

---

## Treasure Trove

ID: 13650

Time required: 1 class period

Suggested Grade Levels: 6–8

---

### Activity Overview

*In this activity, students will use the CBL 2™ with a force sensor to measure the weight of 100 pennies in Newtons. Then they will calculate the weight of 100 pennies on the moon, Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter.*

### Math Objectives

- *Interpret graphs comparing weight*

### Science Objectives

- *Understand the difference between mass and weight*
  - *Determine the difference in weight an object on the moon, Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter*
- 

### Materials

- *TI-73 Explorer™*
- *CBL 2™*
- *Dual Range Force Sensor*
- *Ring stand*
- *Styrofoam cup and string*
- *100 pennies*
- *SciAct07\_TreasureTrove\_worksheet\_TI73.doc*

### Teacher Preparation

- *The Styrofoam cup needs to be large enough to hold 100 pennies.*
- *To save time in class, you can make the Styrofoam cup and string scales for the lab groups ahead of time. Make sure the string is tied securely and far enough down on the cup so that the scale does not break during testing.*
- *Ring stands are better for holding the scale and force sensor if you have them available.*
- *Depending on the math level of your students, you might need to demonstrate how to get the reciprocal of the number from the gravity chart and then use that value to calculate the weight.*

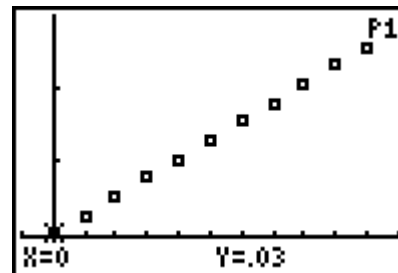
### Classroom Management

- ◆ Assign these student jobs for this lab:
  - Materials/setup person (sets up samples, sensor)
  - Tech person (operates CBL 2 and TI-73)
  - Data recorder (reads force readings from the TI-73 at each collection)
  - Runner (brings CBL 2 and TI-73 to the computer to print out graphs with TI-GRAPH LINK™ or TI™ Connect and brings **worksheets** to the teacher)
- ◆ Clear covered plastic shoeboxes will hold the CBL 2, temperature sensors, and other equipment neatly at each station.
- ◆ Students can record data points as they are displayed on the TI-73 in their lab journals. This keeps them engaged throughout the data collection period and if they lose their data/graph later, they can still write up their lab report. Students can also access the data in the TI-73 lists after data collection. You can send the lists to all students' calculators using **[APPS] 1:Link**.
  - a. Press **[APPS]**.
  - b. Press **[ENTER]** to select **1:Link**.
  - c. Select **4:List** and press **[ENTER]**.
  - d. Press **[▼]** to move the **▶** beside the list you wish to send. Press **[ENTER]**.
  - e. Repeat step **d** for each list you wish to send.
  - f. Set the receiving unit by pressing **[APPS] [ENTER]** " to select **RECEIVE**. Press **[ENTER]**. **Waiting...** displays on the TI-73 screen.
  - g. On the sending unit, press **[▶]** to select **TRANSMIT** and press **[ENTER]**.

For more permanent storage of data, use TI-GRAPH LINK or TI Connect to save the lists in a computer folder.
- ◆ Students can assess each other using a teamwork rubric after the lab. Provide a checklist of positive and negative behaviors. Copy these on quarter sheets of paper.

### Selected Answers

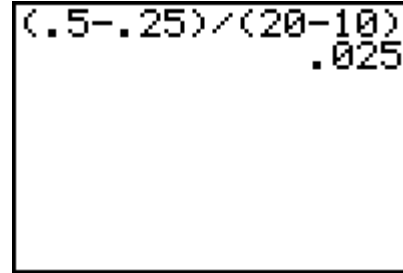
3. Force reading/weight of the empty cup. This point is called the *y*-intercept.
4. It increases.
5. If the number of pennies increases, then force/weight increases.



6. 
$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\Delta \text{ force}}{\Delta \text{ number of pennies}}$$

The average rate of change in force is the slope of the line that best fits this data.

There are two possible methods for solving: (1) Find the mean of the differences in the y-list (force) using the  $\Delta$ List option on the TI-73. (2) Find the slope of the line of best fit for this scatter plot. Slope equals the rate of change.



- 7. Use your CBL 2 force readings to find the mean weight in Newtons of ten pennies. Use mental math to multiply by powers of ten to calculate the weights.
- 8. Answers will vary based on experimental data.

Procedure for Table 2:

Enter the experimental data for the weight of 100 pennies on Earth into the table. Use mental math to fill in the weights of the other amounts of pennies on Earth by multiplying by powers of 10 (or just insert answers from Question 7). For weights of 100 pennies on each of the other bodies, multiply by the conversion factor. Use mental math and powers of 10 to fill out the weights for the other amounts of pennies.

Celestial Body	Gravity Conversion Factor	Weight of Pennies in Newtons				
		100 pennies	1,000 pennies	10,000 pennies	100,000 pennies	1,000,000 pennies
Earth	1.00	2.5 N	25 N	250 N	2,500 N	25,000 N
Earth's moon	0.17	0.425 N	4.25 N	42.5 N	425 N	4,250 N
Mars	0.38	0.95 N	9.5 N	95 N	950 N	9,500 N
Saturn	0.92	2.3 N	23 N	230 N	2,300 N	23,000 N
Jupiter	2.36	5.9 N	59 N	590 N	5,900 N	59,000 N

- 9. Jupiter's greater mass and diameter cause it to exert more gravitational pull than Earth on the pennies. The Earth exerts only about 42% of the gravitational force of Jupiter.
- 10. constant; differ/change; gravitational; Earth; 1/6 as much
- 11. vary; Weight; gravitational
- 12. Earth's moon; mass; less than the other bodies; smaller
- 13. Jupiter; mass; greatest of the given bodies; greater

14. Answers will vary. Procedure:

Use your experimental data to calculate the number of pennies weighing 100 lbs. on Earth. Multiply the number of pennies you could lift on Earth by the reciprocal of the gravity conversion factor. Divide by 100 to calculate the amount of money in dollars. (Answers will vary slightly.) Round to the nearest penny.

15. the Earth's moon

16. 50 pounds on Earth

≈ 294 pounds on Earth's moon

≈ 132 pounds on Mars

≈ 54 pounds on Saturn

≈ 21 pounds on Jupiter

### Additional Applications

- ◆ Write a linear equation that would be a close model for this data. Use the cup weight as the  $y$ -intercept and the average rate of increase as the slope. What do  $x$  and  $y$  represent? Enter the equation into the  $Y=$  editor. Set the window for a domain of 0 to 11 and a range to fit the force readings from **L2**.
- ◆ Algebra students: Run a linear regression on the data to find a model for the line that best models the data. What does the slope of this line represent?

### Extensions

- ◆ *Math*: How much would 100 million pennies weigh on Earth, the moon, Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter?
- ◆ *Language Arts*: Use what you know about the planets in our solar system, gravity, mass, and weight to write a treasure story. Include how many pennies (math) and how many you could lift due to the effect of the gravity on each body (science). Think of a problem that can be solved in the treasure story by scientific reasoning.
- ◆ *Science*: Measure how high each class member can jump. Multiply the height by the reciprocal of the number used for the gravity relative to Earth ( $1.0 = \text{Earth's gravity}$ ) to see how high each person would jump on the moon, Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter. Would you jump higher on bodies having smaller or larger masses? As the mass of the planet increases, what happens to your jumping height?

## The Problem

If you could keep all the treasure in pennies that you could lift, would you bury your treasure on Earth, the moon, Mars, Saturn, or Jupiter?

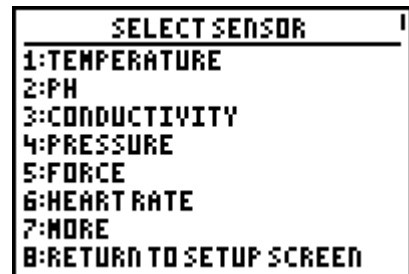
## Introduction

The mass of an object stays the same no matter where it is located. The mass is the amount of matter measured in grams or kilograms. Weight on Earth is a measure of the gravitational pull between Earth and the object on Earth's surface. Weight on other celestial bodies is different from Earth due to their different masses and diameters (which changes the distance of the object being weighed on the surface from the center of the body).

Since weight is a result of the pull of gravity on a mass, the weight of 100 pennies would change depending on its location. The force sensor measures the weight of a mass in Newtons. If you know how much 100 pennies weigh on Earth, you can figure out how much they weigh on the moon, Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter.

## Collecting the Data

1. Using a Styrofoam cup and string, make a scale to hold the pennies. Hook your scale onto the force sensor.
2. Hold the force sensor on a table with your hand or attach it to a ring stand. The cup must swing free of the table or stand.
3. Plug the force sensor into Channel 1 (**CH 1**) on the CBL 2 using the DIN adapter, if necessary.
4. Start the DATAMATE program.
5. The Main Screen is displayed. If **CH 1:FORCE (n)** is displayed at the top of the screen, go to step 10. If **CH 1:FORCE (n)** is not displayed, go to step 6.
6. Select **1:SETUP**.
7. Select **CH 1**. Select **5:FORCE**.
8. Select the type of force sensor you are using. If you are using the 10 or 50 range sensor, select **2:DUAL R FORCE 10(N)**.
9. Select **1:OK** to return to the Main Screen.
10. If **MODE:EVENTS WITH ENTRY** is displayed, go to step 14. If not, go to step 11.
11. Select **1:SETUP**.   and
12. Select **MODE**, and then select **3:EVENTS WITH ENTRY**.
13. Select **1:OK** to return to the Main Screen.
14. Make sure that the Styrofoam cup scale is in position and is not moving.



15. When you are ready to begin, select **2:START**.
16. Press **[ENTER]** to get the force reading for the cup.
17. The program asks you to enter a value. This value is the number of pennies in the cup, NOT the force. Type the number of pennies and press **[ENTER]**. The program returns to the data collection screen, ready for the next test.
18. Add 10 pennies to the cup and wait for the cup to stop swinging.
19. Repeat steps 16 through 18 until you have 100 pennies in the cup. Use the number of pennies in the cup when the program asks for a value after you press **[ENTER]**. After you enter the first number, the last value you used is displayed at the bottom of the screen.
20. After you have collected the data for 100 pennies in the cup, press **[STO▶]**. A scatter plot is displayed showing the number of pennies and force reading for all of your test. Use **[◀]** and **[▶]** to move to each data point. Record the values in the table on the **worksheet**.
21. On the **worksheet**, sketch and label the graph.
22. To exit from the DATAMATE program, press **[ENTER]** to return to the Main Screen. Select **6:QUIT** and press **[ENTER]**.
23. To display the lists showing the results, press **[LIST]**. The number of pennies is stored in **L1**. The force readings are stored in **L2**.

### Data Analysis

After testing, complete the questions on the **worksheet** to find the weight of the pennies on other celestial bodies.