

Hooke's law

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	<u>Experiment</u>	<u>mass (g)</u>	<u>Wight (N)</u>	<u>length (cm)</u>	<u>extension (cm)</u>	<u>x (m)</u>
2		0	0	42,3		
3		1	20	48,2		
4		2	30	51,5		
5		3	35	53,7		
6		4	40	56		
7		5	42	57,8		
8		6	44	59,4		
9		7	45	60,1		
10		8	46	60,9		
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

- numbers with 2 or 3 decimals
- alignment
- font, bold, underlined
- ...

The image shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<u>experiment</u>	<u>mass (g)</u>	<u>weight (N)</u>	<u>length (cm)</u>	<u>extension (cm)</u>	<u>x (m)</u>	
2	0	0,000		42,300			
3	1	20,000		48,200			
4	2			51,500			
5	3			53,700			
6	4			56,000			
7	5	42,000		57,800			
8	6	44,000		59,400			
9	7	45,000		60,100			
10	8	46,000		60,900			
11							
12							

Callout boxes and arrows indicate the following formulas:

- Cell B5: $=(\$b2/1000)*9,8$ (points to cell C3)
- Cell E5: $=$d2-d2$ (points to cell E3)
- Cell F5: $?$ (points to cell F3)

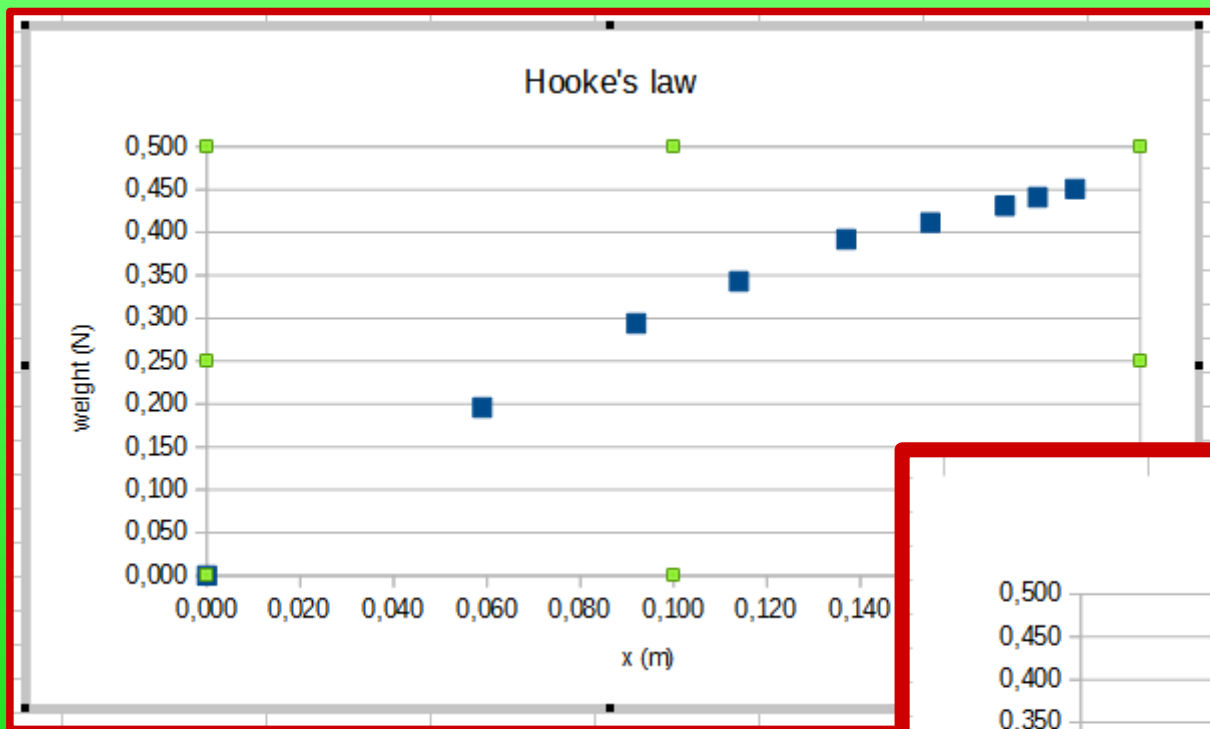
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<u>experiment</u>	<u>mass (g)</u>	<u>weight (N)</u>	<u>length (cm)</u>	<u>extension (cm)</u>	<u>x (m)</u>	
2	0	0,000	0,000	42,300	0,000	0,000	
3	1	20,000	0,196	48,200	5,900	0,059	
4	2	30,000	0,294	51,500	9,200	0,092	
5	3	35,000	0,343	53,700	11,400	0,114	
6	4	40,000	0,392	56,000	13,700	0,137	
7	5	42,000	0,412	57,800	15,500	0,155	
8	6	44,000	0,431	59,400	17,100	0,171	
9	7	45,000	0,441	60,100	17,800	0,178	
10	8	46,000	0,451	60,900	18,600	0,186	
11							
12							

- XY (dispersion) graph

- title

- labeled axis

- ...



trend line

