

Question 3: Experimental Design and Analysis (LAB)**10 points****A** For describing a procedure that includes **both** of the following: **Point A1**

- Attaching the block to the meterstick
- Measuring the force exerted on the left end of the meterstick while the block is attached

For a procedure that indicates a reasonable method of reducing experimental uncertainty **Point A2**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- Repeating the force measurement for one location of the block
- Collecting force measurements for multiple locations of the block

Example Response

Attach the block of unknown mass m_0 through one of the small holes in the meterstick. Measure the distance from the stand to the block. Record the force reading from the spring scale when the meterstick is horizontal. Repeat data collection by attaching the block to the meterstick through a different small hole in the meterstick. Repeat the measurements by attaching the block at each of the small hole locations numerous times.

B For indicating appropriate quantities that can be plotted so that m_0 can be determined **Point B1****Scoring Notes:**

- Any response that correctly identifies the functional dependence between force and distance earns this point, regardless of any coefficients that contain numbers or physical/fundamental constants, or which axis is chosen to graph each of those quantities.
- This point may be earned independently of the response in part A.

For describing how the slope is related to the unknown mass m_0 **Point B2**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

Graph	Analysis
Force as a function of the distance from the stand to the block	The slope is equal to m_0 times g divided by the distance from the stand to the spring scale. OR m_0 is equal to the slope times the distance from the stand to the spring scale divided by g .
Force as a function of the ratio of the distance from the stand to the block to the distance from the stand to the spring scale	The slope is equal to m_0 times g . OR m_0 is equal to the slope divided by g .
Force as a function of g times the distance from the stand to the block	The slope is equal to m_0 divided by the distance from the stand to the spring scale. OR m_0 is equal to the slope times the distance from the stand to the spring scale.
Force as a function of g times the ratio of the distance from the stand to the block to the distance from the stand to the spring scale	The slope is equal to m_0 . OR m_0 is equal to the slope.
Force times the distance from the stand to the spring scale as a function of the distance from the stand to the block	The slope is equal to m_0 times g . OR m_0 is equal to the slope divided by g .
Force times the distance from the stand to the spring scale as a function of g times the distance from the stand to the block	The slope is equal to m_0 . OR m_0 is equal to the slope.

Example Response

A graph of the force as a function of the distance from the stand to the block could be used to determine the unknown mass. The slope of the graph times the distance from the stand to the spring scale divided by g will result in the value of the unknown mass m_0 .

- C (i)** For listing a quantity that could be plotted on the vertical axis to produce a linear graph whose slope can be used to determine the mass of the meterstick¹ **Point C1**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- F_T
- $\frac{F_T}{g}$
- $\frac{6}{5} \frac{F_T}{g}$
- $\frac{6}{5} F_T$

Scoring Note: Any response that correctly identifies the functional dependence between tension and angle earns this point, regardless of any coefficients that contain numbers or physical/fundamental constants.

Example Response

Vertical axis: F_T

- (ii)** For labeling the vertical axis (including units) with a linear scale **Point C2**

For correctly plotting data points consistent with **one** of the following: **Point C3**

- The quantities indicated in part C (i)
- The quantities indicated on the axes
- The quantities indicated in Table 2

- (iii)** For drawing an appropriate best-fit line that approximates the trend of the plotted data **Point C4**

Scoring Note: If the graph produced is nonlinear, then a line or curve that approximates the trend of that data can earn this point.

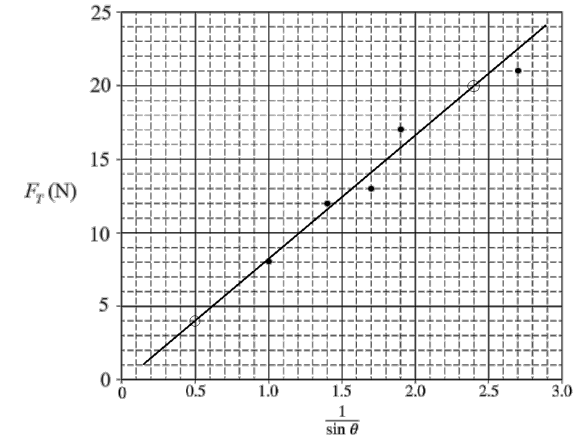
Example Response

Figure 3

DFor correctly relating the slope of the best-fit line to the value of M **Point D1**

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

Graph	Analysis
F_T vs. $\frac{1}{\sin \theta}$	$\text{slope} = \frac{5}{6}Mg$ OR $M = \frac{6}{5} \frac{\text{slope}}{g}$
$\frac{F_T}{g}$ vs. $\frac{1}{\sin \theta}$	$\text{slope} = \frac{5}{6}M$ OR $M = \frac{6}{5} \text{slope}$
$\frac{6}{5} \frac{F_T}{g}$ vs. $\frac{1}{\sin \theta}$	$\text{slope} = M$ OR $M = \text{slope}$
$\frac{6}{5} F_T$ vs. $\frac{1}{\sin \theta}$	$\text{slope} = Mg$ OR $M = \frac{\text{slope}}{g}$

For a value of M within a range of 0.90 kg to 1.15 kg**Point D2****Example Response**

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_T &= \frac{5Mg}{6\sin \theta} & \text{slope} &= \frac{20 \text{ N} - 4 \text{ N}}{2.4 - 0.5} \\
 F_T &= \frac{5}{6}Mg \frac{1}{\sin \theta} & \text{slope} &= 8.4 \text{ N} \\
 \text{slope} &= \frac{5}{6}Mg & M &= \frac{(6)(8.4 \text{ N})}{(5)\left(9.8 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}\right)} \\
 M &= \frac{6(\text{slope})}{5g} & M &= 1.0 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$