

Evaluating LoggerPro graphs: E_{GRAV} and E_{K}

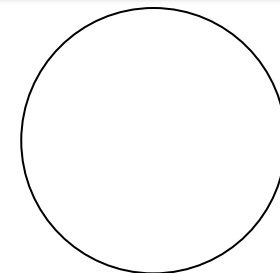
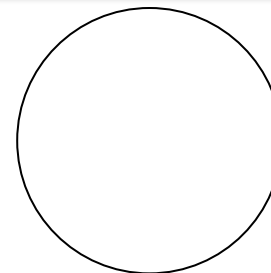
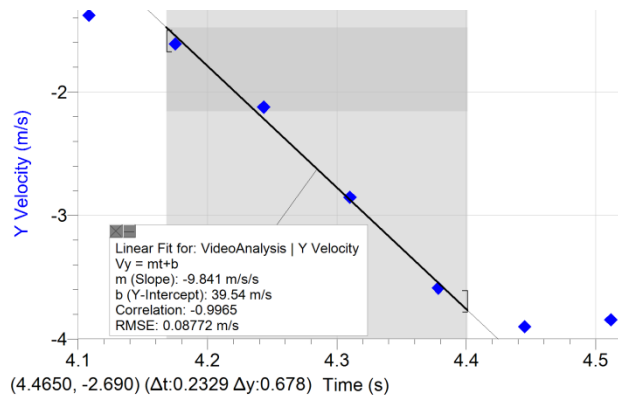
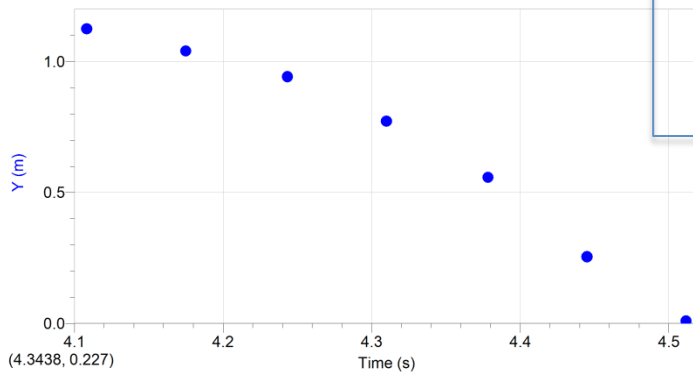
Instructions: Use photo, graphs and blank pie charts that are provided to complete the activity. **You must read the h_i , h_f , v_i and v_f from the graphs provided.** This information is the key information that you need to do an analysis of the energy transformation that occurs.

<p>1st</p> <p>Find values for h and v in 2nd step</p>	<p>Drawing (or Photo) of the ball drop</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Label starting height as 'h_i' and include the value ($h_i = \underline{\quad} \text{ m}$) 2. Label starting velocity as 'v_i' and include the value ($v_i = \underline{\quad} \text{ m/s}$) 3. Label ending height as 'h_f' and include the value ($h_f = \underline{\quad} \text{ m}$) 4. Label ending velocity as 'v_f' and include the value ($v_f = \underline{\quad} \text{ m/s}$) 	<p>Clever Title of this Project By: _____ Block: _____</p> <p>Write a paragraph of the Energy conversions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use accurate academic vocabulary (position, closed system, Total Mechanical Energy, height, velocity, E_{K}, E_{GRAV}, Pie charts, Law of Conservation of Energy) 2. Compare the E_{GRAV} Before the fall to E_{K} right before it hits the ground.
<p>2nd</p>	<p>LoggerPro 'y' direction position graph. On the graph, mark the the starting height as 'h_i' and mark the ending height as 'h_f'</p> <p>LoggerPro 'y' direction velocity graph. On the graph, mark the starting velocity as 'v_i' and mark the ending velocity as 'v_f'</p>	<p>3rd</p> <p>Draw 4 Energy Pie Charts for the following positions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before starting to fall. 2. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the distance to the floor. 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the distance to the floor. 4. Right before hitting the floor. <p>On each pie chart, label the 'sections' of the pie to show how E_{GRAV} changes to E_{K}.</p>
		<p>4th</p>

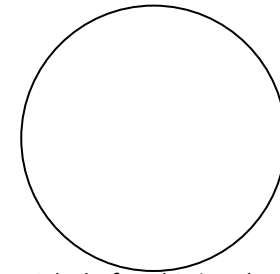
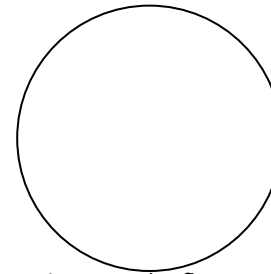


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By: _____ Block: ____



1. Before starting to fall.
2. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the distance to the floor.



3. $\frac{1}{2}$ way to the floor.
4. Right before hitting the floor.