

**PHYSICS 2204**  
**Unit 2: Dynamics**  
**Core Lab #1: Newton's Second Law**



**STUDENT NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**GROUP MEMBERS:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this activity is to investigate the variables that affect the acceleration of an object and the manner in which those variables affect the acceleration.

**BACKGROUND:**

When forces are unbalanced, objects accelerate. But what exactly affects the acceleration of the object? You will explore this question by running a collection of simulations in the absence of friction. Set the friction value to 0.00 and run the following trials. Collect sufficient velocity-time information (fifth column) for determining the acceleration in the last column.

**PROCEDURE:**

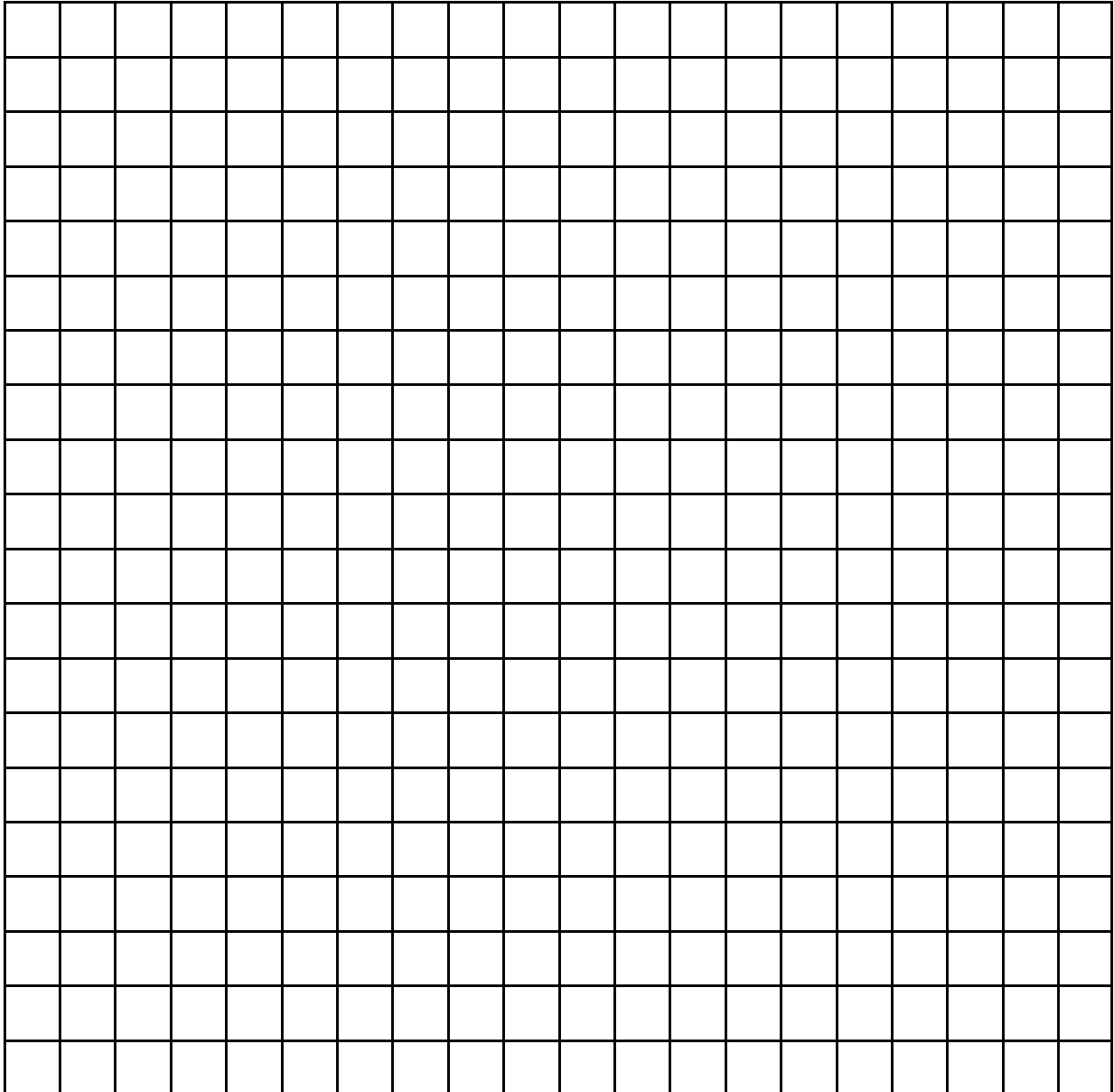
You need to click on the link in the dynamics section found on Mr Fifield's Corner

**DATA/ CALCULATIONS:**

**PART 1: Constant mass, vary applied force, measure acceleration.**

| <b>Trial</b> | <b>Applied Force(N)</b> | <b>Mass (kg)</b> | <b>Net Force (N)</b> | <b>Velocity-time Information</b> | <b>Acceleration (m/s<sup>2</sup>)</b> |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b>     | 10.0                    | 2.0              |                      |                                  |                                       |
| <b>2</b>     | 20.0                    | 2.0              |                      |                                  |                                       |
| <b>3</b>     | 40.0                    | 2.0              |                      |                                  |                                       |
| <b>4</b>     | 60.0                    | 2.0              |                      |                                  |                                       |
| <b>5</b>     | 80.0                    | 2.0              |                      |                                  |                                       |
| <b>6</b>     | 100.0                   | 2.0              |                      |                                  |                                       |

Plot a graph of the results. Even though acceleration was the dependent variable place it on the horizontal axis.



Explain whether the data are linear. If so, construct a line of best fit.

---

---

---

Find the slope of the line of best fit.

Compare the slope to the total mass. What do you notice?

---

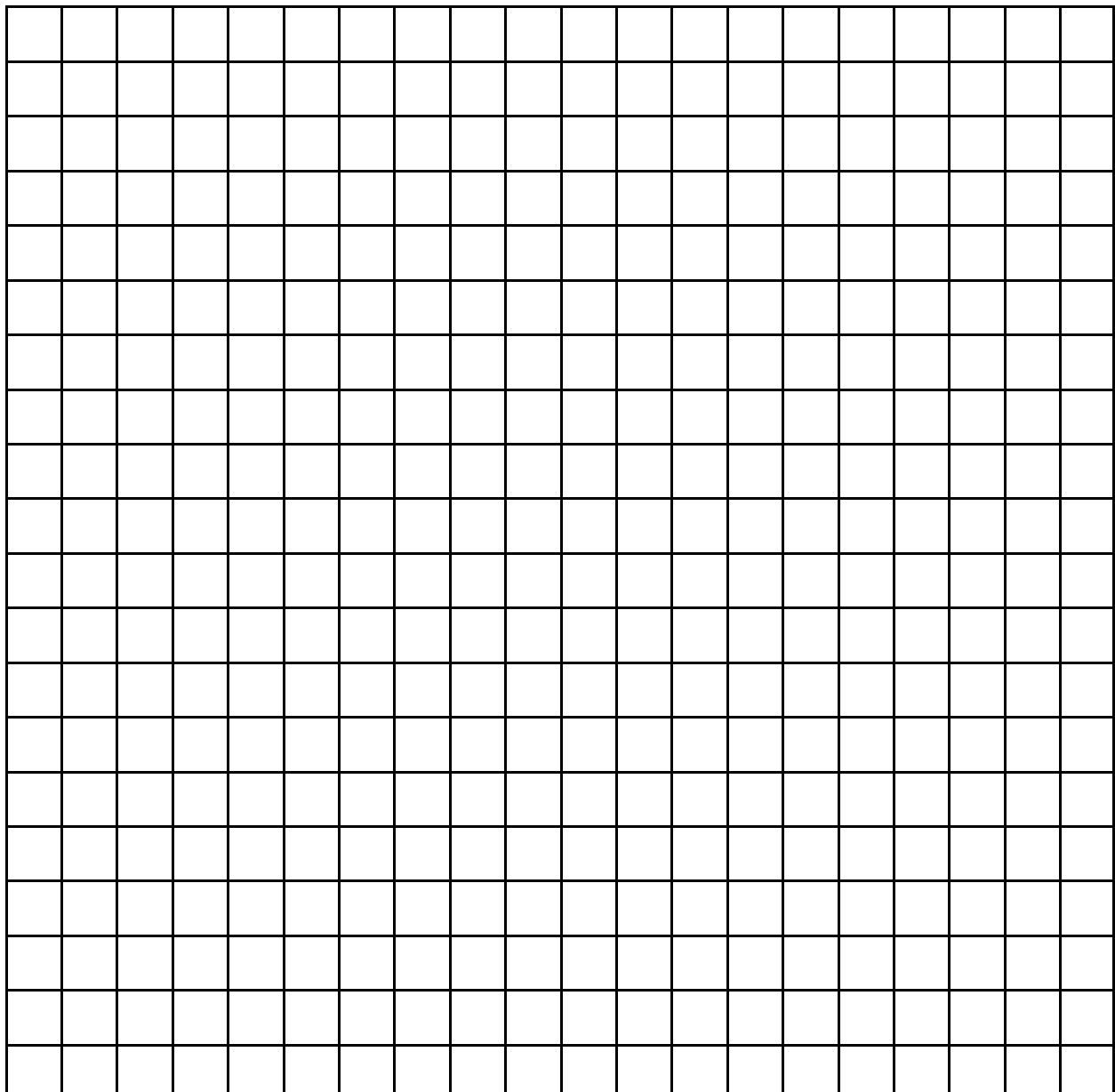
---

---

**ART 2: Constant force, vary mass, measure acceleration**

| <b>Trial</b> | <b>Applied Force(N)</b> | <b>Mass (kg)</b> | <b>Net Force (N)</b> | <b>Velocity-time Information</b> | <b>Acceleration (m/s<sup>2</sup>)</b> |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7            | 40.0                    | 1.0              |                      |                                  |                                       |
| 8            | 40.0                    | 3.0              |                      |                                  |                                       |
| 9            | 40.0                    | 4.0              |                      |                                  |                                       |
| 10           | 40.0                    | 5.0              |                      |                                  |                                       |

Plot a graph of the results. Even though acceleration was the dependent variable place it on the horizontal axis.



Describe, in general terms the relation. Go something like this: As the mass (increases/decreases/whatever) the acceleration (increases/decreases/whatever)

---

---

---

State whether or not the data suggest that acceleration is inversely proportional to the mass.

---

---

---

**DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:**

1. What affect does a doubling of the net force have upon the acceleration of the object? Be quantitative. (Don't just say it decreases or increases; indicate the factor by which acceleration decreases or increases.)

---

---

---

---

2. Identify a set of two trials that support your answer for question 1:

---

---

3. What affect does a tripling of the net force have upon the acceleration of the object? Be quantitative.

---

---

---

---

4. Identify a set of two trials that support your answer for question 3:

---

---

5. What affect does a doubling of the mass have upon the acceleration of the object? Be quantitative.

---

---

---

---

6. Identify a set of two trials that support your answer in question 5:

---

---

7. What affect does a quadrupling of the mass have upon the acceleration of the of the object? Be quantitative.

---

---

---

---

8. Identify a set of two trials that support your answer in question 7:

---

---

9. Lab partners Vera and Bill Confuzzens attempted to use Trials 5 and 8 to show the affect that a doubling of force has upon the acceleration. Explain why these two trials cannot be used to show the affect of force upon acceleration.

---

---

---

---

**CONCLUSION:**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---