

# Determining the relationship between masses in equilibrium and the angle of a frictionless plane

Noah Alexiou

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# Contents

|          |                                |          |
|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Introduction</b>            | <b>2</b> |
| 1.1      | Research Question . . . . .    | 2        |
| 1.2      | Rationale . . . . .            | 2        |
| 1.3      | Methodology . . . . .          | 2        |
| 1.3.1    | Modifications . . . . .        | 2        |
| 1.3.2    | Materials . . . . .            | 3        |
| 1.3.3    | Method . . . . .               | 3        |
| 1.3.4    | Risk Assessment . . . . .      | 3        |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Results and Evaluation</b>  | <b>4</b> |
| 2.1      | Results . . . . .              | 4        |
| 2.1.1    | Raw Data . . . . .             | 4        |
| 2.1.2    | Sample Calculations . . . . .  | 4        |
| 2.1.3    | Plotting . . . . .             | 5        |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Discussion</b>              | <b>5</b> |
| 3.1      | Analysis of evidence . . . . . | 5        |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Evaluation</b>              | <b>5</b> |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Conclusion</b>              | <b>5</b> |
|          | <b>References</b>              | <b>6</b> |

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Research Question

When the mass of an on a frictionless plane is altered, and the mass of a hanging object adjusted so equilibrium is achieved, can this be used to measure the angle of the plane? What is the accuracy and uncertainty of this method in comparison to conventional measuring techniques.

## 1.2 Rationale

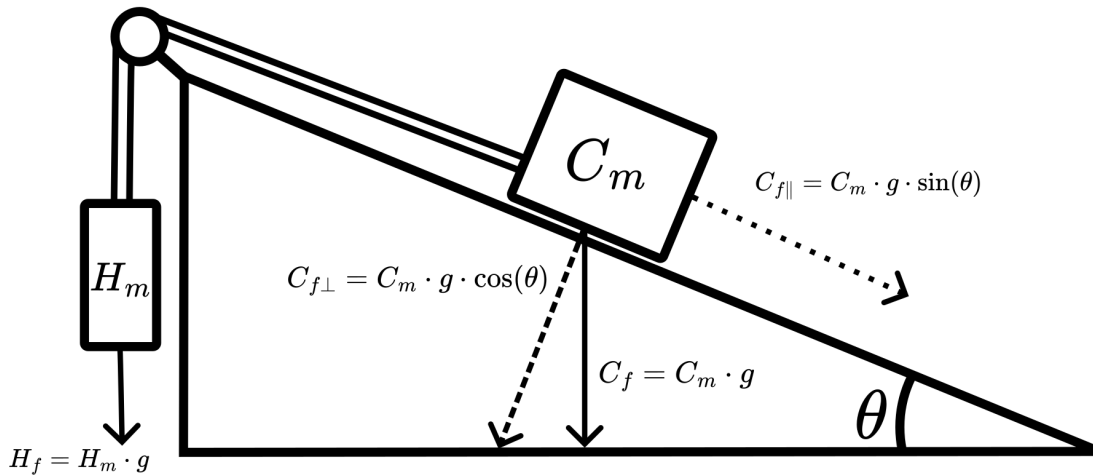
The original experiment was conducted to determine the relationship between the mass of a carriage ( $C_m$ ) and a hanging mass ( $H_m$ ) when a frictionless plane was inclined at different angles. The results confirmed the theoretical relationship  $H_m = C_m \sin(\theta)$ .

It was noticed during the experiment that the angle measurement device, an ‘angle gun’, had a large uncertainty ( $\pm 0.5$ deg) compared to the scale used to measure masses ( $\pm 0.005$ ). It was questioned whether the relationship between the masses in equilibrium could be used to determine the angle of the plane with improved accuracy and reduced uncertainty.

Considering Newtons first law, under equilibrium the net force is 0 (Britannica, 2023). If we consider the relationship between  $H_m$  and  $C_m$  as a linear, then we can find  $\theta$  in terms of its gradient.

$$\begin{aligned} H_m &= C_m \cdot \sin(\theta) \\ \frac{H_m}{C_m} &= \frac{1}{\text{gradient}} = \sin(\theta) \\ \therefore \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{H_m}{C_m} \right) &= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\text{gradient}} \right) = \theta \end{aligned}$$

Since we now have the angle in terms of the gradient, we can use it to find the uncertainty in the angle. This implies the uncertainty in the gradient, found using the maximum and minimum slope, is equivalent to uncertainty in the angle.



## 1.3 Methodology

### 1.3.1 Modifications

The following modifications to the method were implemented

- The plane was kept at a constant angle throughout the entire duration of the experiment. This was done to isolate it from the independent and dependent variables and ensure that the results of all trials would point to the same relationship between them and the angle.
- The independent variable became the hanging mass ( $H_m$ ). This was done to reduce uncertainty in its force via removing factors such as unaccounted for friction and unnecessary trigonometric calculations. This places as much of the uncertainty as possible on the dependent variable, therefore allowing uncertainty to be quantified more accurately.
- The dependent variable became the carriage mass ( $C_m$ ) as the large area inside each carriage allowed for fine adjustment of its mass via the addition of brass weights. Multiple carriages could be connected to allow for a greater range of weight's to be added which enhanced this.

### 1.3.2 Materials

- Angle gun
- Frictionless plane
- Brass weights
- Blue tack
- Scale
- Carriage

### 1.3.3 Method

1. Set up slope at a constant angle. It will remain at this angle for the entire duration of the experiment.
2. Set the hanging mass ( $H_m$ ) to its minimum value initially.
3. Alter the mass of the carriage ( $C_m$ ) until equilibrium with the  $H_m$  is achieved. i.e) The carriage remains stationary.
4. Measure and record masses.
5. Repeat for 3 trials with current  $H_m$  value.
6. Increase  $H_m$  by 50 grams.
7. Repeat for each  $H_m$  value.

### 1.3.4 Risk Assessment

#### Frictionless plane

- Mishandling of heavy masses on the frictionless plane could result in them sliding down the slope at high speed. This could damage equipment or cause injury. The slope will be turned off not required, and one person will always be supporting the carriage whenever possible to prevent this.
- Using too low fan speed on the frictionless plane may not create enough of an air pocket to support heavy weights. This could cause rubbing between the surfaces which could damage both the plane and carriage. The plane will be set to the highest possible speed throughout the experiment to negate the possibility of this occurring.

#### Masses

- Heavy masses or items containing many brass weights may cause injury if dropped or mishandled. participants will wear enclosed footwear to negate injury if this occurs.

## 2 Results and Evaluation

### 2.1 Results

#### 2.1.1 Raw Data

| Carriage mass |         |         |             |         | Hanging mass |         |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1             | 2       | 3       | Uncertainty | Average | 1            | 2       | 3       | Average |
| 138.550       | 139.200 | 138.540 | 0.330       | 138.763 | 50.180       | 50.160  | 50.140  | 50.160  |
| 277.270       | 278.870 | 278.010 | 0.800       | 278.050 | 100.240      | 101.230 | 100.220 | 100.563 |
| 418.050       | 418.480 | 418.500 | 0.225       | 418.343 | 150.160      | 150.390 | 150.270 | 150.273 |
| 554.870       | 555.460 | 554.890 | 0.295       | 555.073 | 200.180      | 200.180 | 200.170 | 200.177 |
| 696.860       | 696.990 | 697.860 | 0.500       | 697.237 | 250.180      | 250.210 | 250.200 | 250.197 |
| 848.190       | 849.060 | 849.060 | 0.435       | 848.770 | 300.300      | 300.200 | 300.240 | 300.247 |

Figure 1: Raw results with additional calculations

#### 2.1.2 Sample Calculations

Absolute uncertainty for  $C_m$  when  $H_m = 50.160$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma(C_m) &= \pm \frac{\max - \min}{2} \\
 &= \pm \frac{139.20 - 138.55}{2} \\
 &= \pm 0.325
 \end{aligned}$$

Average mass of  $C_m$  when  $H_m = 50.16$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{C}_m &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_m}{n} \\
 &= \frac{138.55 + 139.20 + 138.54}{3} \\
 &= 137.76
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2.1.3 Plotting

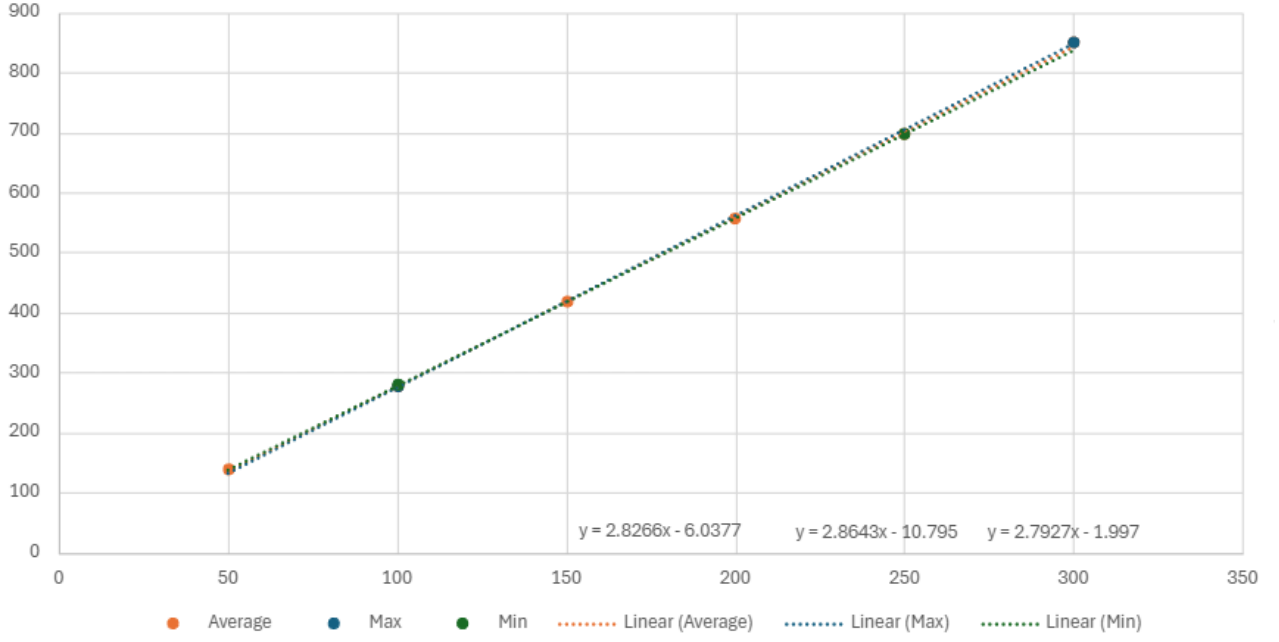


Figure 2: Average  $H_m$  and  $C_m$  values

## 3 Discussion

### 3.1 Analysis of evidence

Figure 2 depicts a clear linear relationship formed by the data plotted. This supports the previously investigated relationship  $H_m = C_m \cdot \sin(\theta)$ . However, clearly this graph represents the rearranged equation  $C_m = H_m \cdot \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)}$ .

The presence of vertical shift implies there is some inaccuracy in the data. In theory the relationship should be directly proportional. Considering  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\text{gradient}}\right) = \theta$ , clearly  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2.8266}\right) = 20.71881007^\circ$ .

Since the value of  $H_m$  was deliberately set, any uncertainty was due to the error in the scale used to measure it. Therefore, its variance across trials is negligible. This is because its average value can be assumed to be error free as it negates the impact of random error.

To find the absolute uncertainty in the gradient, the maximum and minimum slopes were required. By considering the two average carriage masses with the largest uncertainties, say  $m_1, m_2$ , then plotting the line between  $m_1 + \sigma_1$  and  $m_2 - \sigma_2$ , then  $m_1 - \sigma_1$  and  $m_2 + \sigma_2$ , the equations of the maximum and minimum slopes could be solved as the line of best fit.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma(\text{gradient}) &= \pm \frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{2} \\
 \therefore \sigma(\text{gradient}) &= \pm \frac{2.8643 - 2.7927}{2} \\
 &= \pm \frac{0.0716}{2} \\
 &= \pm 0.0358
 \end{aligned}$$

## 4 Evaluation

## 5 Conclusion

## References

Britannica, E. (2023). *Newton's laws of motion*. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/science/Newtons-laws-of-motion>