Date:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Conservation of Energy

<u>Objective</u>: To observe the relationship between the potential energy of a massed object that sets a cart system in motion.

Materials:		
cart	hooked mass	slotted masses
string	stopwatch	bar masses
pulley with clamp		

Procedure:

- 1. Clamp a pulley to the edge of the table.
- 2. Record the mass of the empty cart and the hooked mass and record.
- 3. Obtain a hooked mass and tie a piece of string to it. Ensure the string is long enough to drape over the pulley and have a few extra centimeters to attach to a cart. Mark the position in front of the cart with tape on the table top. This will mark the end of the cart's path.
- 4. Pull the cart backwards along the table top until the hooked mass is level with the table top. Mark this position on the table top with a piece of tape in front of the cart. This will mark the beginning of the cart's path.
- 5. Measure the height from the hooked mass to the floor and record. This should also be the distance of the cart's path.
- 6. Gently tap the cart and allow the hooked mass to fall to the ground. Try to make sure that it is moving at a constant speed. Simultaneously record the time it takes for the cart to travel the marked path. Do not allow the cart to crash into the pulley.
- 7. Average the times of three trials.
- 8. Repeat by adding slotted masses onto the hooked mass. Continue until four different masses have been performed.

 $\underline{Data}:$ Hooked mass = \_\_\_\_\_ g = \_\_\_\_ kg

Cart mass = \_\_\_\_\_ g = \_\_\_\_\_ kg

Distance from hooked mass to floor = \_\_\_\_\_ m

Slotted	Total	Time Trial 1	Time Trial 2	Time Trial 3	Average
Mass (g)	Mass (g)	(s)	(s)	(s)	time (s)

## Analysis:

- 1. Determine the potential energy of the mass system that falls to the ground.
- 2. Find the average velocity of the cart. This can be done by using distance over time.
- 3. Calculate the kinetic energy of the cart.
- 4. Find the percent error for each trial. The potential energy of the hooked mass system is the theoretical value and the kinetic energy of the cart is the experimental value.

## Conclusion:

Was energy conserved? If not, do you think you have found a flaw in the law of conservation of energy, or are there alternative reasons?