**Investigating Ohm’s law for a fixed resistor**

It is the expected shape; all the values are expected, as well as the intercept.

**Investigating Ohm’s law for a light bulb**

The new method does not obey Ohm’s law.

There seems to be no particular range that the law applies;

The gradient keeps decreasing, i.e. I/V decreases, so that R increases (because R=V/I). That is expected because as temperature rises, the resistance of the bulb also increases.

The result won’t be better even if we did more trials. Because the resistance of the bulb always changes when temperature changes, which changes when the current changes.