## **Uniform Circular Motion**

As you work through the steps in the lab procedure, record your experimental values and the results on this worksheet. Use the exact values you record for your data to make later calculations.

## Part 1: Experimental Determination of Mass – Data

NOTE: Please *ignore* any mass values written on the rubber stopper. Part of the purpose of this lab is to determine that value. You will not need to enter the value written on the stopper for any reason. (And there's no guarantee it's correct.)

Complete the table below.

Table 1					
Trial	$T \ ({ m s})$	L (m)	$m_{ m h} \  m (kg)$		
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

## Part 1: Experimental Determination of Mass – Calculations

Complete the table below using values from Table 1 for your calculations.

Tai	bl	e	2

Table 2		
Trial	$a_{ m c} \ ({ m m/s^2})$	$m_{ m h} g \ ({ m N})$
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Note that  $m_h g$  provides the tension in the cord (because the hanging mass is approximately motionless and thus in equilibrium), so if the stopper is swinging in an approximately horizontal circle, the tension value,  $m_h g$ , will be the centripetal force,  $F_c$ . You can use the values of  $F_c$  and  $a_c$  to determine the mass of the stopper.

What is the experimental value of  $M_s$ , the mass of the stopper, from the slope of the graph of  $m_h g$  versus  $a_c$ ? See Linear Regression if you need help with this calculation and the lab manual if you're unsure of which equation is relevant.

Part 2	Δn	Alternate	Method -	- Data	and	Calculations
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?
b

Based on the assumptions made and possible sources of error, as well as the accuracy of the data collection methods, which value do you feel is likely to be more accurate? Why?