

# Graphing

## Wilfrid Laurier University

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Wilfrid Laurier University

December 12, 2014

# Overview

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- why  $x - y$  graphs are useful
- how to show uncertainties on  $x - y$  graphs
- what kind of lines or curves are meaningful and should be shown on a graph

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- A **graph** is a visual representation of such a relationship.

- A graph will usually contain both data points and a **fitted curve** showing the function which the data should follow.

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- The term “curve” may include a straight line.
- In fact, it is often easiest to interpret results when an equation has been **linearized** so that the graph should be a straight line.

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- include the information required for any numerical data, ie. units, uncertainties, etc.

Sample data table:

$i$	$x_i$	$\Delta x_i$	$t_i$	$\Delta t_i$
	(cm)		(s)	
1	0.40	0.03	0.0	0.1
2	0.77	0.04	2.0	0.1
3	1.35	0.04	2.7	0.1

Table 1: **Block sliding down a ramp**

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- Units in the table should be the same as on the graph.



## Parts of a graph

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Good choice; “Object in Free Fall”

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## Axis Labels

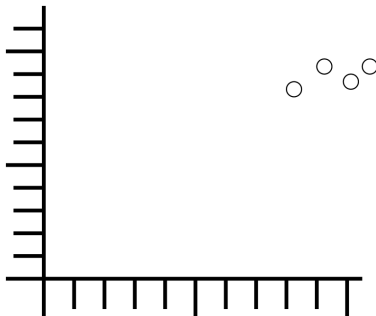
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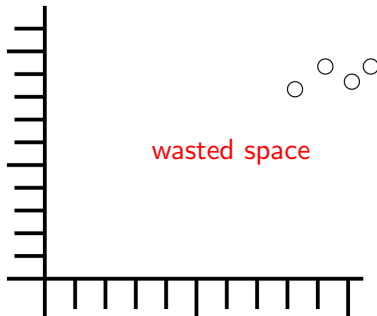
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- Units *must* be included with axis labels.



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# Plotting Points

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*Do not connect the points like a dot-to-dot drawing!*

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It's just like any other data point.

It isn't magic.



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Don't force the graph through  $(0, 0)$  any more than you would through any other point.

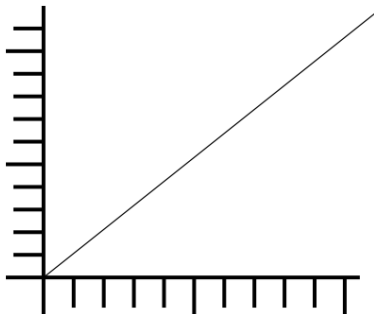
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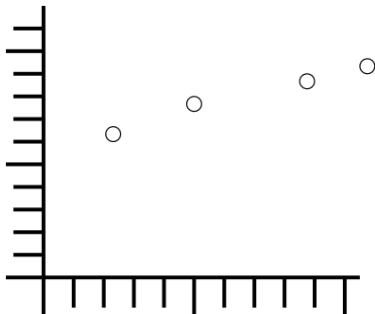
- *If the origin is a data point, it is no more “sacred” than any other data point.*

Don't force the graph through  $(0, 0)$  any more than you would through any other point.

Doing a least squares fit will protect you from this temptation.

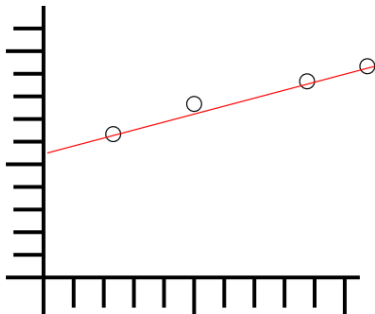


Here's what you expect.

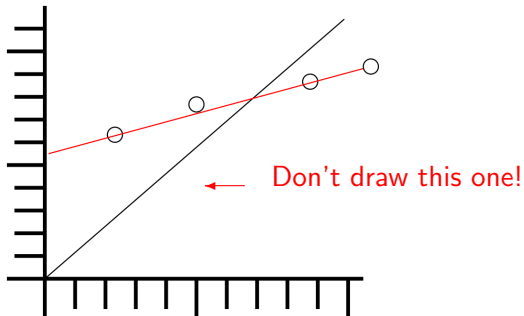


Here are the data.





This is the line of best fit.



A line through the origin is not always the best fit, *even if that's what you expected.*

# Graphical Analysis

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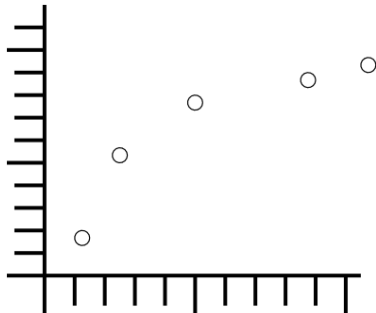
*Don't just use a polynomial of degree  $N - 1$  to fit  $N$  data points!.*

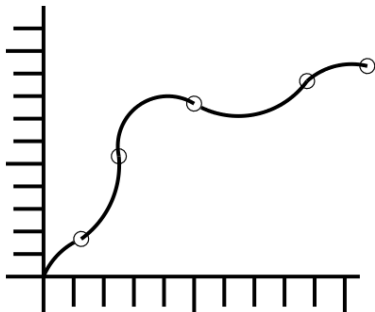
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If your curve fits all of the points exactly, you don't have enough data!





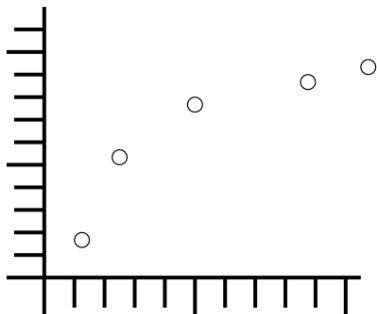
**Wrong:** Graphs should not have meaningless curves just to fit the data

*Do not use an arbitrary function just because it goes through all the data points!*

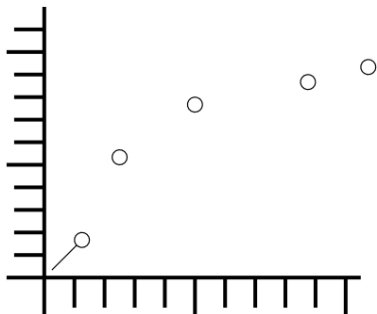
The curve (or line) you draw through your data should be *smooth*,



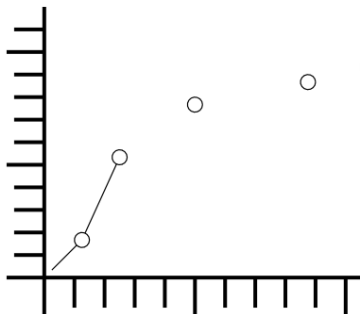
The curve (or line) you draw through your data should be *smooth*, not made of line segments which fits the points.



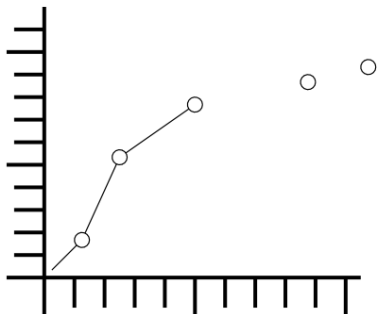
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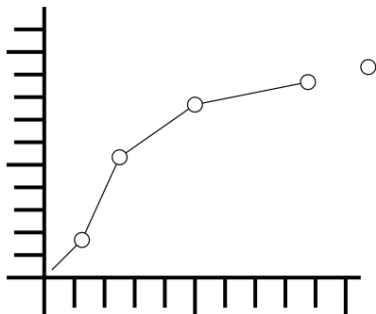
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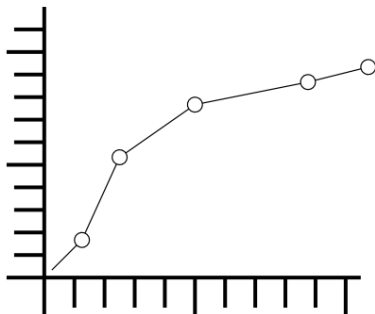
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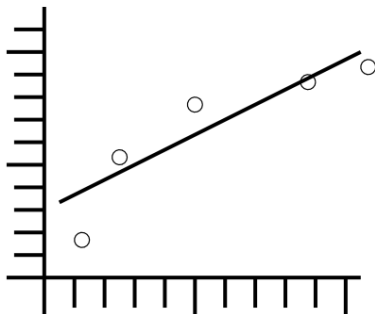
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Right: The curve or line should be smooth



*Your graphs should not look like a dot-to-dot drawing.*

If you are plotting the points using the computer, draw the curve by hand if necessary to avoid this problem.

If you are plotting the points using the computer, draw the curve by hand if necessary to avoid this problem. However, do not fit data to a curve with no physical significance simply so that all of the points fit.

# Recap

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- ① Graphs make it easy to see how consistently data fit relationships.
- ② Error bars on the data points show uncertainties in the data graphically.

Lines or curves shown on the graph should reflect underlying trends in the data, rather than specific data values or mathematical expectations.