


FIRST LEGO LEAGUE - Ontario

| Activity Sheet | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gr 6 - Lesson #5 | Stop at Angle – Accurate Means |
| Date: | Name(s): |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Check That I'm Done <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commented on my code | <input type="checkbox"/> Modify it task | <input type="checkbox"/> Coding Challenge |

| Learn |
|---|
| <p>The mean (or average) of a set of numbers is the sum of all the numbers divided by how many numbers are in the set. For example, the set of numbers {4 6 3 5} is $(4+6+3+5)/5$ which equals 4.5. The number 4.5 now represent the whole set, with just one number. It doesn't however tell us how varied the numbers are.</p> <p>Means can be very useful for many applications. One important application is in scientific measurement.</p> <p>Errors add up...Imagine a meter stick company made meter sticks that were slightly too short. Perhaps even a fraction of a millimeter. Measuring that error with normal tools would be quite difficult. But using <u>means</u> you can do it quite easily. By measuring several lengths of the meter sticks, end to end, the difference begins to magnify. For example, 10 of these rulers may be 9.98m long (2cm shorter than it should be). Finding the mean length (0.998m), can give us a very accurate number for this ruler and show us that it's precisely 0.002m (or 2mm) too short.</p>  |

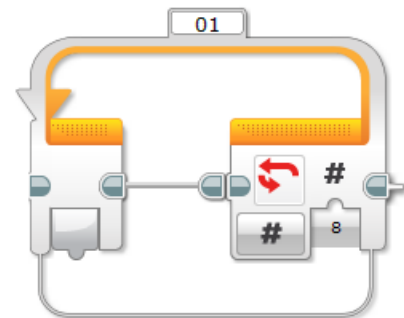
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Predict and Plan

Every robot is unique. Based on your testing so far, how far about does a 90° change in the gyro sensor actually cause the robot to turn? _____ $^\circ$
Use your paper protractor to measure.

Demonstrate/Design/Discover

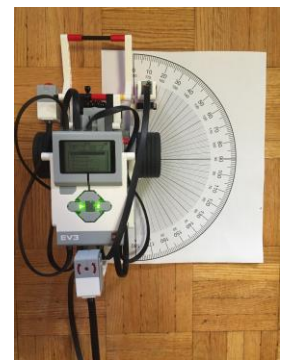
- ✓ Create a program that rotates in place slowly ($\sim 10\%$ power) until a change of 90° is measured by the gyro sensor. After the angle is reached, have the robots motors stop for half a second to have it settle.
- ✓ Put all of this inside a loop block so you can choose how often it repeats.
- ✓ Change the setting on the loop block so it repeats 4 times (instead of forever)



Tips: Its ok that it doesn't turn exactly 90° yet

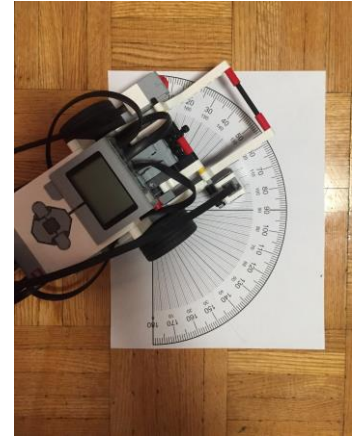
Record

Place your robot on the protactor provided as show in the picture below. Notice the edge of the arm is lined up at the 0° mark. Run your program which will make the 90° turn 4 times. Ideally, your robot would be exactly where it started, as $90 \times 4 = 360$ (or a complete circle). There will however be some error. Fill out the entire chart below.



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| Number of 90° Turns (loop #) | Angle Error (measured away from 0) | Mean (Average angle error per turn) |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 12 | | |



Instead of a 90° change value in the code, turn value to a number that you think will create a more accurate 90° turn. Use the numerical data above to do this.

I chose _____° instead of 90°.

Run the last test again with your new and improved value and fill out the chart below.

| Number of Turns (loop #) | Angle of Error (measured away from 0) | Mean (Average error angle per turn) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 12 | | |



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