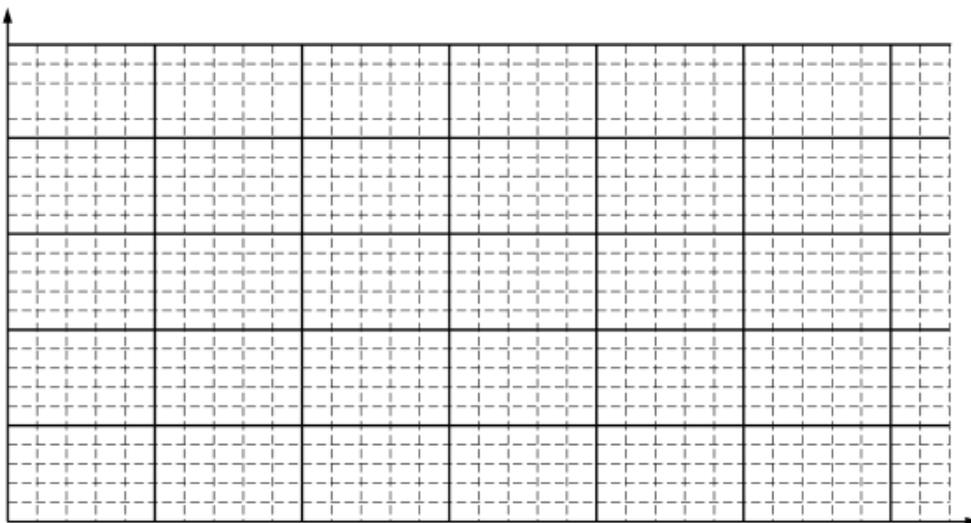


2. The apparatus above is used to study conservation of mechanical energy. A spring of force constant 40 N/m is held horizontal over a horizontal air track, with one end attached to the air track. (You may assume little to no friction on an air track.) A light string is attached to the other end of the spring and connects it to a glider of mass m . The glider is pulled to stretch the spring an amount x from equilibrium and then released. Before reaching the photogate, the glider attains its maximum speed and the string becomes slack. The photogate measures the time t that it takes the small block on top of the glider to pass through. Information about the distance x and the speed v of the glider as it passes through the photogate are given below.

Trial #	Extension of the Spring x (m)	Speed Glider v (m/s)	Extension Squared x^2 (m^2)	Speed Squared v^2 (m^2/s^2)
1	0.30×10^{-1}	0.47	0.09×10^{-2}	0.22
2	0.60×10^{-1}	0.87	0.36×10^{-2}	0.76
3	0.90×10^{-1}	1.3	0.81×10^{-2}	1.7
4	1.2×10^{-1}	1.6	1.4×10^{-2}	2.6
5	1.5×10^{-1}	2.2	2.3×10^{-2}	4.8

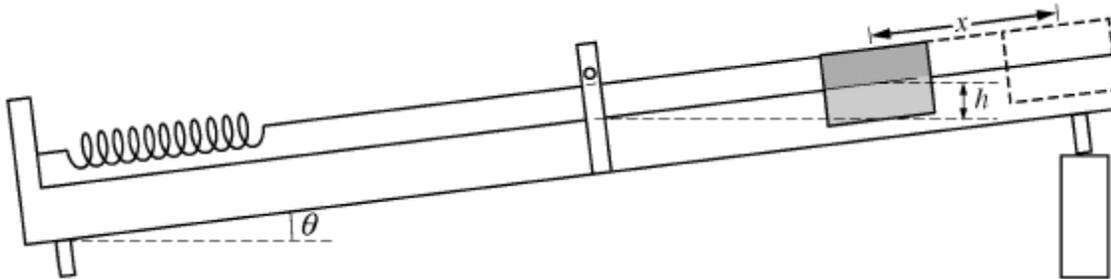
(a) Assuming no energy is lost, write the equation for conservation of mechanical energy that would apply to this situation.

(b) On the grid below, plot v^2 versus x^2 . Label the axes, including units and scale.



- (c) (i) Draw a best-fit straight line through the data.
(ii) Use the best-fit line to obtain the mass m of the glider.

(d) The track is now tilted at an angle θ as shown below. When the spring is unstretched, the center of the glider is a height h above the photogate. The experiment is repeated with a variety of values of x .



(i) Assuming no energy is lost, write the new equation for conservation of mechanical energy that would apply to this situation.

(ii) Will the graph of v^2 versus x^2 for this new experiment be a straight line?

_____Yes _____No

Justify your answer.

