Question 2: Experimental Design — 12 points

(a) For measuring the mass of at least one cylinder with the digital scale — **1 point**

For measuring the period of oscillation of the cylinder-spring system with the stopwatch — **1 point**

For a procedure that indicates that the cylinder hung on the spring should be set into oscillatory motion — **1 point**

For a procedure that indicates a method to reduce experimental uncertainty — **1 point**

Accept **one** of the following:

- For using multiple masses
- For doing multiple trials with a single mass
- For measuring multiple oscillations and dividing by the number of oscillations

Example Response

Place a cylinder on the digital scale and record the mass. Hang the cylinder from the spring and pull the cylinder down a small distance so that the spring is stretched. Release the cylinder. Use the stopwatch to measure the amount of time necessary for the cylinder to complete ten full cycles (from maximum stretch length back to maximum stretch length). Repeat the procedure for cylinders of different masses.

Total for part (a) **4 points**

(b)(i) For listing quantities that can be measured with a stopwatch and a digital scale and could be plotted to produce a linear graph whose slope can be used to determine k — **1 point**

Accept **one** of the following:

- m vs. T^2
- T^2 vs. m
- $4\pi^2 m$ vs. T^2
- T^2 vs. $4\pi^2 m$
- $\frac{T^2}{4\pi^2}$ vs. m
- m vs. $\frac{T^2}{4\pi^2}$
- T vs. $\sqrt{m}$
- $\sqrt{m}$ vs. T
- $\frac{T}{2\pi}$ vs. $\sqrt{m}$
- $\sqrt{m}$ vs. $\frac{T}{2\pi}$
- T vs. $2\pi\sqrt{m}$
- $2\pi\sqrt{m}$ vs. T

Scoring Note: This point may be earned for any of the bullets above substituting $\frac{1}{f}$ for T.

Example Response

Vertical axis: m Horizontal axis: T^2

(b)(ii) For correctly relating the slope of the best-fit line to the value of k **1 point**

Example Response

Plotting the mass as a function of the period-squared would result in a graph whose slope could be used to find k by using the equation for the period of an oscillating cylinder-spring system.

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

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

$k = (\text{slope})4\pi^2$

Graph	Slope	k
m vs. T^2	$\text{slope} = \frac{k}{4\pi^2}$	$k = (\text{slope})4\pi^2$
T^2 vs. m	$\text{slope} = \frac{4\pi^2}{k}$	$k = \frac{4\pi^2}{\text{slope}}$
$4\pi^2 m$ vs. T^2	$\text{slope} = k$	$k = \text{slope}$
T^2 vs. $4\pi^2 m$	$\text{slope} = \frac{1}{k}$	$k = \frac{1}{\text{slope}}$
$\frac{T^2}{4\pi^2}$ vs. m	$\text{slope} = \frac{1}{k}$	$k = \frac{1}{\text{slope}}$
m vs. $\frac{T^2}{4\pi^2}$	$\text{slope} = k$	$k = \text{slope}$
T vs. $\sqrt{m}$	$\text{slope} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2}{k}}$	$k = \frac{4\pi^2}{\text{slope}^2}$
$\sqrt{m}$ vs. T	$\text{slope} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{4\pi^2}}$	$k = \text{slope}^2 \times 4\pi^2$
$\frac{T}{2\pi}$ vs. $\sqrt{m}$	$\text{slope} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k}}$	$k = \frac{1}{\text{slope}^2}$
$\sqrt{m}$ vs. $\frac{T}{2\pi}$	$\text{slope} = \sqrt{k}$	$k = \text{slope}^2$
T vs. $2\pi\sqrt{m}$	$\text{slope} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k}}$	$k = \frac{1}{\text{slope}^2}$
$2\pi\sqrt{m}$ vs. T	$\text{slope} = \sqrt{k}$	$k = \text{slope}^2$

Total for part (b) 2 points

(c)(i) For using the kinetic energy equation $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ **1 point**

For substituting **one** of the following: **1 point**

- 0.25 kg as the mass
- 0.3 m/s as the initial velocity

For an answer that approximates the change in kinetic energy to be $\Delta K \approx -0.0113$ J **1 point**

Scoring Note: A correct response with no supporting work earns this point only.

Scoring Note: The unit and the negative sign are not required to earn this point.

Example Response

$\Delta K = K_f - K_i$

$\Delta K = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2$

$\Delta K = \frac{1}{2}0.25(0)^2 - \frac{1}{2}0.25(0.3)^2$

$\Delta K = -0.0113$ J

(c)(ii) For indicating the magnitude of the change in momentum is zero **1 point**

For indicating the area under the force-time graph represents the value of the change in momentum **1 point**

Example Response

The area under the curve for a force vs time graph represents the impulse or change in momentum. The area under the curve for 0.5 s *to* 2.5 s *is zero.*

(c)(iii) For an explanation that compares the estimated value of the change in momentum from (c)(ii) to the data from the velocity-time graph **1 point**

Example Response

The velocity-time graph shows that velocity is 0.3 m/s *at both* 0.5 s *and* 2.5 s*, and momentum is mass times velocity, so the momentum is the same at both times. This agrees with my estimation from part (c)(ii) that the change in momentum is zero.*

Total for part (c) 6 points

Total for question 2 12 points