

3-31-14 Lab 5 SUPP.

LAB 5

Data from meterstick

4B 3-31-14

$\Delta(MOTH)$

$$= \frac{\partial(MOTH)}{\partial N} \cdot \Delta N + \frac{\partial(MOTH)}{\partial L} \cdot \Delta L$$

$$\Delta N = 0$$

$$\Delta = \left| M_0 \cdot \frac{\partial(N/L)}{\partial L} \cdot \Delta L \right|$$

$$\Delta = \left| -M_0 \frac{N}{L^2} \cdot \Delta L \right| = M_0 \frac{N}{L^2} \cdot \Delta L$$

$$\Delta = M_0 \frac{N}{L^2} \cdot \Delta L$$

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QUICK COMPARISON

$$M_0 = 471 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (units)}$$

$$12.57$$

$$\Delta \approx 471 \times 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{74}{(1)} \cdot \underbrace{0.0005 \text{ m}}_{\Delta l}$$

$$\Delta b = 0.05 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Delta = 12.57 \times 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{74}{1} \cdot 5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta = 4649.6 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\Delta = 4.6 \times 10^{-4}$$

What was your RMSE?

How does it compare with Δ ?
typically $\Delta \ll \text{RMSE}$.

PC data: using magnetic sensor -
 $\mu_0 n_{exp} \pm RMSE$

Recipe: (A) Round RMSE

to one place. ←

(B) Round $\mu_0 n_{exp}$ to the
same place.

Example:

$$\mu_0 n_{exp} = 0.000113215 \text{ T/A}$$

$$RMSE = 0.00000921$$

$$= 0.000009$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_0 n_{exp} &= 0.000113215 \pm 0.000009 \\ &= 0.00011 \pm 0.000009 \end{aligned}$$

LW5

PC DATA

CA

$$M_0^{\pi \text{exp MAX}} = \frac{0.000111 + 0.000009}{0.000120}$$

$$M_0^{\pi \text{exp MIN}} = \frac{0.000111 - 0.000009}{0.000120}$$

CHECK:

$$M_0^{\pi \text{exp MIN}} < M_0^{\pi \text{TH}} < M_0^{\pi \text{exp MAX}}$$
$$0.000102 < \frac{M_0^{\pi}}{L} < 0.000120$$

IF $\text{RMSE} \approx \Delta$ use:

$$|M_0^{\pi \text{exp}} - M_0^{\pi \text{TH}}| < (\text{RMSE} + \Delta)$$

(i) $\Delta = \frac{N}{L^2} \cdot \Delta L$

(ii) RMSE FROM LOGGING PRO.

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SUNNY LAB NOTES:

MORE SAMPLE DATA:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.000105 \leftarrow N_0 N_{exp} \\
 + 0.000007 \leftarrow RMSE \\
 \hline
 0.000112 \leftarrow MAX
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.000105 \leftarrow N_0 N_{exp} \\
 - 0.000007 \leftarrow RMSE \\
 \hline
 0.000098 \leftarrow MIN
 \end{array}$$

0.05 cm
= 0.0005 m

CHECK: 0.000098

$$\frac{H_0 N}{L} < 0.000112$$

$$83 = N, \ell = L = 0.9931 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$12.57 \times 10^{-8} \cdot \frac{83}{0.9931} \leftarrow 2 \text{ sig. fig.}$$

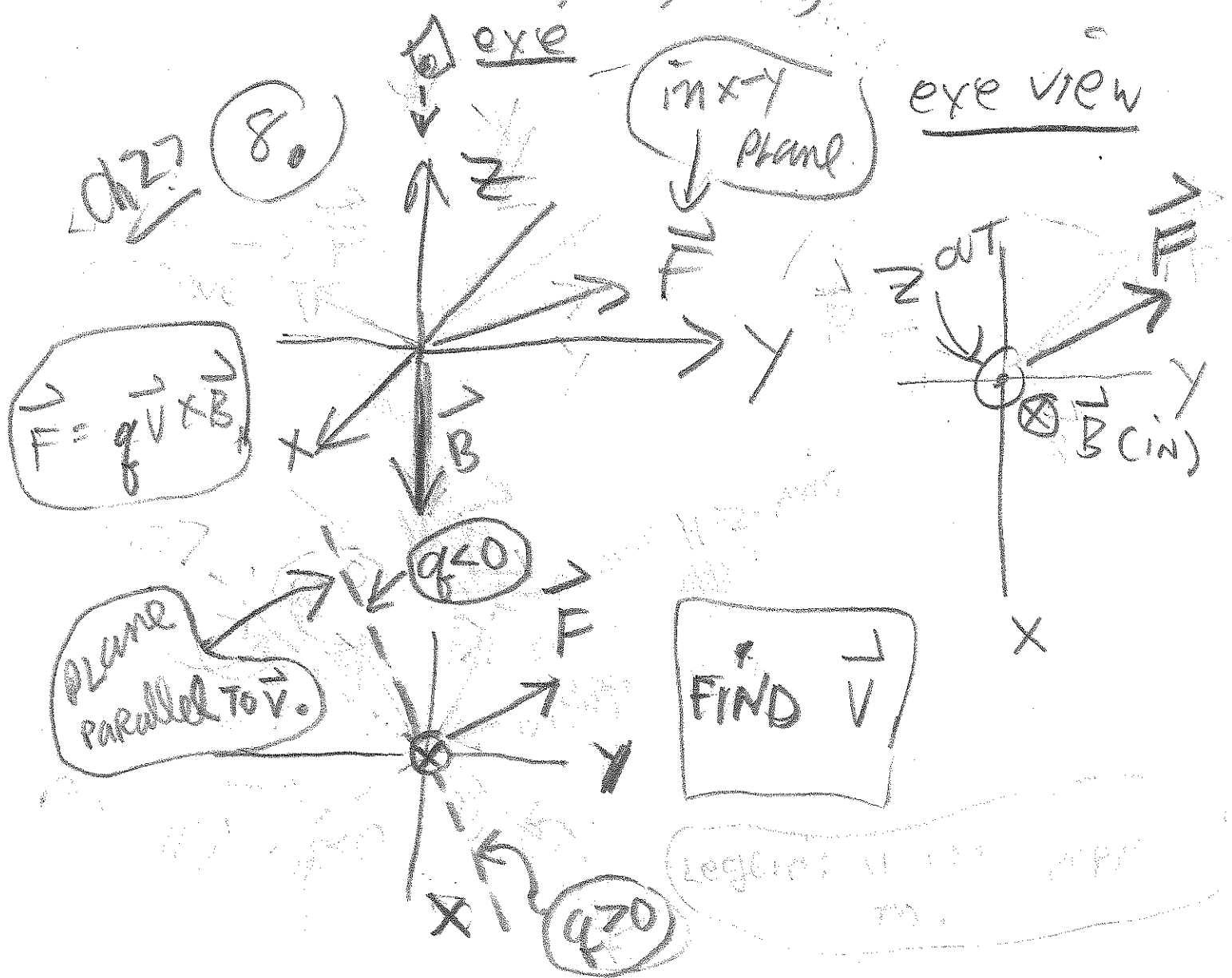
Analyze \rightarrow $0.000098 < 0.000105 < 0.000112$

CH 27:

8, 22, 24, 30, 42, 43

69, 70, 74, 25, 46,

48, 50, 54, 29.



CHARGE IS
NEGATIVE

$-q_0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & -1.25 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{i} v_z - \hat{j} v_x$$

$$= -3.4 \hat{i} + 7.4 \hat{j}$$

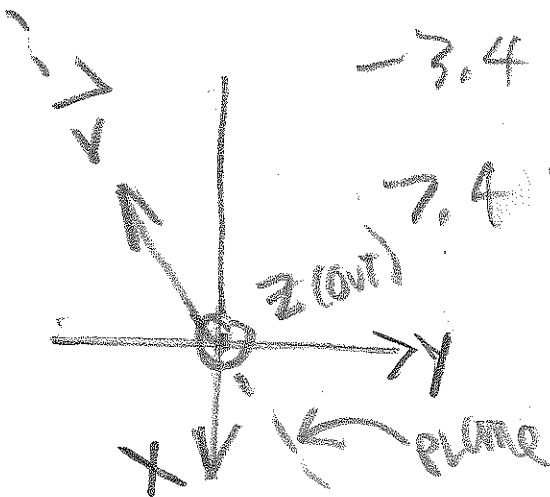
$$\vec{F} = -q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

where $-q < 0$.

$$-q \cdot [\hat{i} (v_y (-1.25) - 0) - \hat{j} (v_x (-1.25) - 0)]$$

$$-3.4 = q v_y \cdot 1.25 \rightarrow v_y = \frac{-3.4}{q \cdot (1.25)}$$

$$7.4 = -q \cdot v_x \cdot 1.25 \Rightarrow v_x = \frac{-7.4}{q \cdot (1.25)}$$



v_z component can be anything!