

Science English

Data Analysis
**“Conservation of
mechanical energy”**

English Activity

Today's Words

1. velocity
2. uniform motion
3. free-fall acceleration
4. direction
5. mass
6. unit
7. kinetic energy
8. gravitational
potential energy
9. be proportional to
10. conservation of
mechanical energy

Velocity

速度



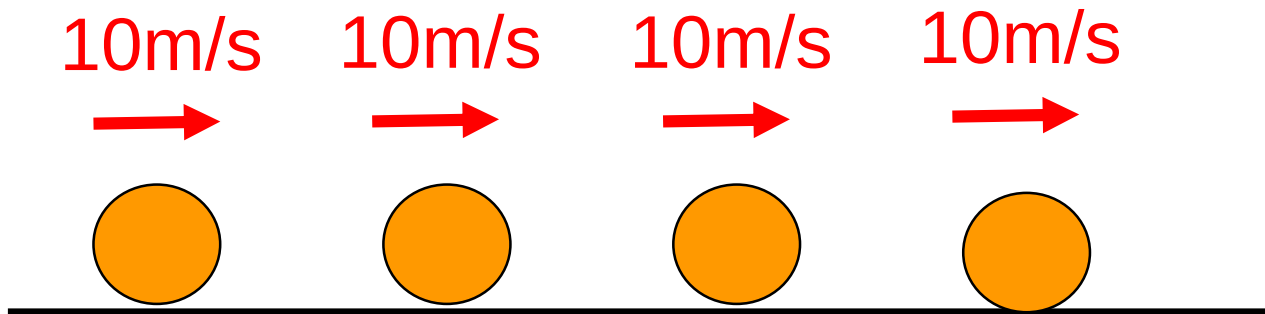
40km/h



the speed of something in a particular direction

Uniform motion

等速直線運動



the motion of an object that travels in a straight line at a constant velocity

Free-fall acceleration

Gravitational acceleration



重力加速度

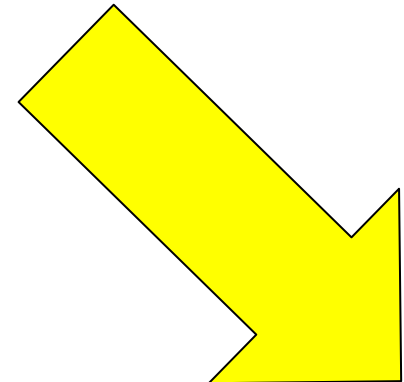
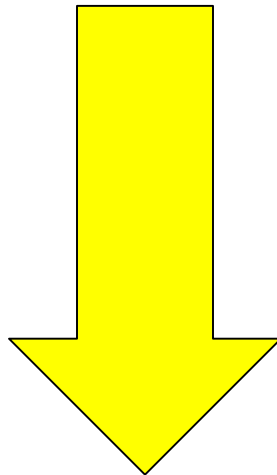
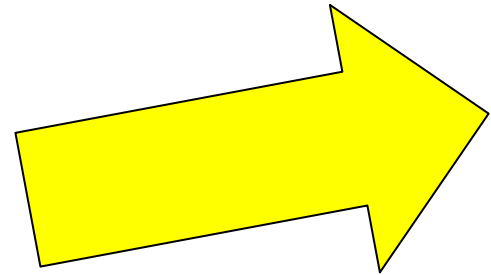
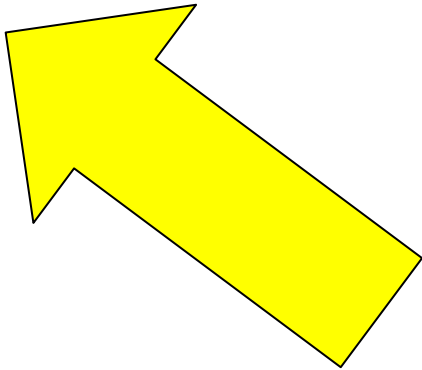


$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

the acceleration due to gravity

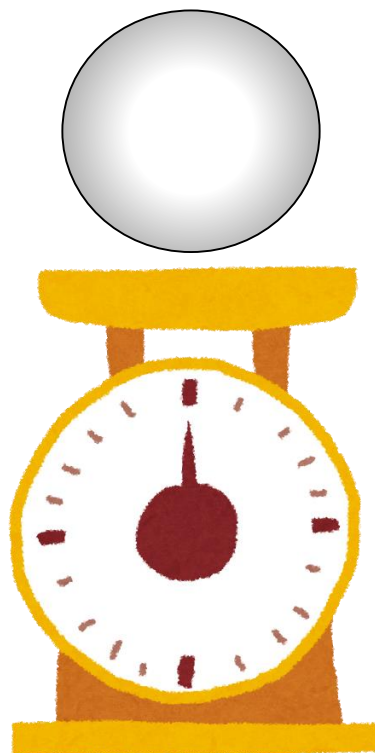
Direction

方向



Mass

質量



Unit

単位

重力加
速度(m/s²)

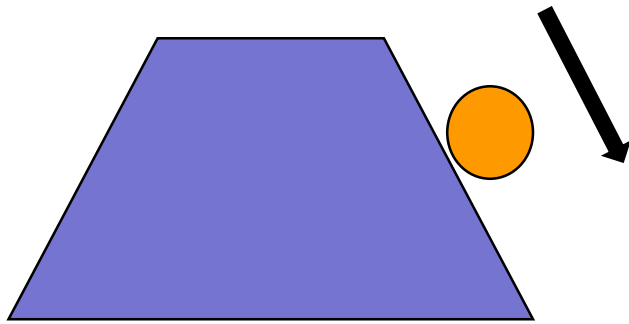
質量
(kg)

速度
(m/s)

高さ
(m)

Kinetic energy

運動エネルギー

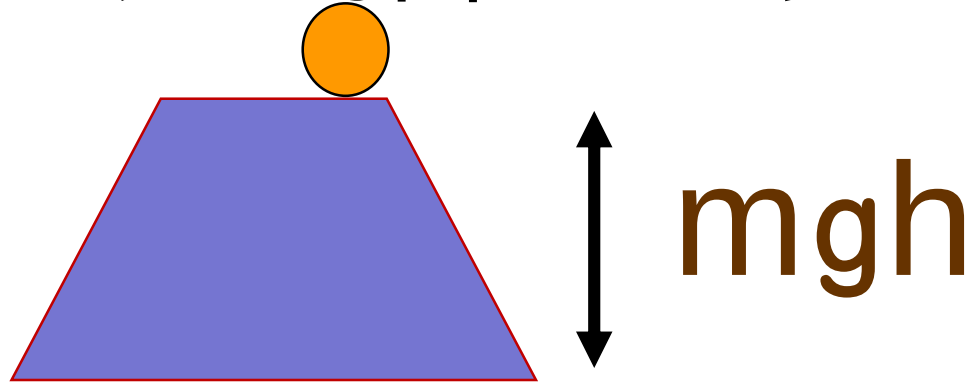


$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

the energy an object has because it is in motion

Gravitational potential energy

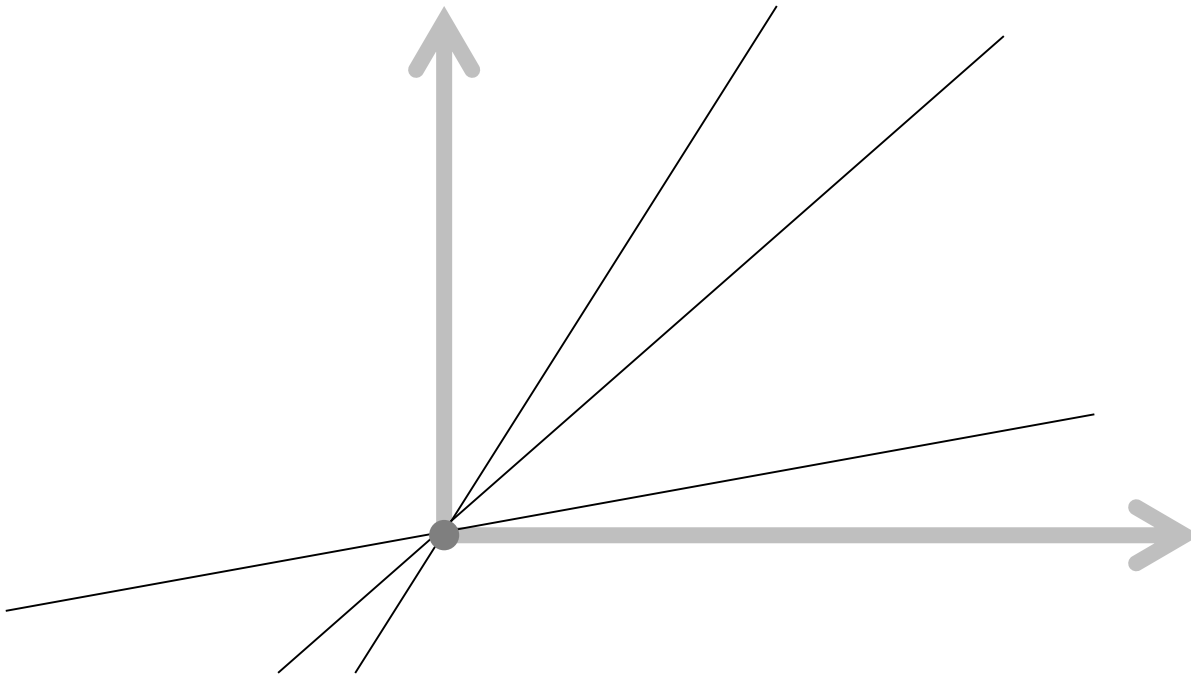
重力による位置エネルギー



the energy stored in an object because of its position

be proportional to

比例する



Conservation of mechanical energy

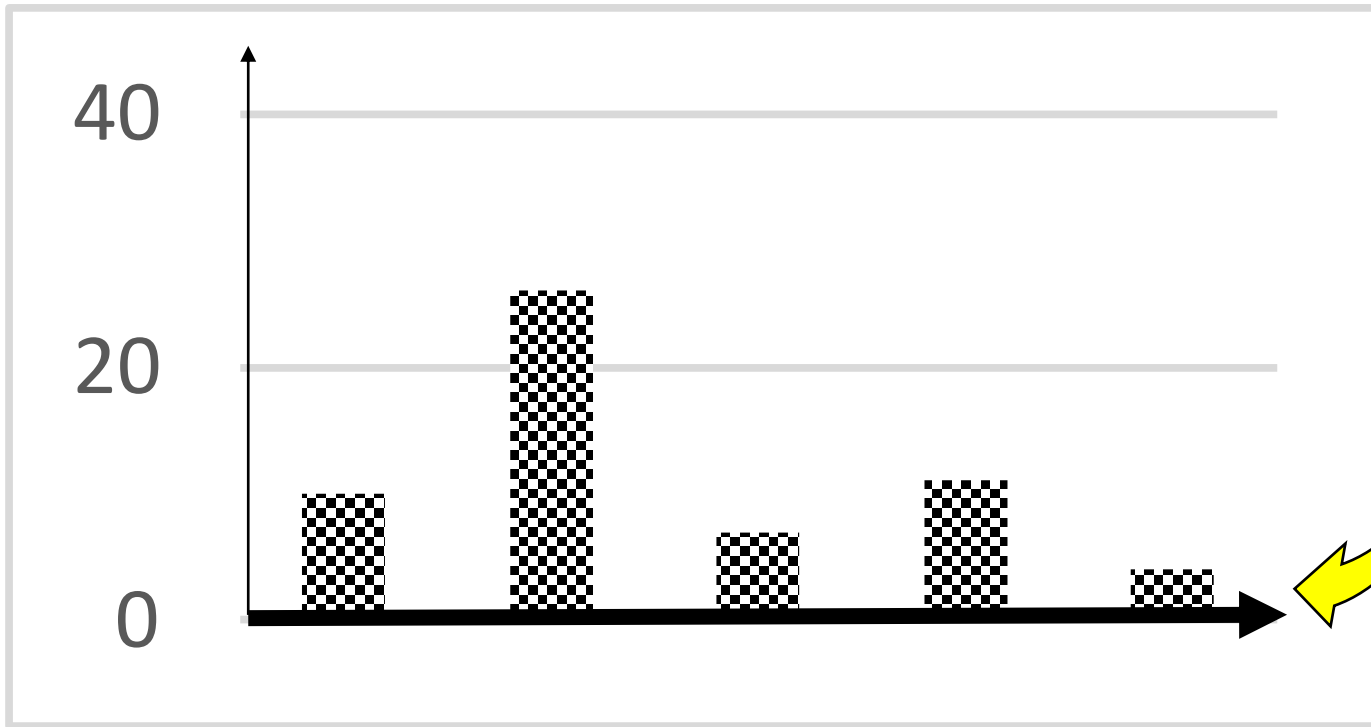
力学的エネルギー保存の法則

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2_{initial} + mgh_{initial} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2_{final} + mgh_{final}$$

the total mechanical energy in a system
remains constant

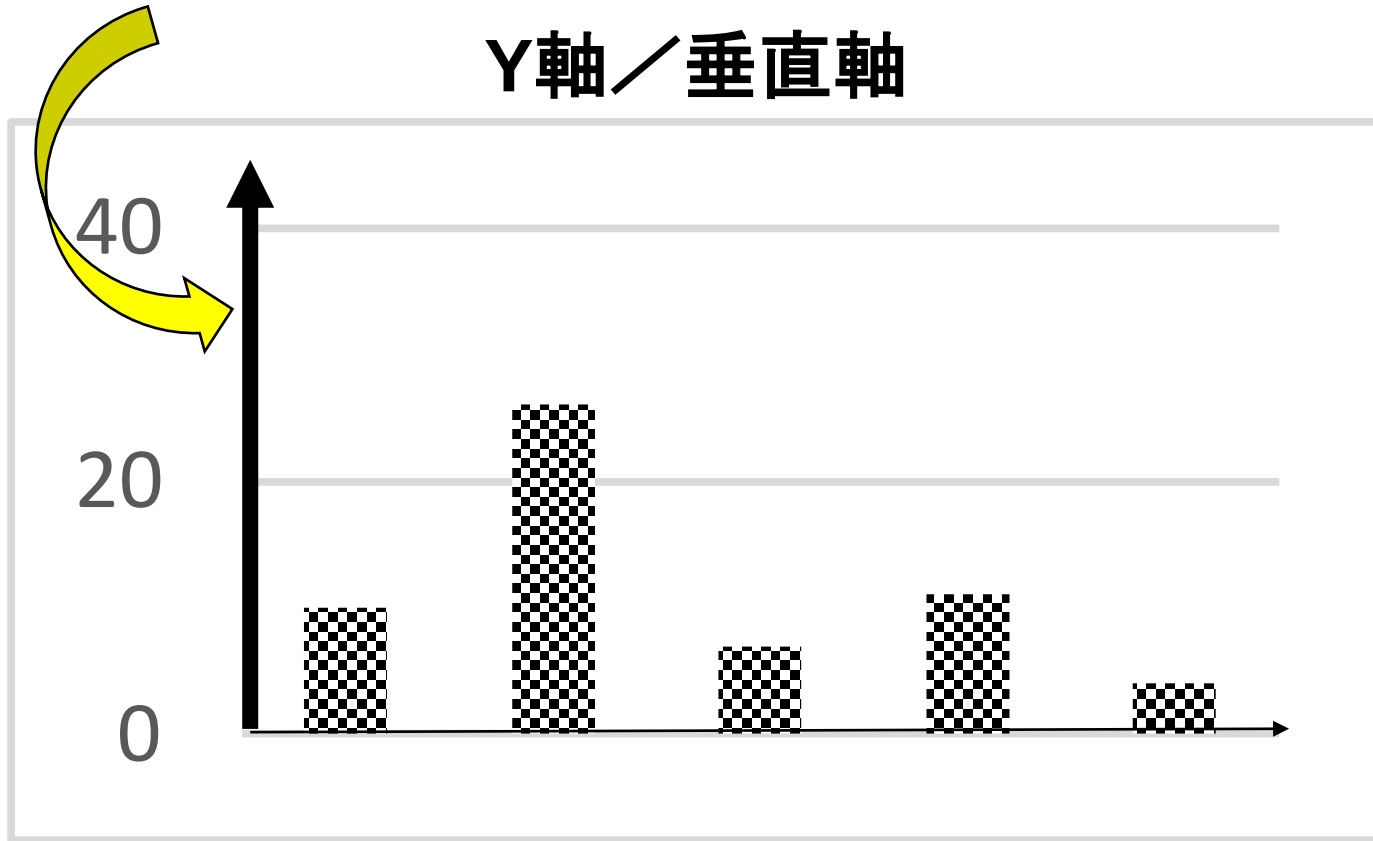
Horizontal axis

X軸／水平軸



Vertical axis

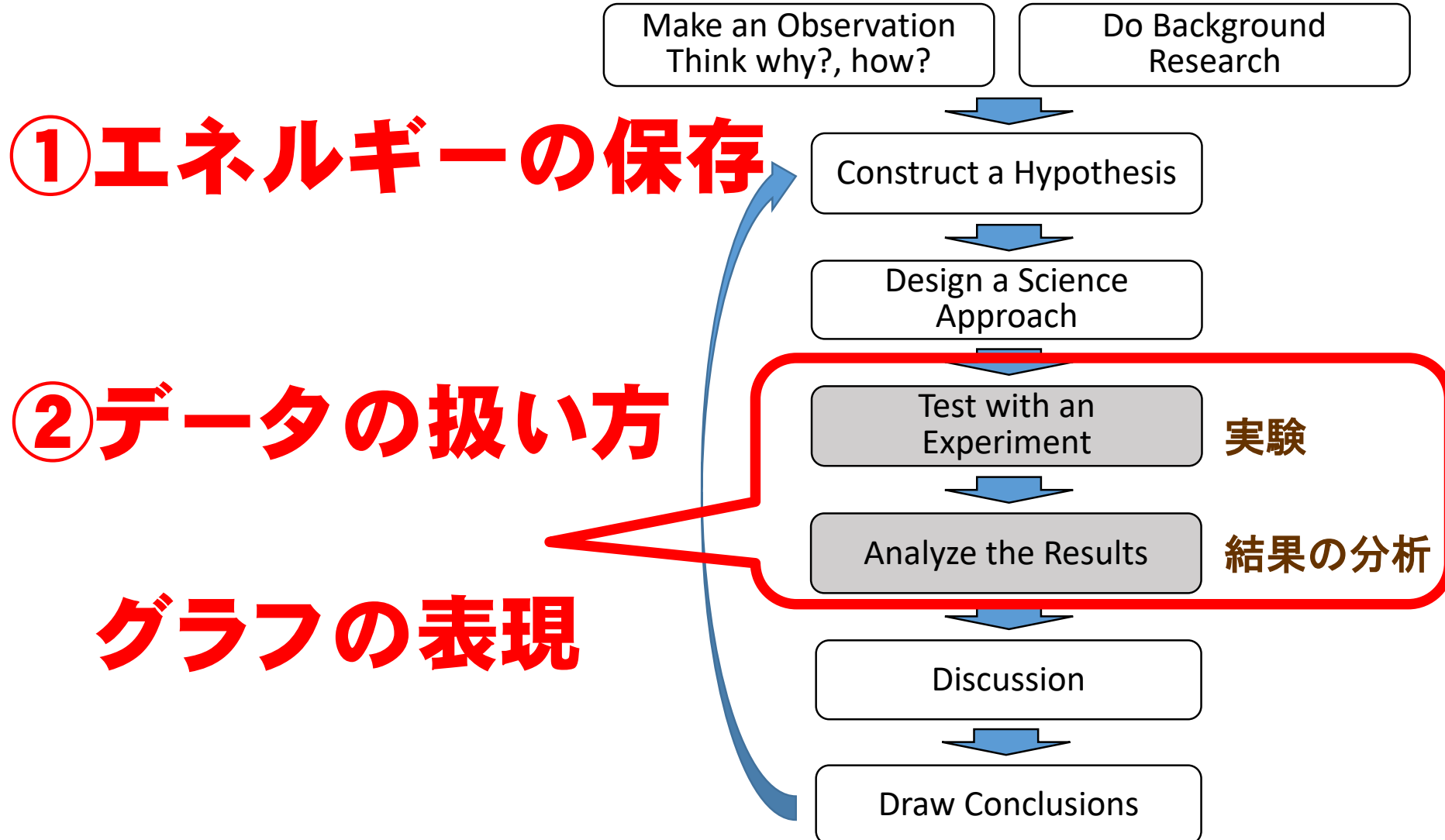
Y軸／垂直軸



Science Experiment

今日のポイント

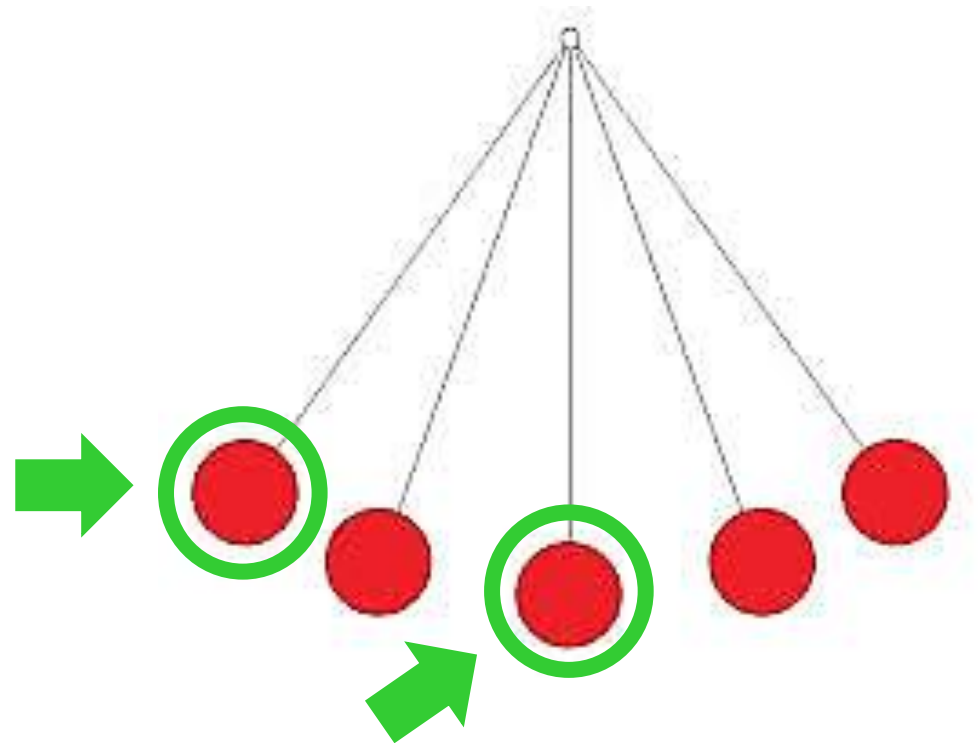
Scientific Approach



調べる

関係

Let's try to investigate the relationship
between **kinetic energy** and **gravitational**
potential energy by using a pendulum.



Mechanical
energy

=

Kinetic
energy

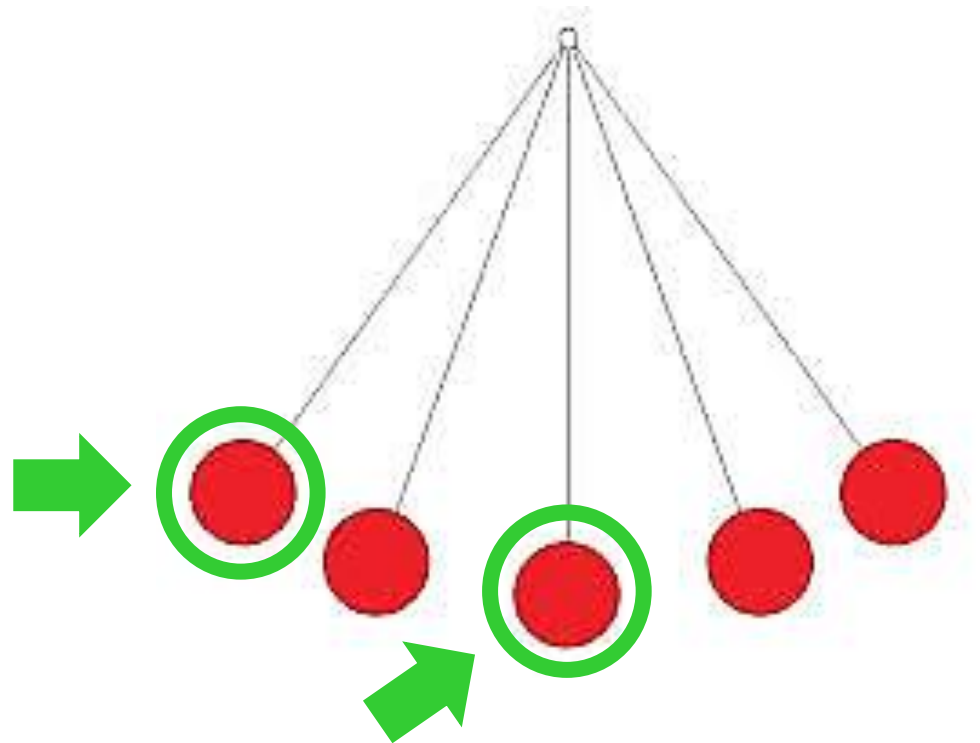
+

Gravitational
potential
energy

力学的エネルギー

運動エネルギー

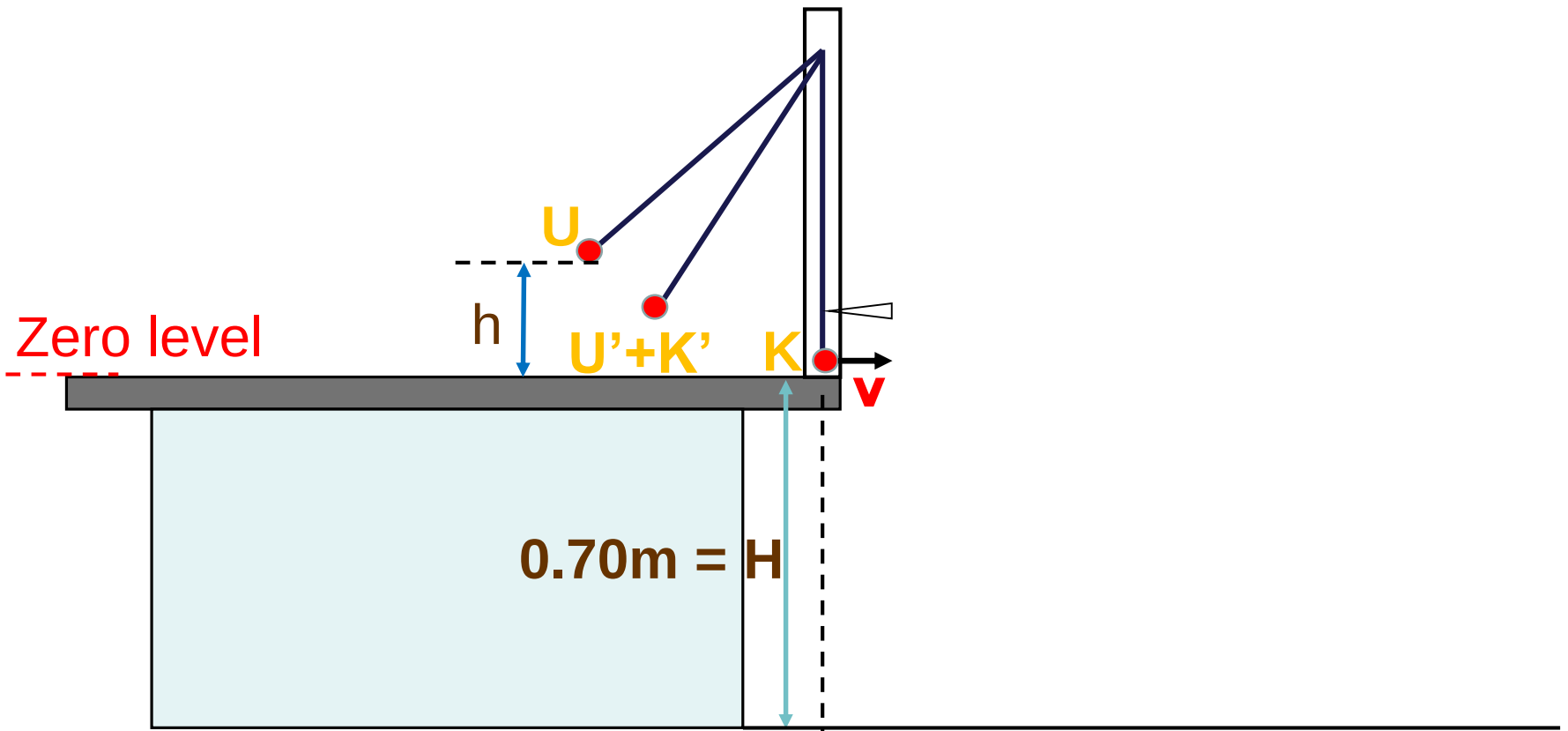
重力による
位置エネルギー



TA's Questions & Answers

Page.1 E&A1 Q1~6

Kinetic energy(K) & Gravitational potential energy(U)



Kinetic energy(K) & Gravitational potential energy(U)

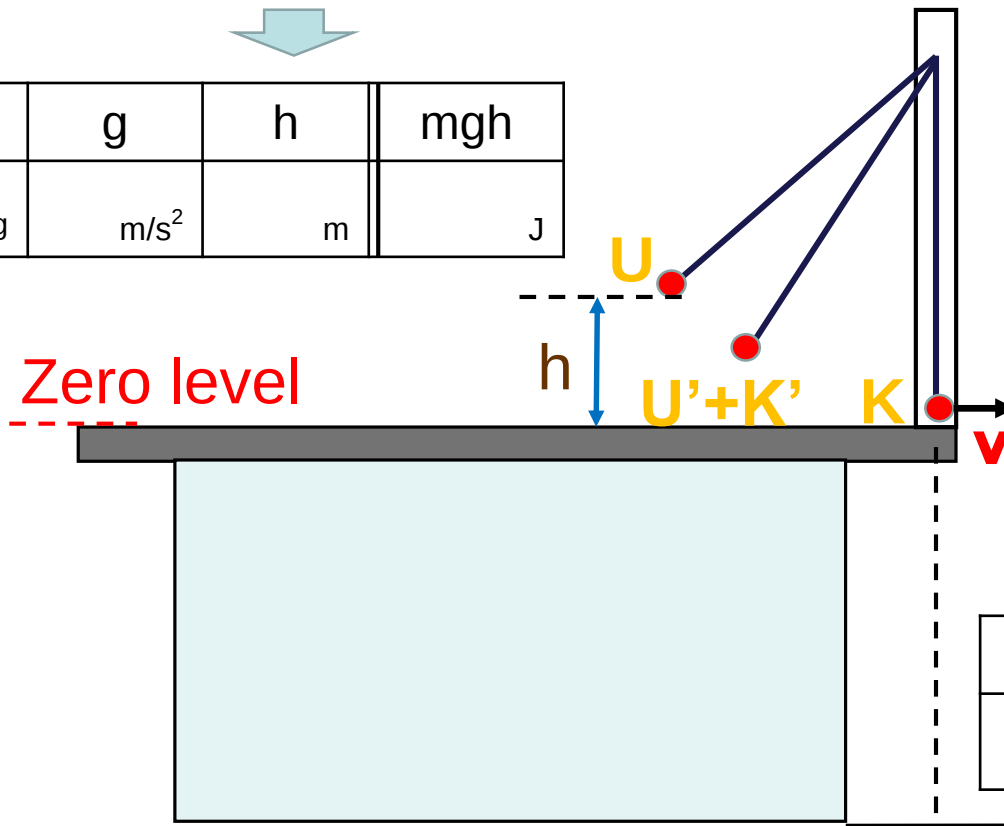
Potential energy

$$mgh$$



m	g	h	mgh
kg	m/s ²	m	J

Zero level



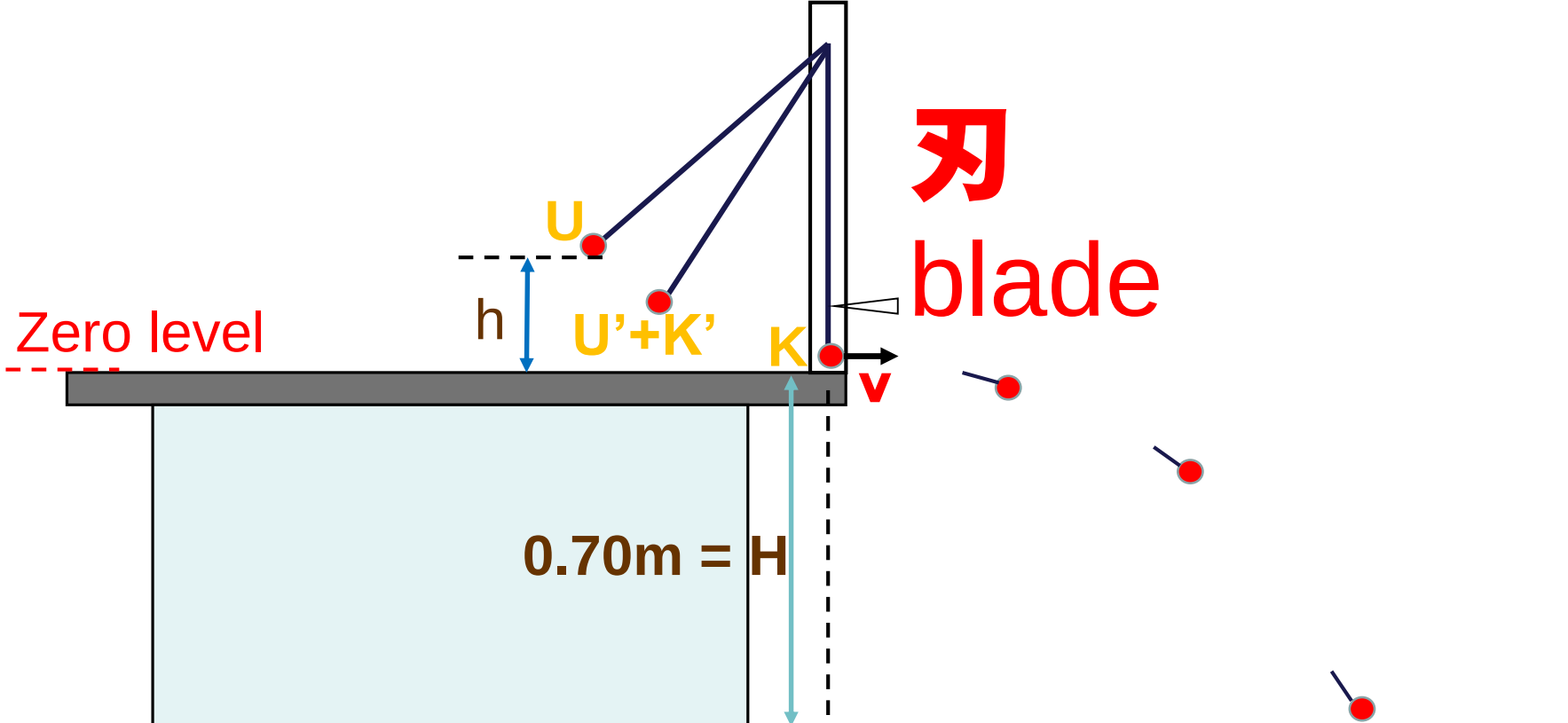
Kinetic energy

$$\frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

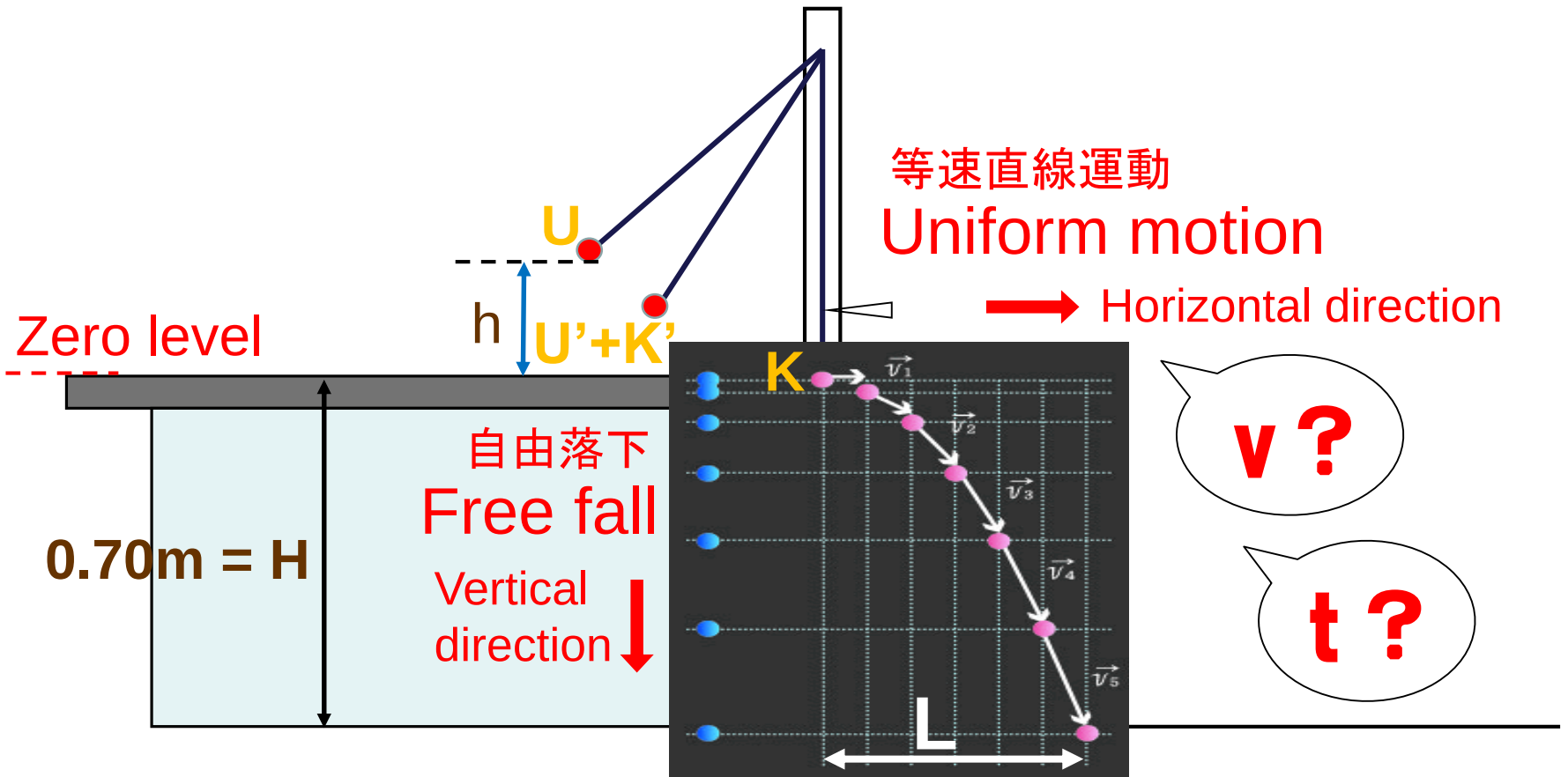


m	v	$\frac{1}{2} mv^2$
kg	? m/s	J

Kinetic energy(K) & Gravitational potential energy(U)



Kinetic energy(K) & Gravitational potential energy(U)



Equation of free fall

$$H = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

【TA's Questions & Answers】

Page.2 E&A2 1~3

$a + b = c$	$\Rightarrow$	a plus b is (is equal to, equals to) c.
$a - b = c$	$\Rightarrow$	a minus b is c.
$a \times b = c$	$\Rightarrow$	a times b is b.
$\frac{a}{b} = c$	$\Rightarrow$	a divided by b is c. or a over b is c.
$\frac{2}{15}$	$\Rightarrow$	two fifteenths or two over fifteen
a^2	$\Rightarrow$	a squared or a to the power of two
a^3	$\Rightarrow$	a cubed or a to the power of three
$\sqrt{a}$	$\Rightarrow$	the square root of a
$\sqrt[3]{a}$	$\Rightarrow$	the cube root of a
$a \geq b$	$\Rightarrow$	a is greater than or equal to b
$a < b$	$\Rightarrow$	a is less than b

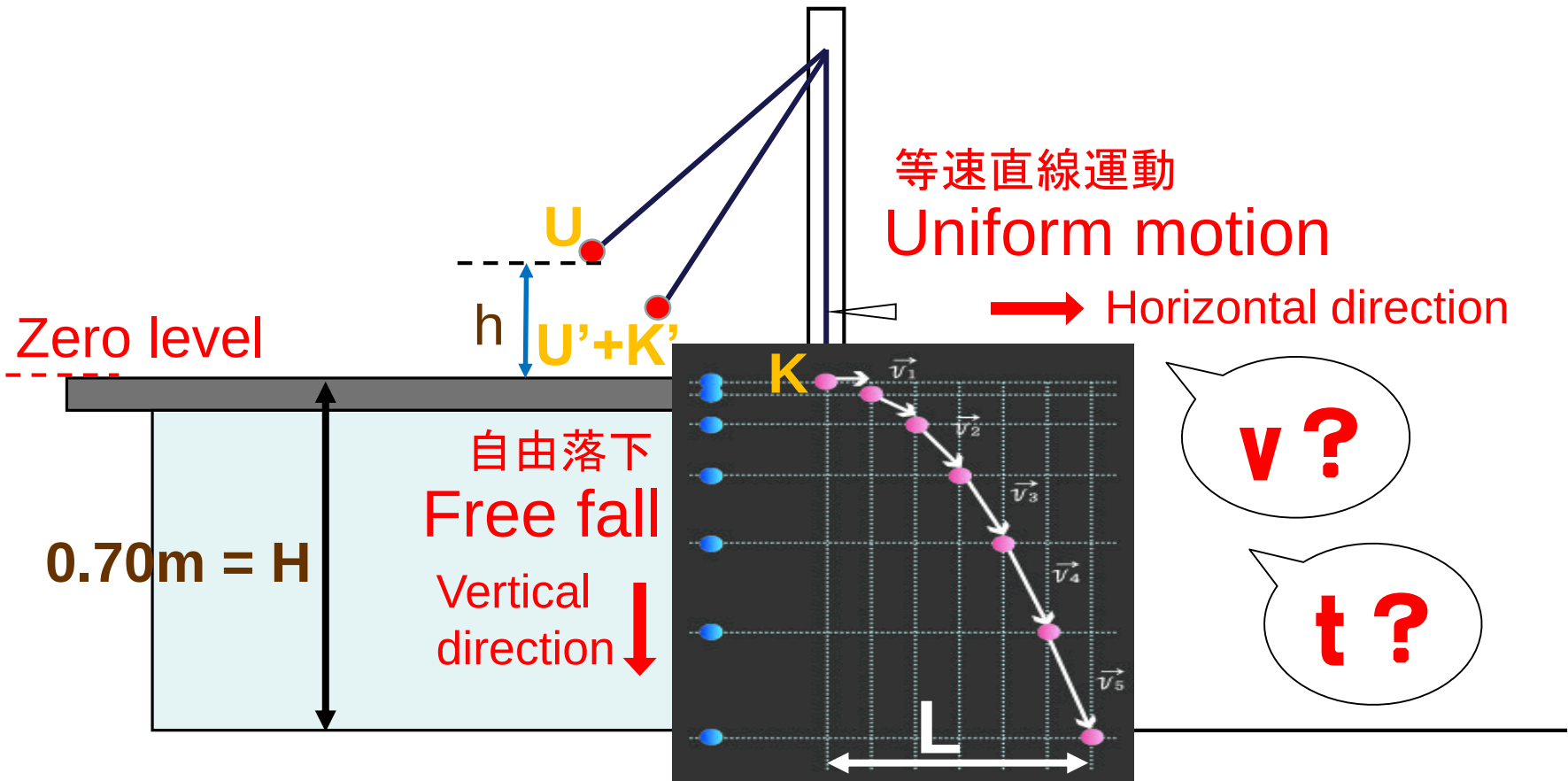
式 : expression

代入する : substitute

方程式を解く : solve

x と y の関数 : a function of x and y

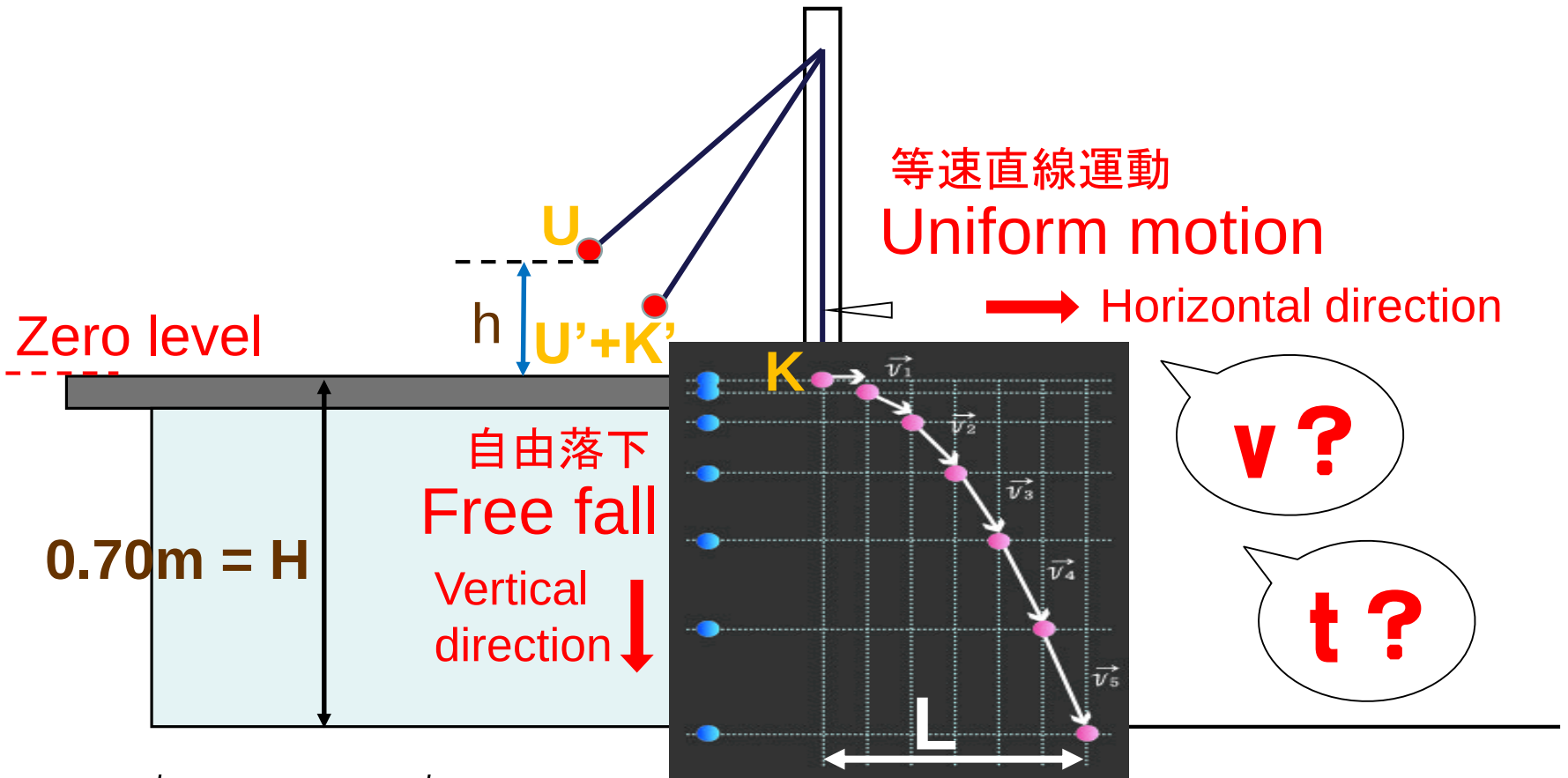
Kinetic energy(K) & Gravitational potential energy(U)



Equation of free fall

$$H = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \quad t = \sqrt{2H/g} = \sqrt{2 \times 0.70 / 9.8} = 0.378 \text{ [s]}$$

Kinetic energy(K) & Gravitational potential energy(U)



$$t = \sqrt{2H/g} = \sqrt{2 \times 0.70 / 9.8} = 0.378 \text{ [s]}$$

$$V = L/t = L/0.378 \text{ [m/s]}$$

Experiment with TA

Results

Group 1~2, 5~6

Big ball

Group 3~4, 7~8

Small ball

	m[kg]	h[m]	U[J]	L[m]	V[m/s]	v^2	K[J]
			mgh		$\frac{L}{0.378}$		$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$
Group 1	大	0.20					
Group 2	大	0.20					
Group 3	小	0.20					
Group 4	小	0.20					
Group 5	大	0.15					
Group 6	大	0.15					
Group 7	小	0.15					
Group 8	小	0.15					

Exercise & Activity 3

Create a table in which to record your data, then start the experiment.

Trial	m[kg]	h[m]	U[J]	L[m]	v[m/s]	v ²	K[J]
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
Average							

ruler

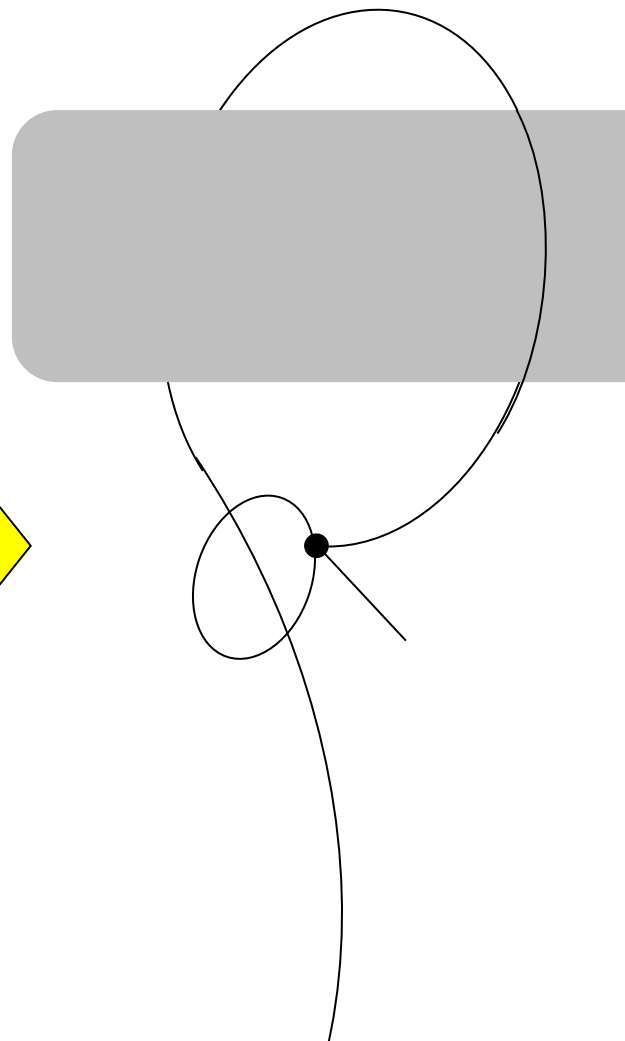
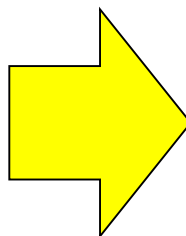
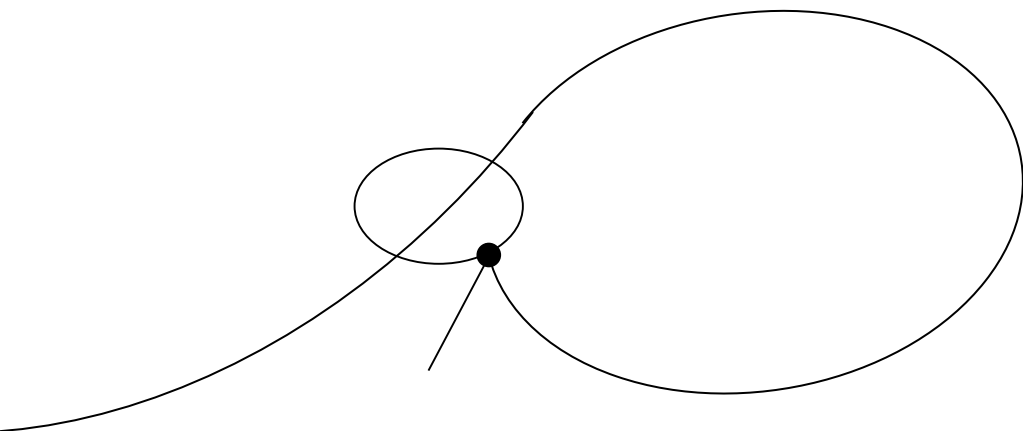
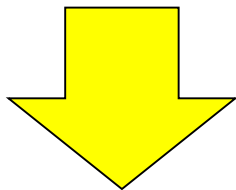
bolt

cutter's blade

string

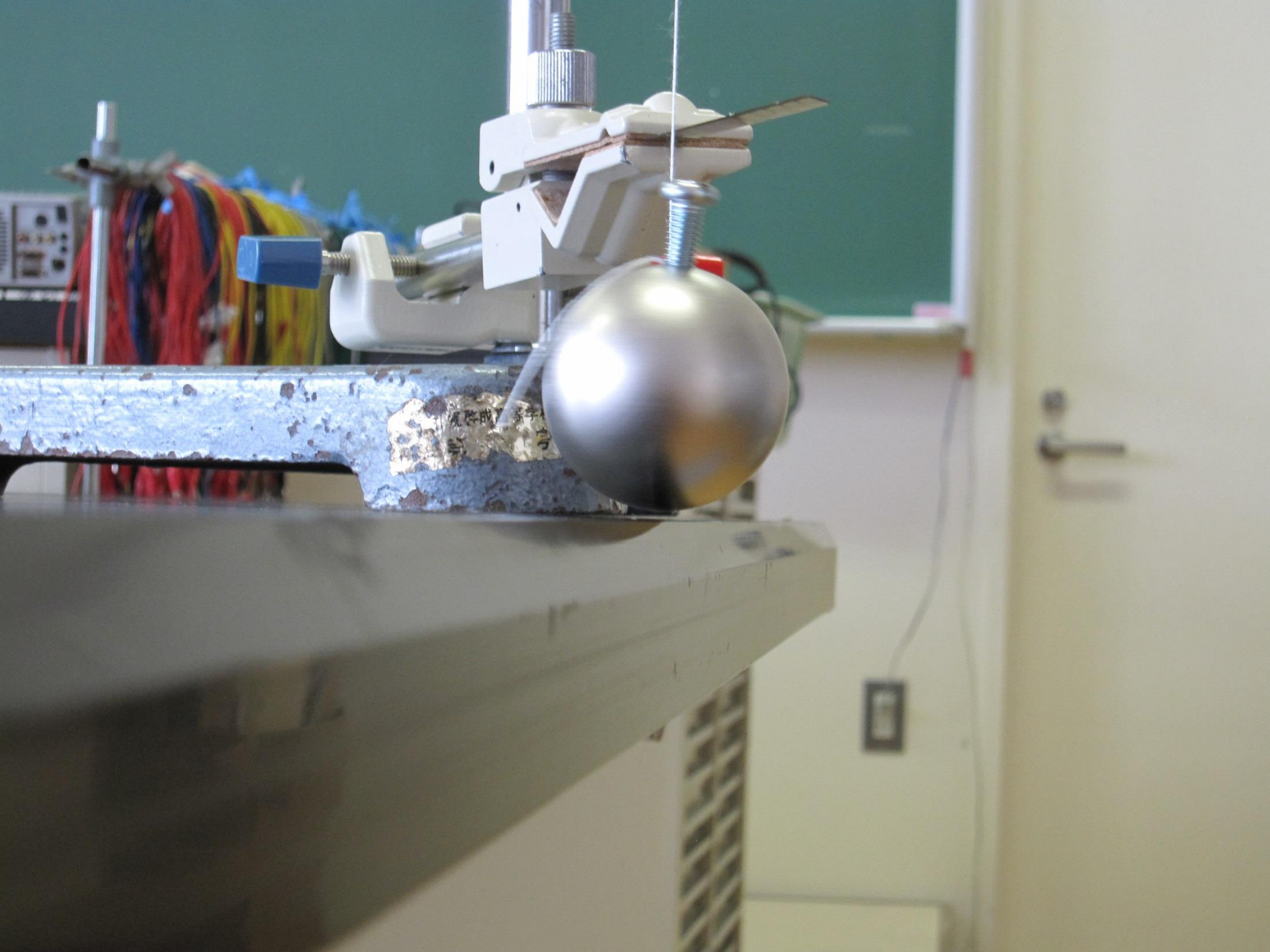
ball

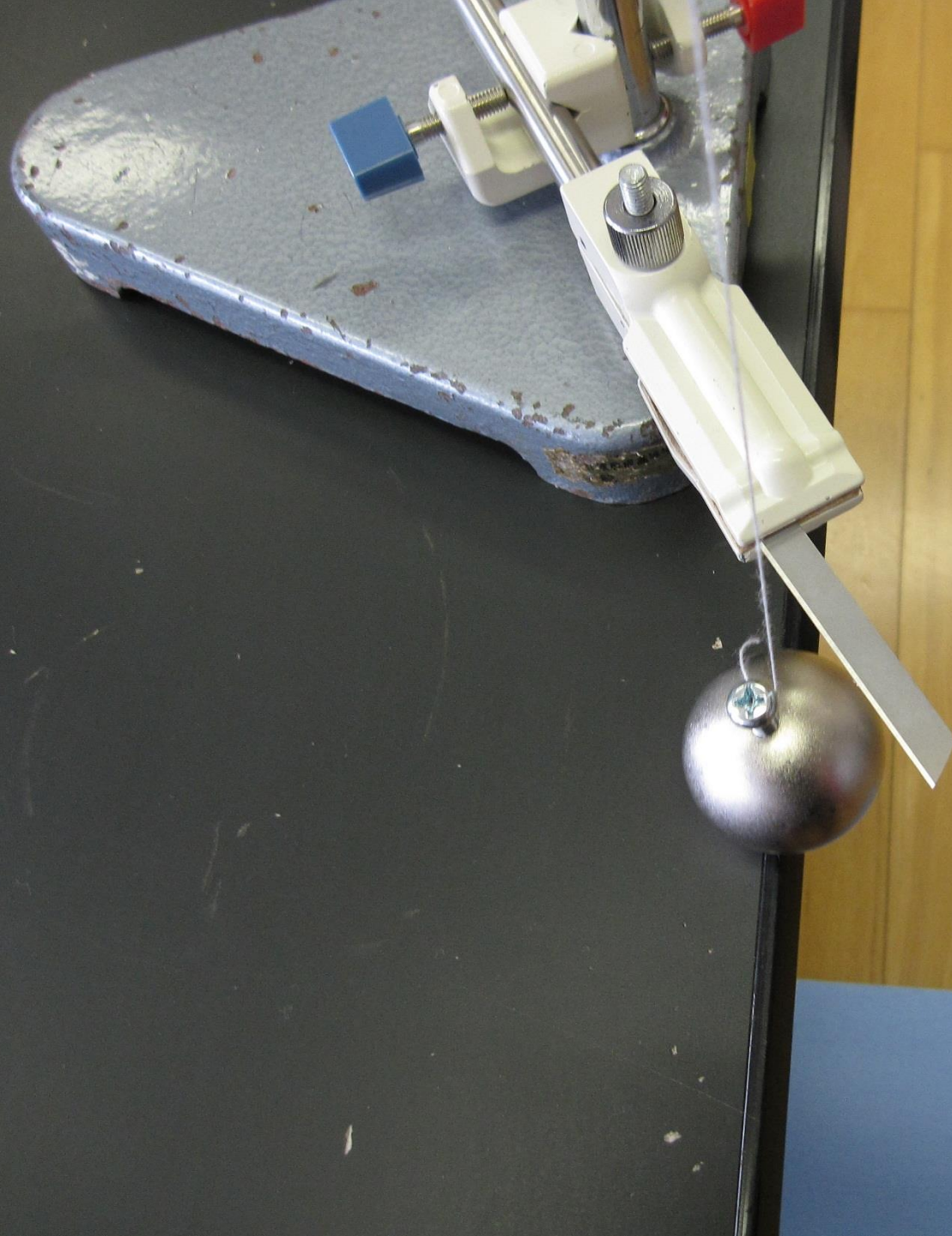
scotch tape

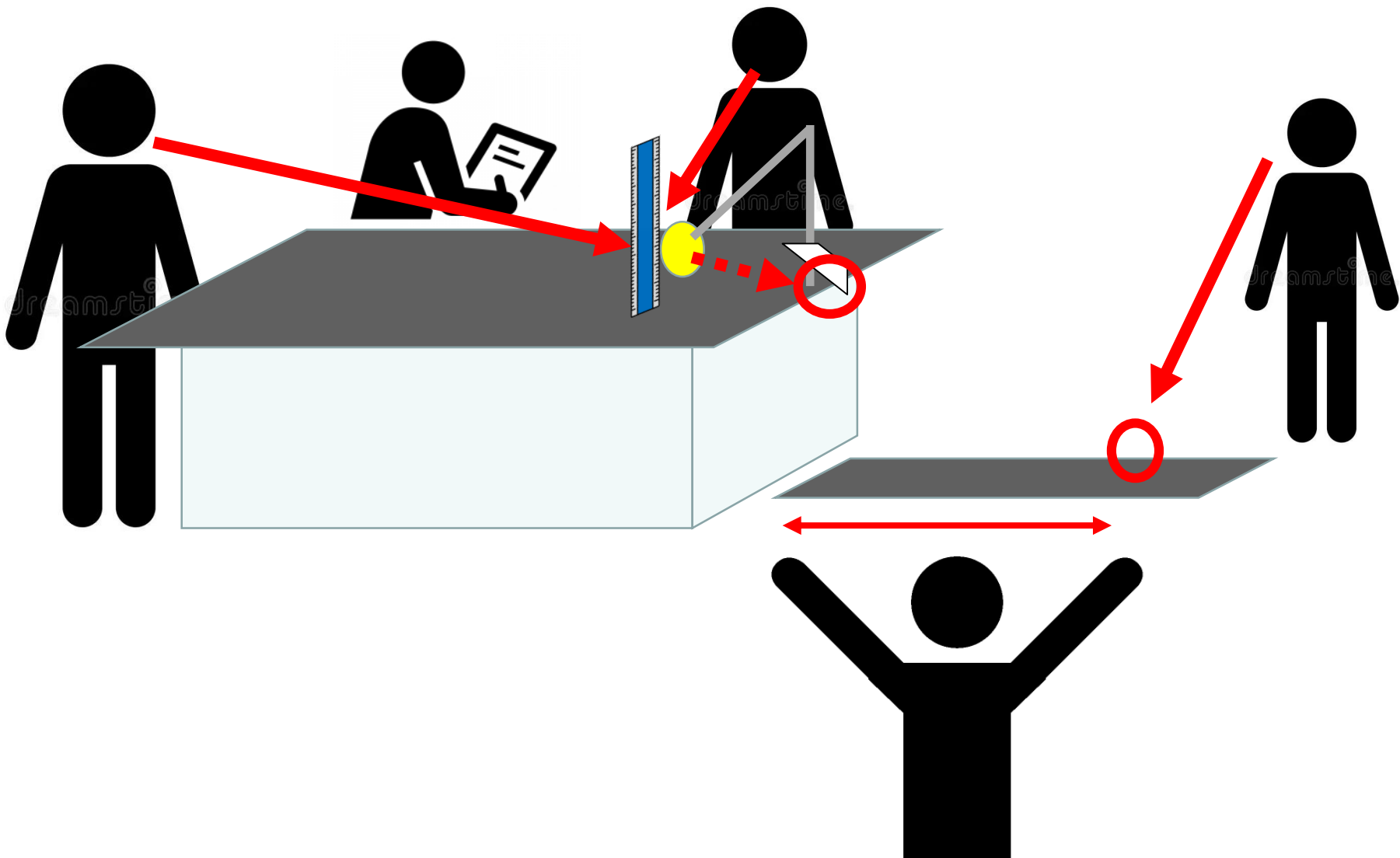


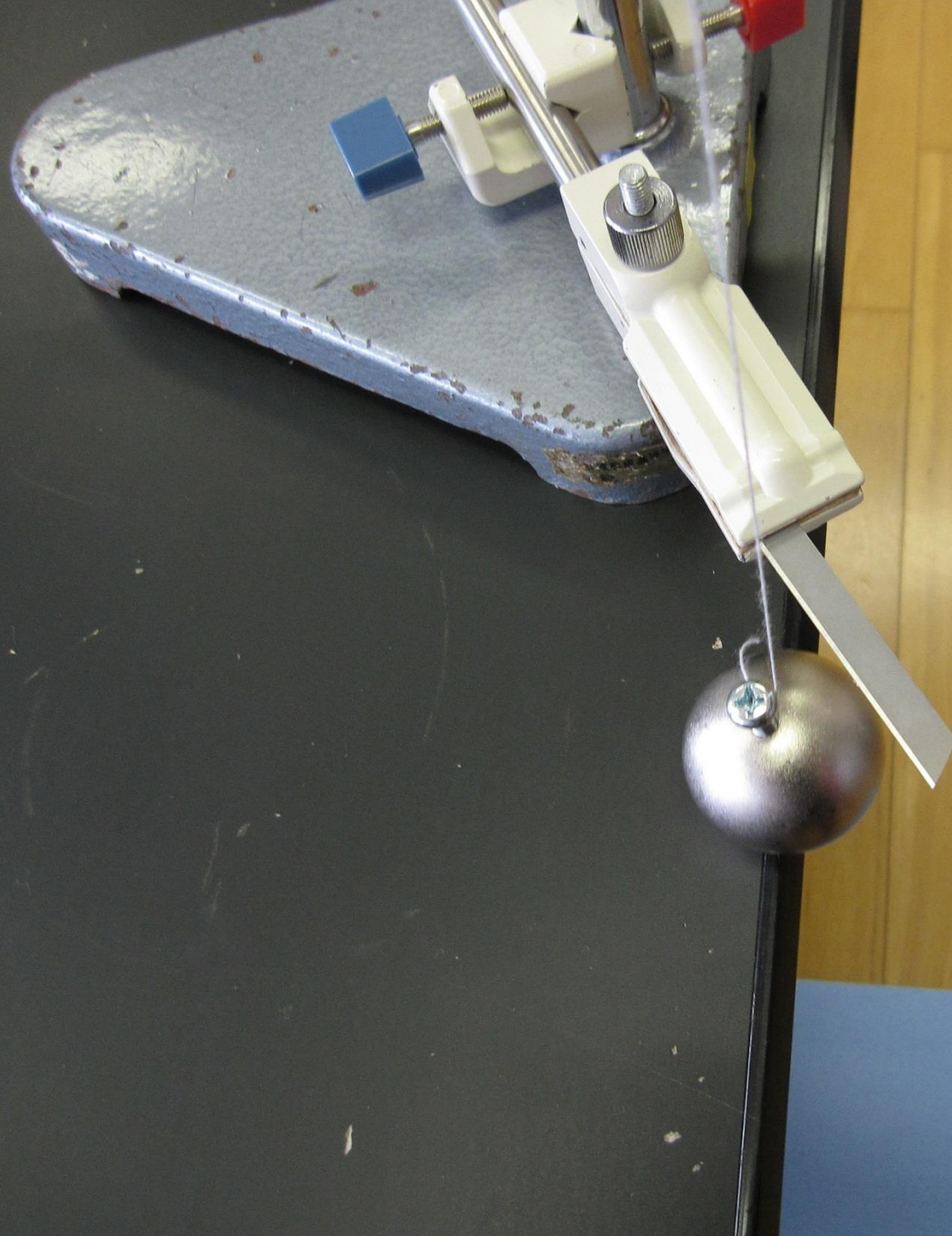












Exercise & Activity 3

Create a table in which to record your data, then start the experiment.

Trial	m[kg]	h[m]	U[J]	L[m]	v[m/s]	v ²	K[J]
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
Average							

Results

Group 1~2, 5~6

Big ball

Group 3~4, 7~8

Small ball

	m[kg]	h[m]	U[J]	L[m]	V[m/s]	v^2	K[J]
			mgh		$\frac{L}{0.378}$		$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$
Group 1	大	0.20					
Group 2	大	0.20					
Group 3	小	0.20					
Group 4	小	0.20					
Group 5	大	0.15					
Group 6	大	0.15					
Group 7	小	0.15					
Group 8	小	0.15					

Results

Jan. 2022

Group 1~2, 6~7

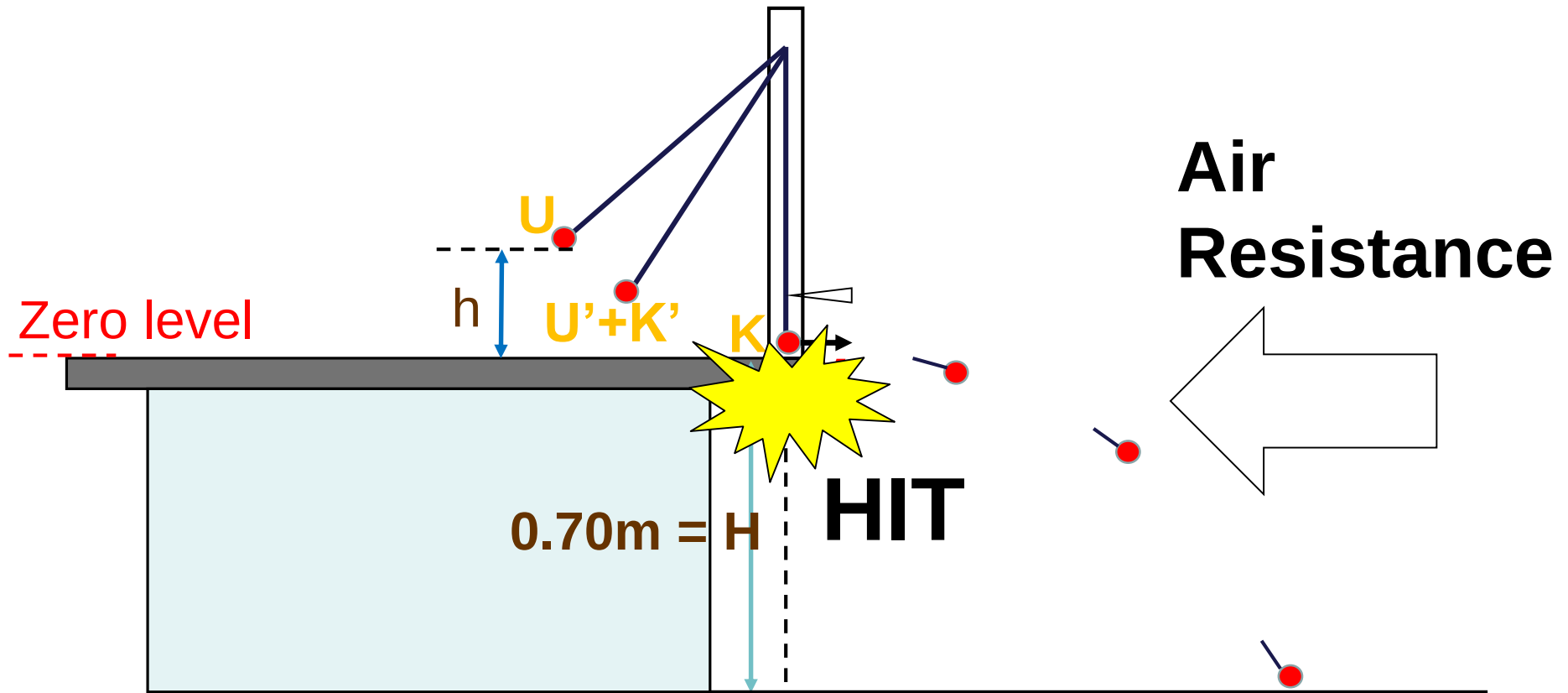
Big ball

Group 3~5, 8~10

Small ball

	m[kg]	h[m]	U[J]	L[m]	V[m/s]	v^2	K[J]
			mgh		$V = \frac{L}{0.405}$		$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$
Group 1	0.36	0.20	0.70	0.75	1.84	3.38	0.61
Group 2	0.36	0.20	0.70	0.77	1.89	3.57	0.64
Group 3	0.36	0.20	0.70	0.80	1.96	3.85	0.69
Group 4	0.067	0.20	0.13	0.80	1.98	3.90	0.13
Group 5	0.067	0.20	0.13	0.79	1.95	3.80	0.13
Group 6	0.359	0.15	0.53	0.65	1.59	2.54	0.46
Group 7	0.359	0.15	0.53	0.65	1.59	2.54	0.46
Group 8	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.57	1.41	1.98	0.07
Group 9	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.69	1.70	2.90	0.10
Group 10	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.69	1.70	2.90	0.10

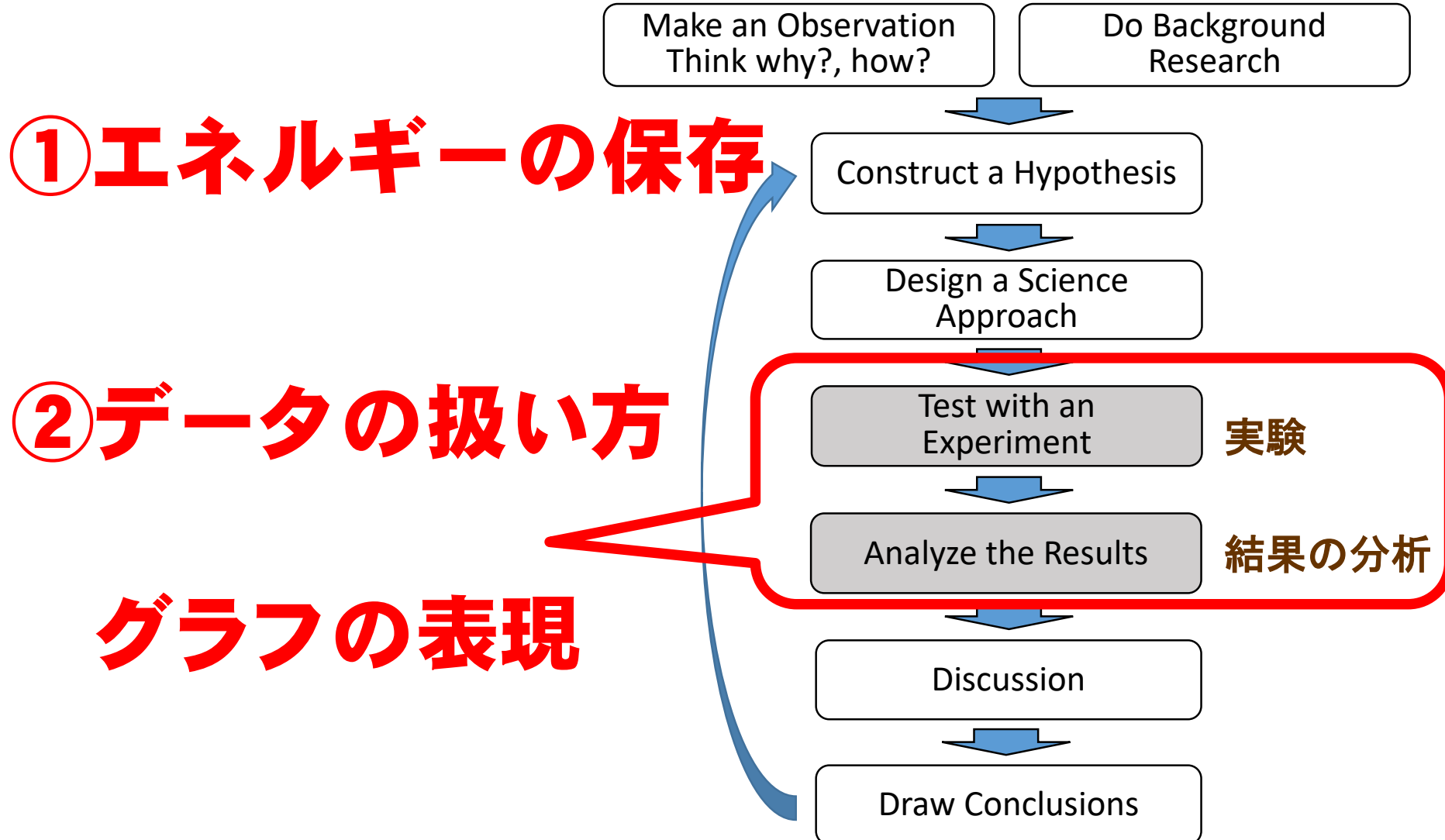
Kinetic energy(K) & Gravitational potential energy(U)

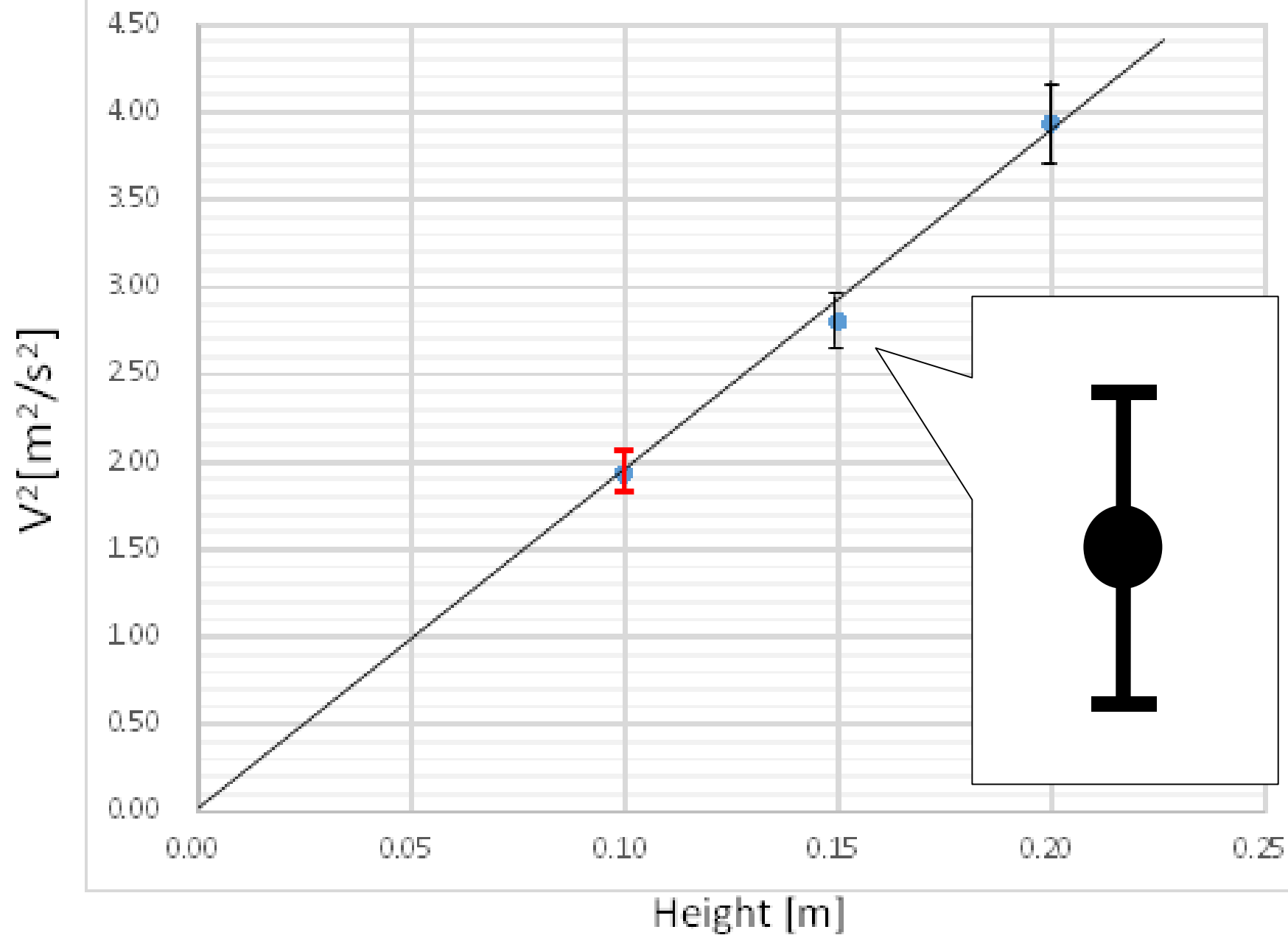


The amount of **gravitational potential energy** at the top of the swing is almost equal to the amount of **kinetic energy** at the bottom of the swing.

今日のポイント

Scientific Approach





Error bar

represents the uncertainty or variation of each point

不確実性 ばらつき

Table1. Relationship between Height and v^2 (N=10)

h [m]	V^2 [m ² /s ²]										average	SD
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	[m ² /s ²]	
0.10	2.04	1.88	1.99	1.96	1.96	2.10	1.93	1.54	1.90	2.02	1.93	0.15
0.15	2.79	2.76	2.82	2.34	2.89	2.86	2.89	2.86	2.89	2.92	2.80	0.17
0.20	4.20	3.69	4.04	3.50	4.12	3.72	3.88	3.96	4.08	4.12	3.93	0.23

$$1.93 + 0.15 = 2.08$$

Average + SD

Average 1.93

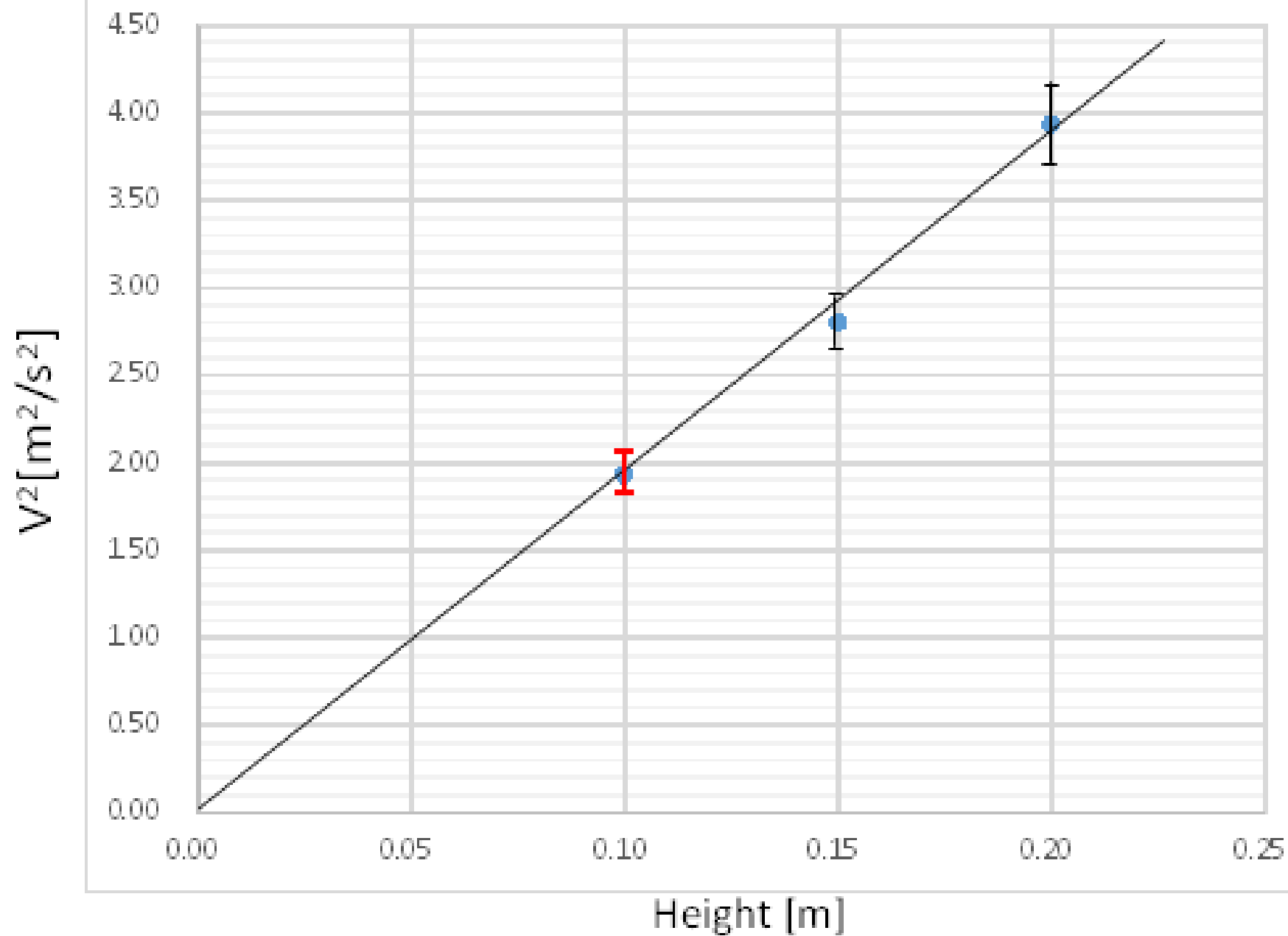
Average - SD

$$1.93 - 0.15 = 1.78$$

標準偏差

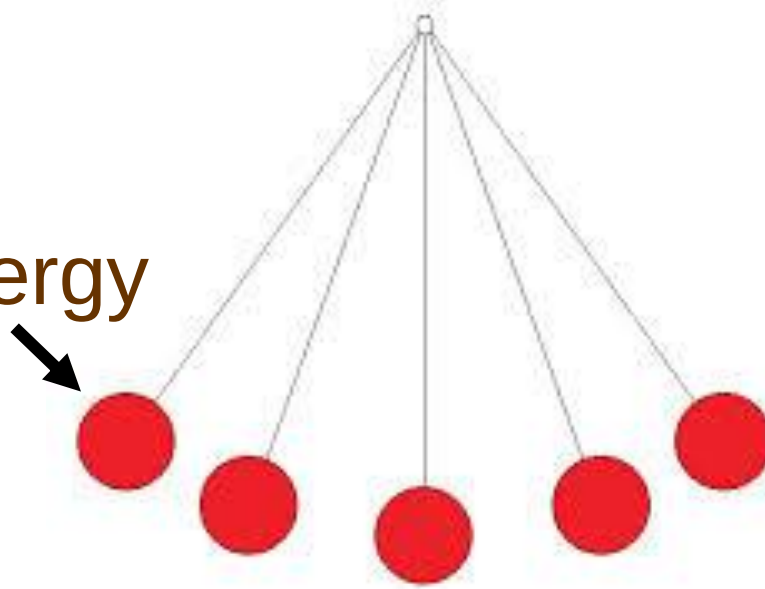
Standard deviation(SD)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$



Conclusion

potential energy



kinetic energy



Conservation of mechanical energy

Presentation Exercise

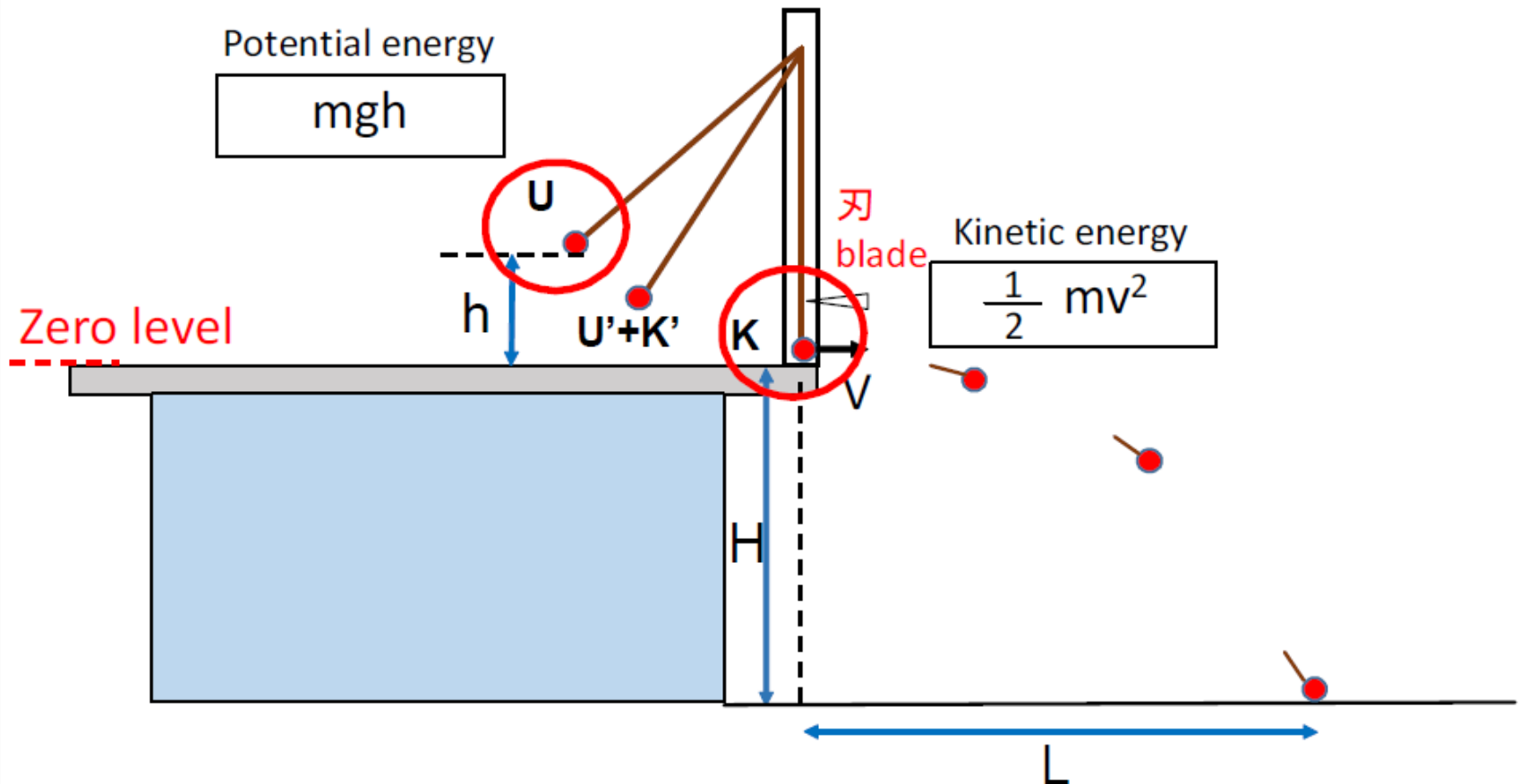
The Relationship between Kinetic Energy and Gravitational Potential Energy

Aim of research

To confirm experimentally whether mechanical energy is conserved.

Methods

Kinetic energy(E_k) & Gravitational potential energy(E_p)

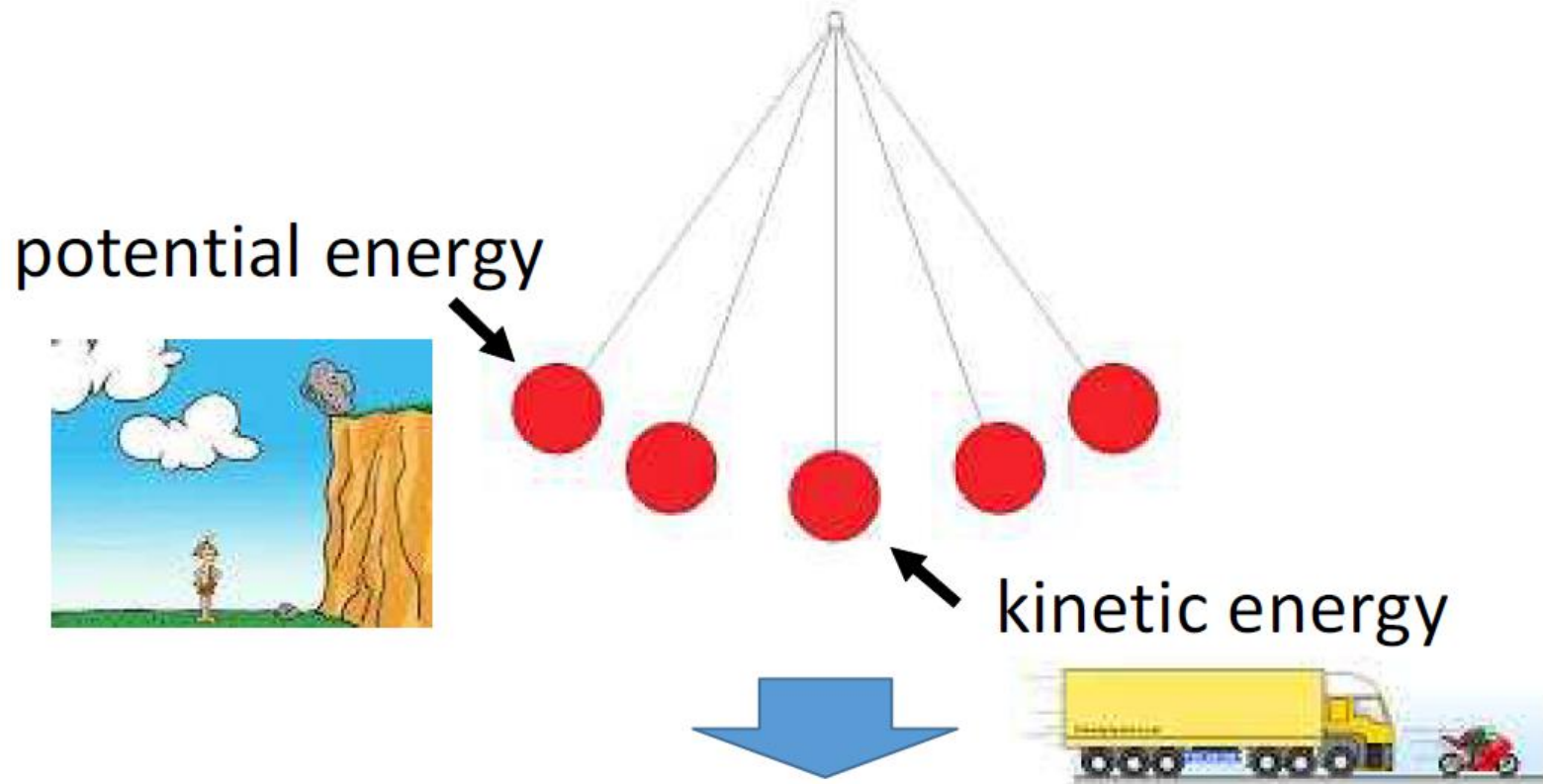


Results

$$v = \frac{L}{0.405}$$

	m[kg]	h[m]	U[J]	L[m]	V[m/s]	v^2	K[J]
			mgh				$mv^2/2$
Group 1	0.36	0.20	0.70	0.75	1.8	3.4	0.61
Group 2	0.36	0.20	0.70	0.77	1.9	3.6	0.64
Group 3	0.36	0.20	0.70	0.80	2.0	3.9	0.69
Group 4	0.067	0.20	0.13	0.80	2.0	3.9	0.13
Group 5	0.067	0.20	0.13	0.79	2.0	3.8	0.13
Group 6	0.36	0.15	0.53	0.65	1.6	2.5	0.46
Group 7	0.36	0.15	0.53	0.65	1.6	2.5	0.46
Group 8	0.067	0.15	0.10	0.64	1.6	2.5	0.084
Group 9	0.067	0.15	0.10	0.69	1.7	2.9	0.10
Group 10	0.067	0.15	0.10	0.69	1.7	2.9	0.10

Conclusion



Conservation of mechanical energy

Thank you very much!