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## CHAPTER

1 Enrichment

## Metartals

## "en

- graph paper
- ruler
- calculator


## Graphing Nonlinear Relationships

Seventeenth-century physicist Galileo looked for an equation to compute the distance traveled by a falling object. He created a mathematical expression relating distance $(d)$, the gravitational attraction of Earth near its surface $(g)$, and time $(t)$ :

$$
d=\frac{1}{2} g t^{2}
$$

At Earth's surface, $g$ is a constant measuring $9.80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$.

## Procedure

Use Galileo's equation to create a table quantifying the distance a falling object travels every second for 10 seconds.

| Time (s) | Distance $(\mathrm{m})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 4.9 m |
| 2 | 19.6 |
| 3 | 44.1 |
| 4 | 78.4 |
| 5 | 122.5 |
| 6 | 176.4 |
| 7 | 240.1 |
| 8 | 313.6 |
| 9 | 396.9 |
| 10 | 490 |

$\qquad$

Results

1. What is the independent variable in Galileo's equation? What is the dependent variable? Explain your answer.

$$
\text { Independent Variable }=\text { time }
$$

$\qquad$

$$
\text { Dependent Variable }=\text { distance }
$$

2. Graph the results from the table on the previous page.

Distance us time

3. What shape is the line of best fit on your graph? Why?
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