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## Experiment 2 acceleration due to gravity lab report

acceleration of all falling objects is the same (on earth). Weight is the force due to gravity on an object. The ratio of weight to mass is the same for any object. Although a larger mass has more weight and thus more force pulling it downward, it also has more mass. 3.9) Acceleration of Fall is Less When Air Drag Acts 28. The purpose of this lab is to measure the constant acceleration  $g$  due to gravity near the earth's surface by two different methods. The value of  $g$  at the University of Rochester is  $9.8039 \text{ m/s}^2$ . You will do this by performing two different experiments: 1. Experiment 2A - Freely Falling Body (room B267) 2. Experiment 2B - The Atwood Machine ... The place of absolute measurements of gravity in the system of fundamental constants of physics and celestial mechanics is discussed and the history of absolute determinations is summarised. Two classes of method are mainly used at present, the reversible pendulum and the free-motion experiment. Projectile motion is analysed in terms of vertical and horizontal components. The gravitational force between objects depends on their mass and the distance between their centres. acceleration of all falling objects is the same (on earth). Weight is the force due to gravity on an object. The ratio of weight to mass is the same for any object. Although a larger mass has more weight and thus more force pulling it downward, it also has more mass. 3.9) Acceleration of Fall is Less When Air Drag Acts 28. The purpose of this lab is to measure the constant acceleration  $g$  due to gravity near the earth's surface by two different methods. The value of  $g$  at the University of Rochester is  $9.8039 \text{ m/s}^2$ . You will do this by performing two different experiments: 1. Experiment 2A - Freely Falling Body (room B267) 2. Experiment 2B - The Atwood Machine ... The place of absolute measurements of gravity in the system of fundamental constants of physics and celestial mechanics is discussed and the history of absolute determinations is summarised. Two classes of method are mainly used at present, the reversible pendulum and the free-motion experiment. Projectile motion is analysed in terms of vertical and horizontal components. The gravitational force between objects depends on their mass and the distance between their centres.

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