Spring Force Activity

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1 Setup

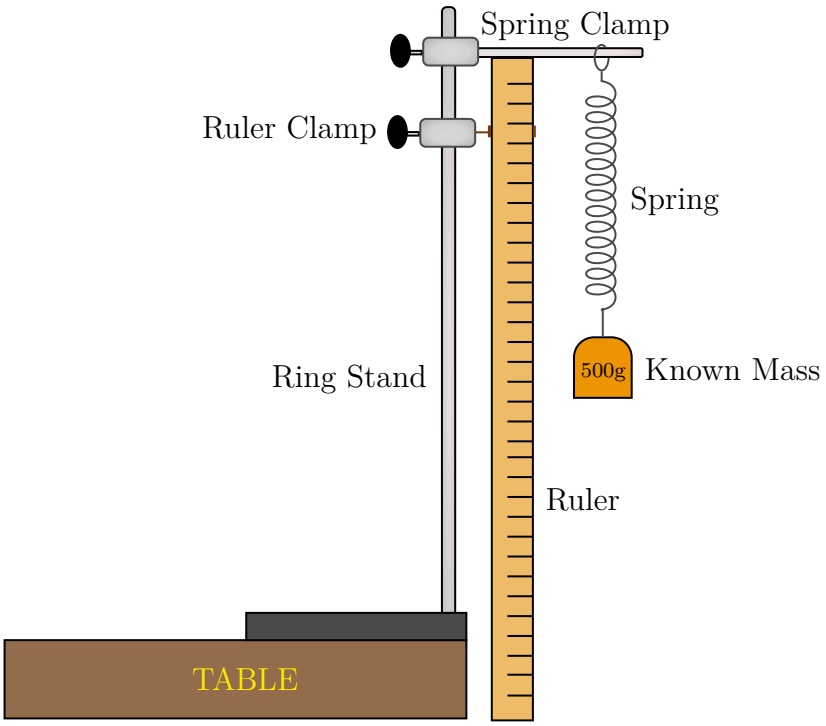


Figure 1: Setup Diagram

2 Observations

Table 1: Force and Displacement Data for Two Springs

Mass (kg)	**Force (N)**	**Spring A Displacement (cm)**	**Spring B Displacement (cm)**
0.20	1.96	2.20	0.270
0.40	3.92	10.3	0.450
0.60	5.67	19.1	0.920
0.80	7.85	28.1	1.43
1.0	9.81	37.6	1.91
1.2	11.8	45.1	2.40

3 Analysis

Figure 2: Force Vs. Displacement for Spring A

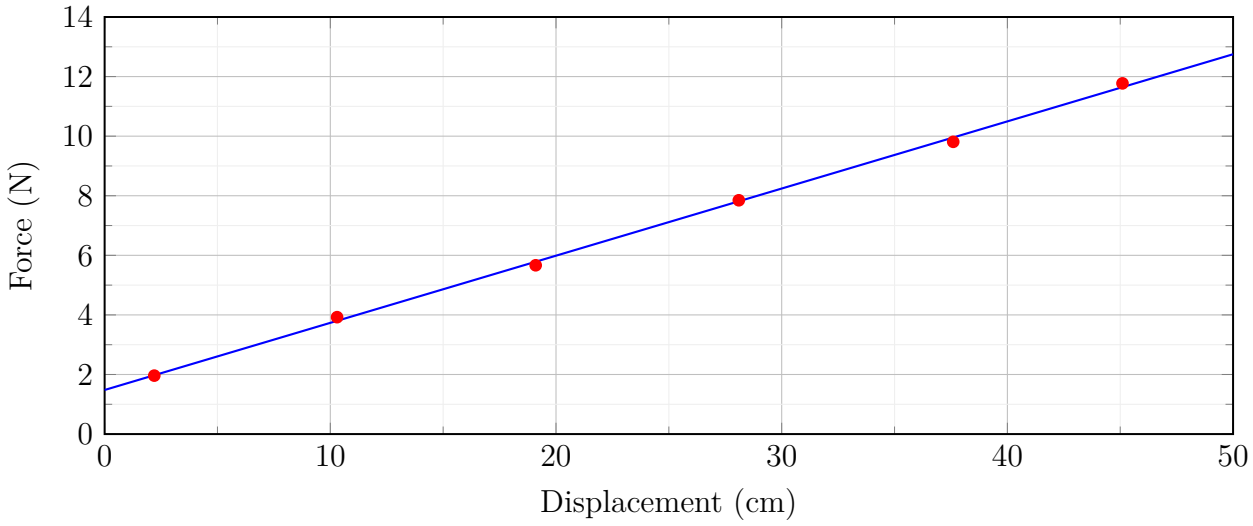
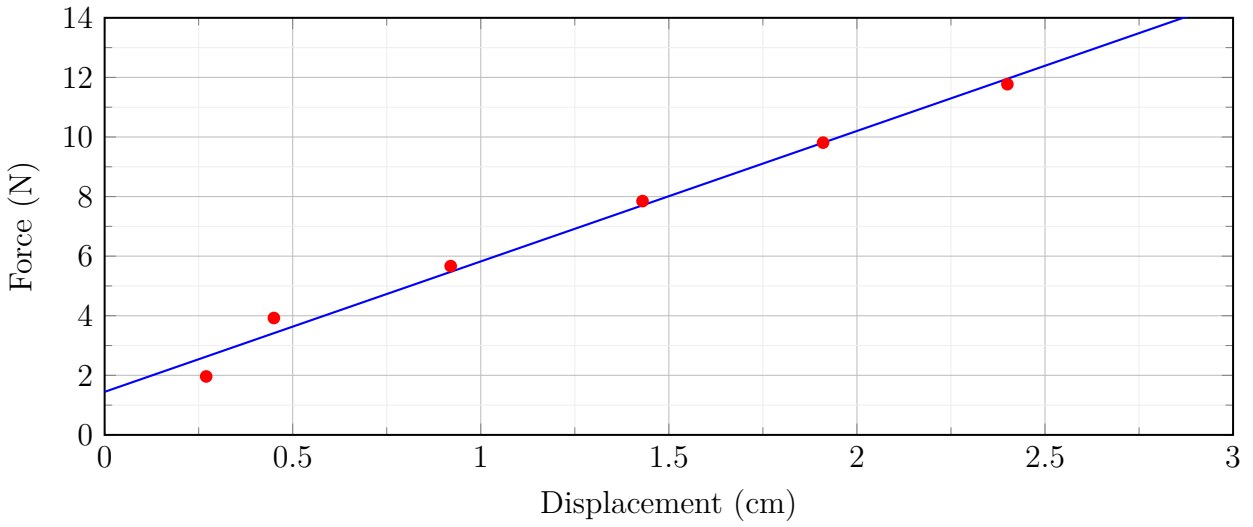


Figure 3: Force Vs. Displacement for Spring B



1. **Calculating Slope of Each Graph:**

   (a) Spring A

   The trendline's equation for Spring A is: $\boldsymbol{y = 0.225x + 1.48}$

   $\therefore$ The slope of the trendline is 0.225.

   (b) Spring B

   The trendline's equation for Spring B is: $\boldsymbol{y = 4.38x + 1.44}$

   $\therefore$ The slope of the trendline is 4.38.

2. **Relationship Between Force and Displacement:**

   There is a linear relationship between force and displacement, where force is directly proportional to displacement ($\vec{F} \propto \vec{\Delta} d$).

3. **Physical Quantity the Slope Represents:**

   The physical quantity the slope represents is the spring constant, which determines the stiffness of the spring. The two springs have different values because each spring has a different spring constant, where a higher slope value represents a stiffer spring. This holds true because Spring B has a larger slope than Spring A, meaning it is more stiff, evident through Spring B's smaller displacement values than Spring A.

4. **Equation of Line from Proportionality Statement:**

   Let k represent the slope of the line.

   $\vec{F} = k\vec{\Delta} d$

5. **Properties of an "Ideal Spring":**

   The properties of an ideal spring are that it is frictionless, massless, and linear. The force exerted by the spring is proportional to the displacement of the spring from its relaxed position.