## Physics 02-04 Spring Constants Lab

Adapted from Take-Home Physics by Michael Horton **Objectives** 

• Find the relationship between stretching and force.

## Materials

- Spring (or Rubber Band)
- Paper clip
- Ruler
- 250 g slotted mass set
- Device capable of doing regressions (Vernier Graphical App or graphing calculator)

## Procedure

- 1. Hang the spring and attach the mass hanger to the other end of the spring.
- 2. Measure the spring's length.
- 3. Hang a 20 g mass on the hanger and measure the spring's length.
- 4. Finish filling out the table. (Remember W = mg.)
- 5. Create a graph to find the relationship between the weight and length. Put the length on the *x*-axis and the weight on the *y*-axis.
- 6. The points should be an approximate straight line. Use a device to find the equation of the best-fitting line. Since length is on the *x*-axis and weight (force) is on the *y*-axis, use *x* for the *x*-variable and *F* for the *y*-variable.
- 7. Since the graph is a straight line, the slope is constant. What are the units of the slope? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. The slope is called the spring constant and is a measure of the stiffness of a spring. What is the spring constant of your spring? \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Use your best-fitting line equation to find the length the spring would be with 200 g. \_\_\_\_\_

Mass (kg)	Weight (N)	Length (m)
0.050 kg		
0.070 kg		
0.090 kg		
0.110 kg		
0.130 kg		
0.150 kg		