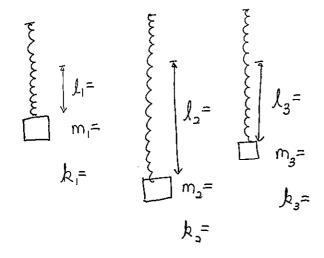
ch5 Lab: Springs, Energy, Machines

(1) a) Find the stiffness of a spring. Sketch the freebody diagram.



kavg=

· What is the shape of the scatterplot? Explain

b) Is Mechanical Energy Conserved?

• k=

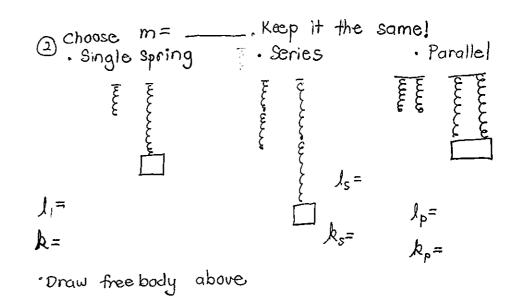
Indicate how you got the numbers

m=

	U _s	Ug	K	Total energy
High				
Middle				
Low			·	

· Is the mechanical energy at the High and Low points the Same? Explain.

· How do you estimate the speed of the mass in the Middle?



*Explain theoretically

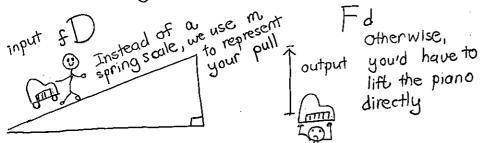
Derive the formulas for the new spring constants

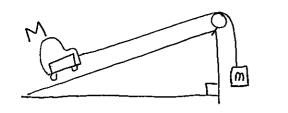
ks and kp in terms of k

· % error: for ks from theory. Why different?

3 Machine 1: Inclined Plane

Use a small mass mu to make a big mass M (piano) become elevated





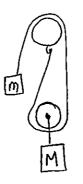
- . Draw the free body for M and m
- . Label fin , Din , Fout , dout
- · Also measure numbers for all the above
- . Mechanical Advantage =
- · % difference from theory =
- · Mechanical Efficiency =

*Explain why the machine is not 100% efficient, why not same as theoretical M.A.

(4) Machine 2: Pulley (Choose one: Gears or Pulley)

Use a small mass to elevate a large mass.

It should go up at steady speed after a small tap.



· Explain theoretical M.A. with free-body.

· Collect data. Numerically Label fin , Din, Fout , dout

M.A. =

M.E. =

- Explain variation from theory.

(Choose one: Gears or Pulley)

Draw your gear box (or paste a picture):

Explain how it strengthens force (theory)

Find M.A., M.E.

and why different from theory

- 1. Calculate the gear ratio
 - * Which side is faster? stronger?
 - * By how many times?
- 2. If you want to use this gear train to
 - * lift something heavy, which side should the motor be on? the book?
 - * make a winning racecar, which side should the motor be on? the wheel?
 - * win a tug of war, which side should the motor be on? the wheel?

