## Lab 7: Motion

## The Dot Machine

1. Make a motion diagram for something falling using the ticker timer.
2. Draw the velocity and acceleration arrows. Do this for around 10 dots. Choose a region of dots for which the acceleration appears close to constant.
3. Then make a plot of the position, velocity, and acceleration vs. time. Use a different set of axes for each plot.

## Motion Worksheet

Do the worksheet on graphical descriptions of motion.

## Measuring g

We will try to calculate $g$, the acceleration due to gravity, by measuring the time it take for an object to fall. To do so, time how long it takes for a quarter to fall exactly 1.5 meters. Practice using the stopwatch so you get a feel for how long it takes to start and stop it. See me or Cecily for details.

We will see in class tomorrow that for an object with a constant acceleration of $a$, it's position $y$ will be given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
y=\frac{1}{2} g t^{2} . \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

I.e., the above formula tell us how far the object will fall, if it accelerates for $t$ seconds at a constant rate of $a$.

Name:

| Trial | Falling time $t$ |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |

Average your results to come up with your best estimate for the acceleration.

Name:

| Trial | Falling time $t$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
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| 5 |  |

Average your results to come up with your best estimate for the acceleration.

