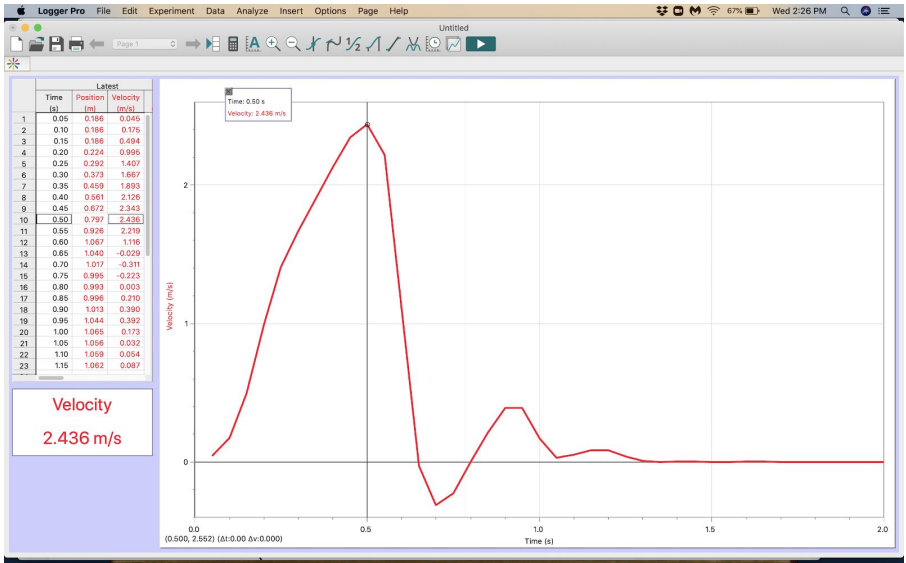
Height 31 cm



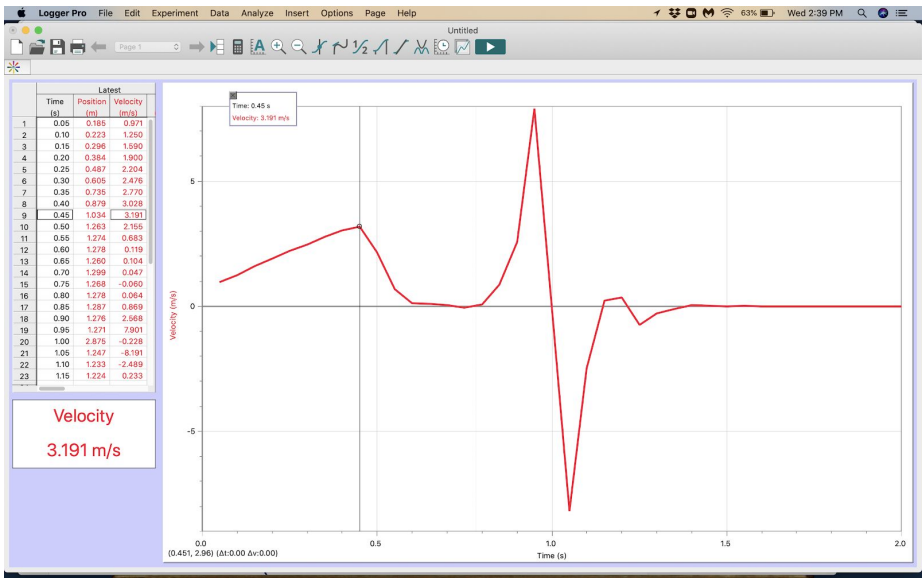
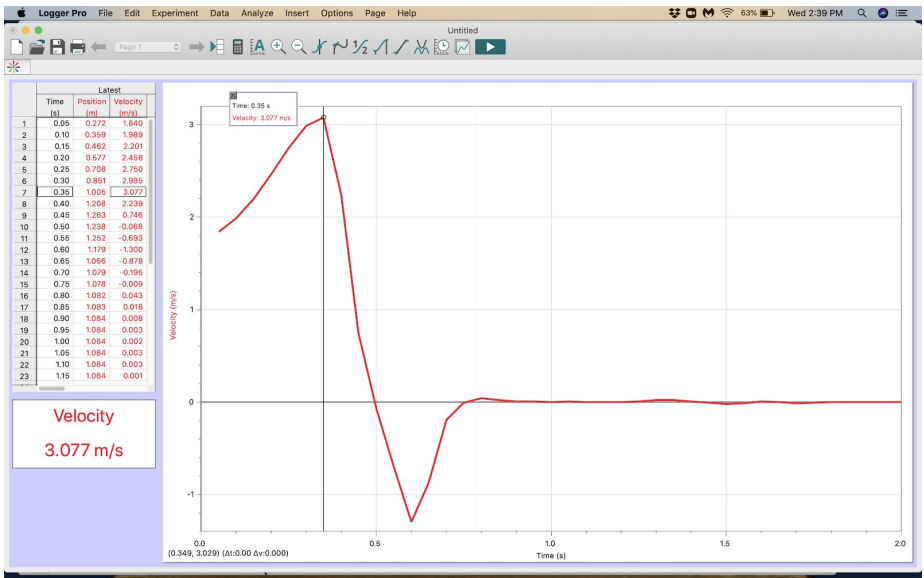
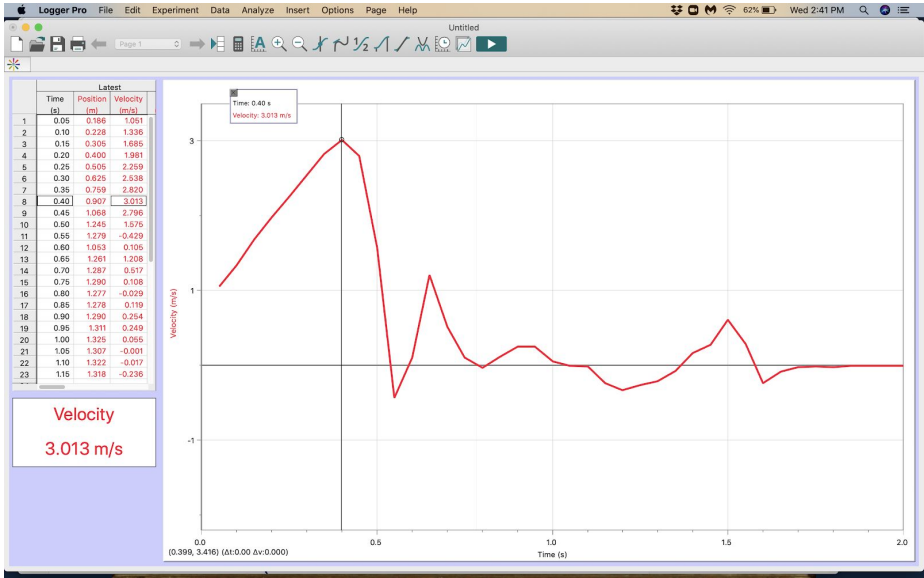
Height 48 cm (there are only 2 trials for this height)



Height 58 cm



Height 77 cm



Unit 8- Energy

Part 5

Gravitational (Potential) Energy
and

Kinetic Energy

Gravitational (Potential) Energy

Gravitational Energy is energy that is stored in a field. This is because E_g is caused by the gravitational force which is a non-contact force. The gravitational Force ($\vec{F}_g = m\vec{g}$, where $\vec{g} = -10 \frac{m}{s^2}$) is constant for a given mass near the surface of Earth.

While the gravitational force is approximately constant near the surface of Earth, the gravitational energy increases with distance from the surface of the Earth. This is similar to elastic potential energy - the further you stretch the spring the more energy it will have to snap back to its original length.

$$E_{el} = F_{el} \cdot \Delta x$$

$$E_g = F_g \cdot \Delta y$$

$$E_g = mg \cdot \Delta y$$

$$E_g = mgh$$

Similarly...

This is most often used, with
 $h = \text{height} = \Delta y$

Kinetic Energy

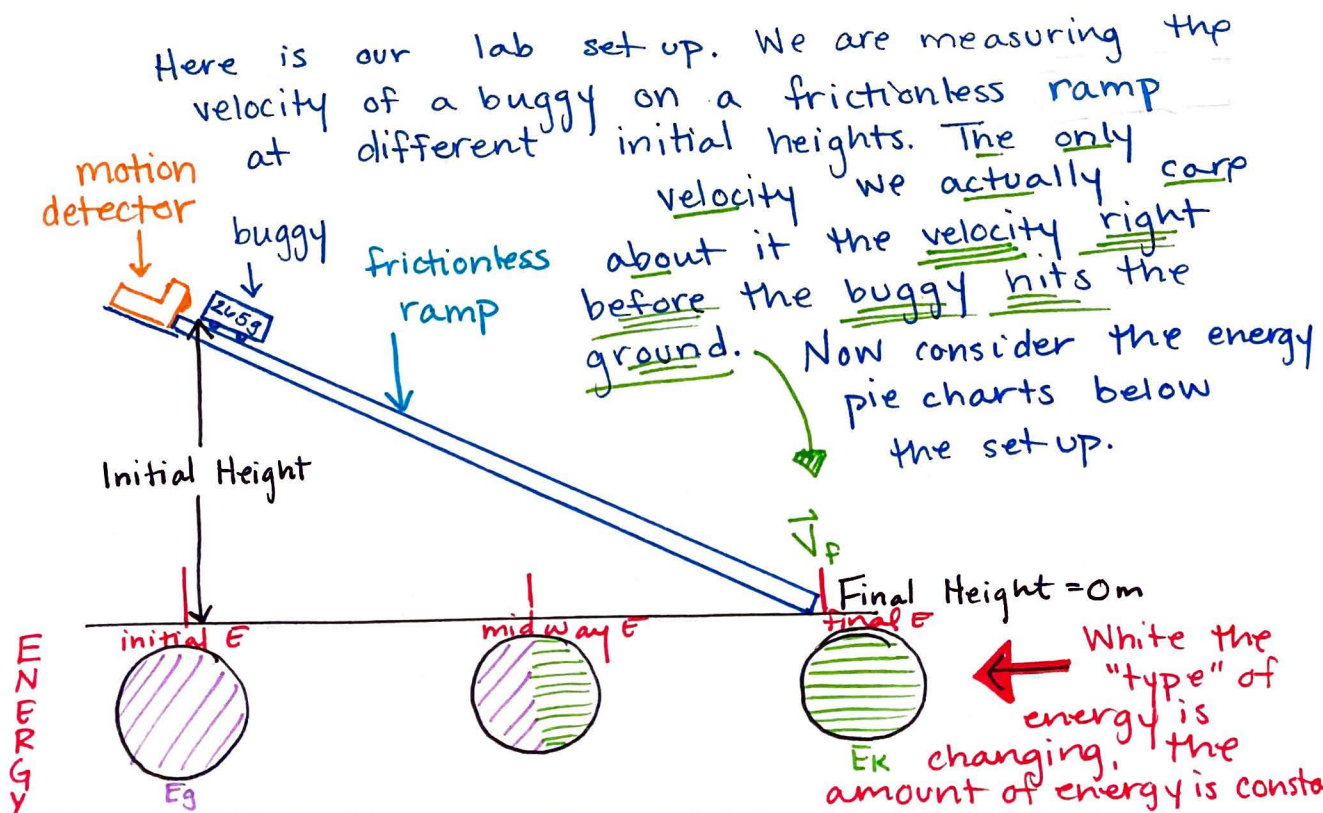
Finding an equation for kinetic energy is not going to be as simple. To do so we're going to do another lab.

We know E_k is the energy of objects in motion (just like kinematics describes the motion of objects). So to find an equation for E_k , we will look at objects with different velocities.

But here's the tricky part - how can we measure the energy associated to each velocity? The solution is... CLEVERNESS! And more specifically, the CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.

Here is our lab set up. We are measuring the velocity of a buggy on a frictionless ramp at different initial heights. The only velocity we actually care about it the velocity right before the buggy hits the ground.

Now consider the energy pie charts below the set up.



As the pie charts below the set up show, the energy before the car is released is ALL gravitational energy (and depends on height), and the energy right before the buggy hits the ground is ALL kinetic. Because energy is conserved and because this is a frictionless ramp ($\therefore$ no thermal energy transfer) we can say

$$E_{\text{initial}} = E_{\text{final}}$$

and, importantly, $E_{g, \text{initial}} = E_{k, \text{final}}$.

We know how to calculate E_g ($E_g = mgh$) and we can easily measure the initial height to make this calculation. So, once we know the initial E_g we ALSO KNOW THE E_k at the bottom of the ramp. Using our data from the motion detector, we can find the velocity at the bottom of the ramp.

Now we have a way to relate Kinetic Energy and velocity! By collecting data at different heights of the ramp (and $\therefore$ different initial E_g ... and $\therefore$ final E_k) we can come up with an equation!

I'll help you set up your lab.

Kinetic Energy versus Velocity Lab

Purpose: To find and understand the equation for Kinetic Energy and Kinetic Energy's relationship to motion (velocity).

Variables and Constants:

- Independent Variable: velocity
- Dependent Variable: Kinetic Energy
- Constants:
 - mass of the car (265 g)
 - length of ramp
 - position of motion detector

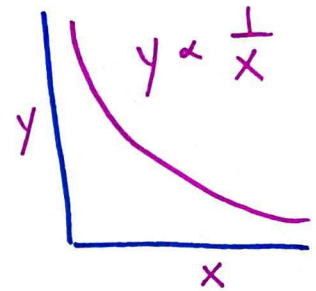
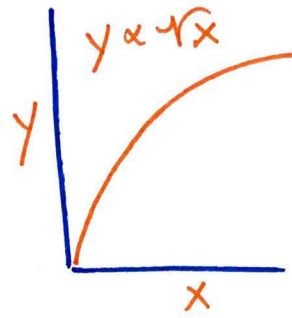
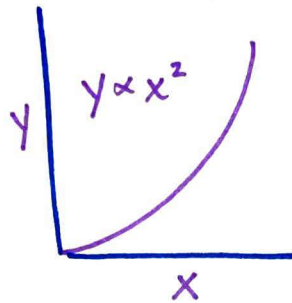
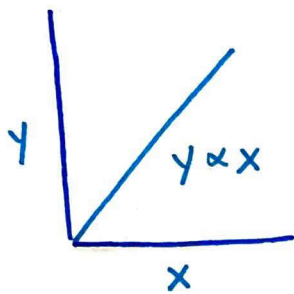
Technically in this lab we are controlling the Kinetic Energy NOT the velocity. And we're controlling E_k by controlling E_g , which is determined by height.

In your lab you will be taking measurements of velocity (IV) and height (used to calculate energy - DV).

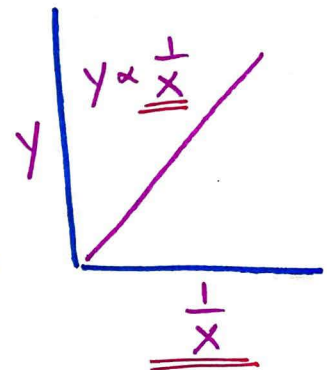
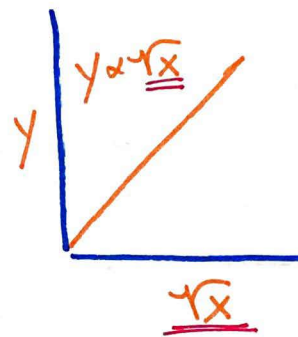
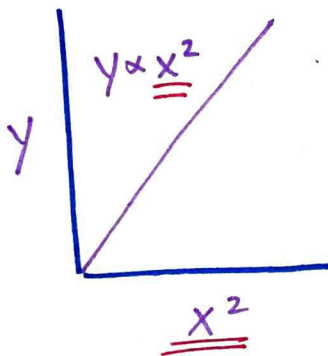
Your graph will have E_k on the vertical axis and velocity on the horizontal axis.

Spoiler Alert! Your graph is not going to be linear!
 You will have to linearize your graph. Let me give you a reminder.

Common shapes of graphs include

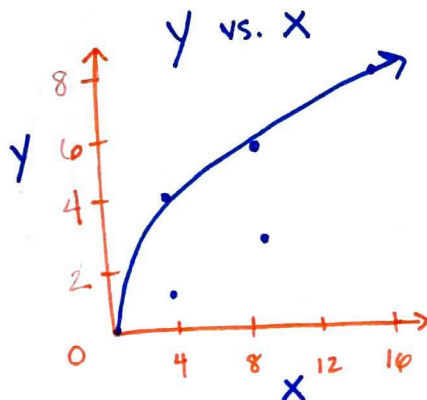


To Linearize,
 you recalculate
 the horizontal  axis variables
 to match the
 shape of the
 graph.



FOR EXAMPLE

x	y
0	0
4	4
9	6
16	8



$\sqrt{x}$	y
$\sqrt{0} = 0$	0
$\sqrt{4} = 2$	4
$\sqrt{9} = 3$	6
$\sqrt{16} = 4$	8

