Investigating the relationship between the length $L$ and period $T$ of a pendulum

| $\mathbf{L} / \mathbf{m}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 T} / \mathbf{s}$ | $\mathbf{T} / \mathbf{s}$ | $\log (\mathbf{L} / \mathbf{m})$ | $\log (\mathbf{T} / \mathbf{s})$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0.457 | 13.50 | 1.350 | -0.340 | 0.130 |
| 0.394 | 12.59 | 1.259 | -0.405 | 0.100 |
| 0.314 | 11.25 | 1.125 | -0.503 | 0.051 |
| 0.227 | 9.56 | 0.956 | -0.644 | -0.020 |
| 0.175 | 8.47 | 0.847 | -0.757 | -0.072 |
| 0.122 | 7.07 | 0.707 | -0.914 | -0.151 |


$\log (L / m)$

It is suggested that $T=k L^{n}$

1. Find k and n from the graph.
2. Use the formula sheet to find the formula for the period of a pendulum. Does your value of $n$ agree with the formula?
3. Use your value for $k$ to calculate the gravitational field strength where this experiment was conducted.
