

## Predicting the Period of a Simple Pendulum

A simple pendulum may be constructed using string, a nail, and a weight. The time it takes for the weight to swing back and forth is called the period,  $P$ , of the pendulum; the distance between the fixed point (nail) and the weight is called the length,  $L$ , of the pendulum. (See Figure 1)

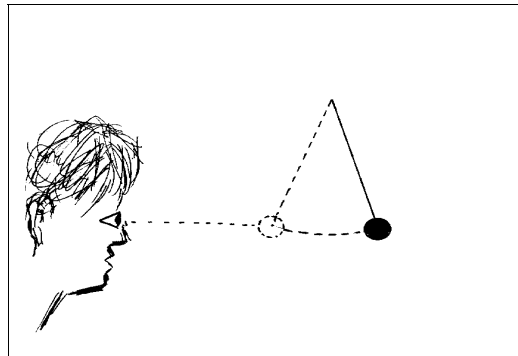


Figure 1.

Use Figure 2 to sketch a rough graph, without concern for the scale on either axis, that represents what you predict to be the functional relationship between a pendulum's period (in seconds) and its length (in meters).

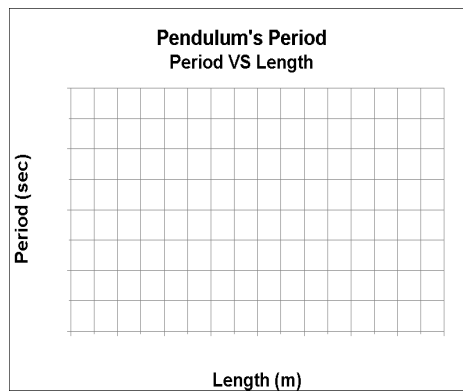


Figure 2

### Sample Data:

| <b>Pendulum's</b> | <b>Pendulum's</b> |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Length</b>     | <b>Period</b>     |
| <b>(m)</b>        | <b>(sec)</b>      |
| <b>0.1</b>        | <b>0.63</b>       |
| <b>0.2</b>        | <b>0.90</b>       |
| <b>0.3</b>        | <b>1.08</b>       |
| <b>0.4</b>        | <b>1.26</b>       |
| <b>0.5</b>        | <b>1.40</b>       |
| <b>0.6</b>        | <b>1.55</b>       |
| <b>0.7</b>        | <b>1.68</b>       |
| <b>0.8</b>        | <b>1.80</b>       |
| <b>0.9</b>        | <b>1.90</b>       |
| <b>1.0</b>        | <b>1.99</b>       |
| <b>1.1</b>        | <b>2.12</b>       |
| <b>1.2</b>        | <b>2.19</b>       |
| <b>1.3</b>        | <b>2.27</b>       |
| <b>1.4</b>        | <b>2.37</b>       |
| <b>1.5</b>        | <b>2.44</b>       |