





- Force required to stretch the spring, or restoring force.
 Often the weight (N)
- k Spring Constant How "tight" the spring is. (N/m)
- x Stretch a change in length (m)



DIRECT CALCULATION

A 350g mass is placed on a 20cm spring causing it to stretch out to 24.7cm.

Find the spring constant of this spring.

F = k x 3.43N = k (0.047m) k = 72.97 N/m

SPRINGS IN PARALLEL

- The same force is supported by two springs so neither has to stretch as far...
- ...or, it is harder to stretch two springs so the constant is increased
- $k = k_1 + k_2$





WHAT WOULD THE TOTAL CONSTANT BE IF....

SPRINGS IN SERIES

- Both springs support the same amount of weight (not split in two like before)...
- or... it is easier to stretch
- $1/k = 1/k_1 + 1/k_2$





WHAT WOULD THE TOTAL CONSTANT BE IF....

 $1/60 + 1/90 = 1/k_{tot}$ type: 60 (x⁻¹) + 90 (x⁻¹) = then: (x⁻¹) = k tot = 36 N/m

HOOKE'S LAW LAB

Which Spring:			
#	Mass	Weight	Length
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			



4 TRIALS; 2 SPRINGS, & SERIAL, & PARALLEL

HOOKE'S LAW LAB

Pick 2 of your springs and graph your results. Place the weight on the y axis and the length on the x axis. Find the slope of each graph to find the spring constant.





SUBMIT YOUR WORK

• make your graph using **data studio**

- Editable Data
- click on the summary button, then double click the red triangle- Data to edit your graph.
- under the **general** tab- replace **x** and **y** with your axis labels
- replace "Data" with your title
- press the **print screen** button on your keyboard
- Create a word doc with your names, tables & graphs, and k value results.
- Submit at hainepages.com under the **main** tab

HOW MANY **COMBINATIONS?**



HOW MANY COMBINATIONS?

k_I=20 N/m

k₂=60 N/m





ELASTIC POTENTIAL ENERGY



- $\bullet W = FD$
- $F_{avg} = \frac{1}{2}kx$
- $\bullet \vee = (\frac{1}{2}kx)(x)$
- $\bullet W = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$
- PE = $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$