| Name: | Date: | |
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Frequency and Period Experiment Worksheet

Preliminary Questions:

We know that the equation for the period is:

$$T = 1/f$$

where T = period and f = frequency

- 1. What is the unit of measurement for frequency?
- 2. If one cycle lasts two seconds, what is the frequency? Hint: Use algebra to solve for "f."

Procedure and Materials

- 1. Make sure you have the materials listed below:
 - 2 helical springs
 - 2 masses
 - stopwatch
- 2. Designate the following jobs to people in your group:
 - spring holder
 - person to drop the mass
 - timer
 - data recorder
- 3. Start the experiment:
 - a. Attach mass #1 to spring #1.
 - b. Hold the mass in place so that the spring is not elongated.
 - c. Have the mass holder count to 3 so the timer knows when to start the stopwatch.
 - d. Start the stopwatch as soon as the mass is released and stop it once the mass returns to the original position.
 - e. Record the time in the data table and repeat steps a-d two more times.
 - f. Repeat steps a-e for the rest of the combinations:

mass #2 and spring #1

mass #1 and spring #2

mass #2 and spring #2

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Data Table

| | Spring #1 Mass #1 | Spring #1 Mass #2 | Spring #2 Mass #1 | Spring #2 Mass #2 |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Trial 1 (sec) | | | | |
| Trial 2 (sec) | | | | |
| Trial 3 (sec) | | | | |
| average period (sec) | | | | |
| natural frequency (Hz) | | | | |

Graphing

1. Create a bar graph of the natural frequency vs. the spring and mass for each combination.

Natural Frequency

Spring and Mass Combination

| Na | me: Date: | _ |
|-----|--|---|
| | | |
| Da | ta Analysis | |
| 1. | Rank the natural frequency of the different systems from lowest to highest: | |
| | | |
| 2. | Did changing the stiffness of the spring change the natural frequency of the system? | |
| 3. | Did changing the mass of the system change the natural frequency of the system? | |
| | llow Up Questions sonance is the tendency of a system to oscillate with larger amplitude when it is excited at the | |
| nat | rural frequency of the system. | |
| 1. | Why is it important for buildings and bridges to not experience <i>resonance</i> ? | |
| 2. | How can engineers stop resonance from occurring? | |
| | | |