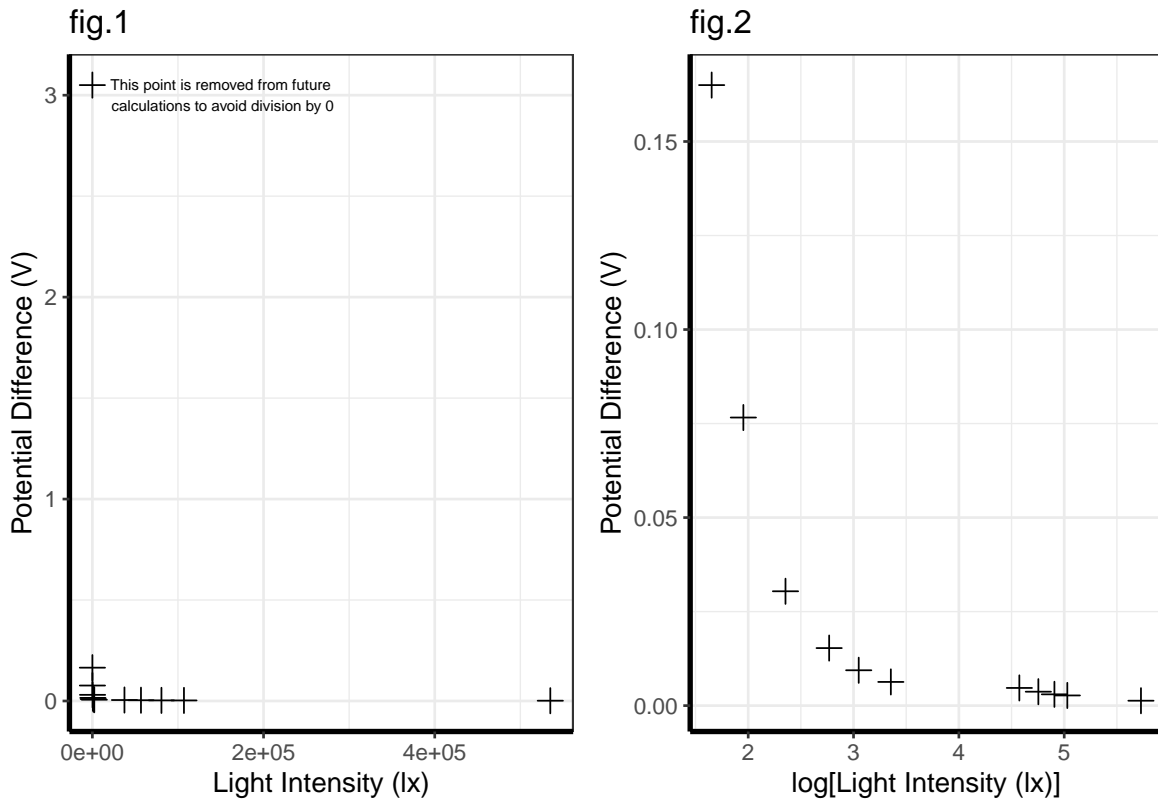


PAG 4.3 Analysis

February 25, 2023

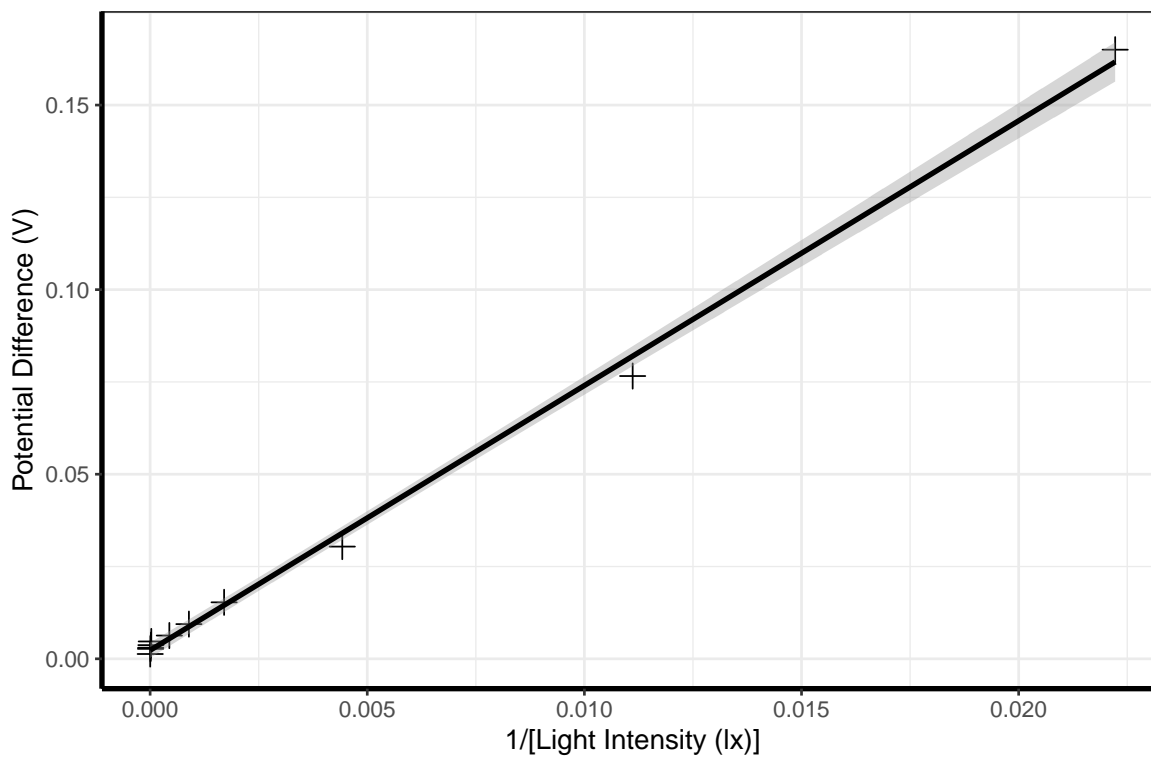
We collected data with a very large range, with the values of luminosity spanning from 0 - 5.35×10^5 lx and values of voltage spanning 1.30×10^{-3} - 3.05 V. This made the initial graph, as shown in fig.1, quite unclear as all of the data was very squashed up against the axis. Therefore determining the correct relationship to base the regression line from was challenging initially.

However plotting the luminosity on a log scale as shown in fig.2, makes an inversely proportional relationship immediately apparent, as is expected from what we know about how a LDR works.



Therefore to confirm this hypothesis I plotted $1/\text{luminosity}$ against the voltage as shown below in fig.3, this clearly shows a directly proportional relationship. The R^2 value of this model is extremely high, being equal to 0.997, therefore showing that this model fits the data very well, and hence implying that the voltage is inversely proportional to luminosity.

fig.3 $R^2 = 0.99722$ Intercept = 0.0022999 Slope = 7.1724



I then went on to transform the regression line on fig.3 onto the graph from fig.1, the result of this is shown below in fig.4, clearly showing the curve that would be expected from a reciprocal relationship.

fig.4

