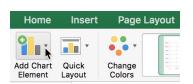Tables:

- Use the Correct number of decimal places.
- Each column must have label & units.
- Use the = to harness the power.
- Don't forget parenthesis when harnessing the power.
- Square is done with ^2
- If you want to put π into an equation use pi()
- *You **must** turn in a data table with every graph.*
    - Your data table is the background information for your graph.

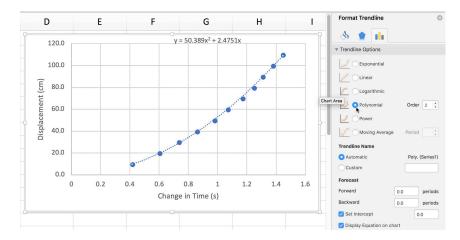|	A	B	C
1	Δt (s)	Displacement (cm)	v_{avg} (cm/s)
2	0.415	10.0	24.1
3	0.602	20.0	33.2
4	0.734	30.0	40.9
5	0.858	40.0	46.6
6	0.978	50.0	51.1
7	1.068	60.0	56.2
8	1.171	70.0	59.8
9	1.248	80.0	64.1
10	1.308	90.0	68.8
11	1.379	100.0	72.5
12	1.446	110.0	76.1

Charts: (aka Graphs)

- Use Marked Scatter (only dots, no lines)
- Y vs. X
- Y as a function of X
- Label axis (with units)
- You don't need a legend
- Make changes to graph with "Add Chart Element".

Trendline Line / Curve: (aka Best Fit Line / Curve)

- Is in "Add Chart Element" Menu
- Chose "Linear" or "Polynomial" of order 2
- Check 2 options:
    - Set intercept = 0
    - Display equation on chart.
- Move the Equation so it can be read

$$y = 50.389x^2 + 2.4751x$$