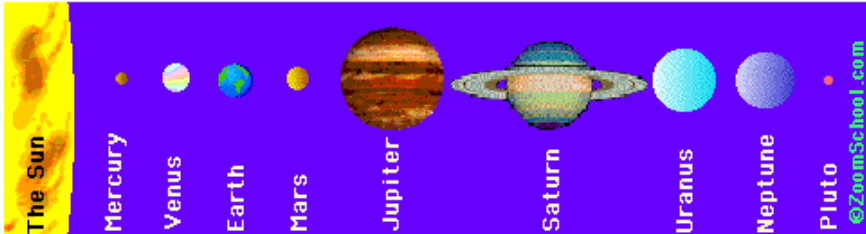


## Math and Astronomy Activity

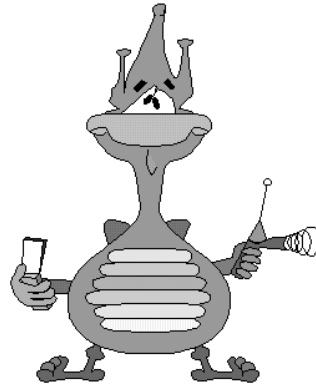
Planet	Relative Surface Gravity	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Relative Sizes of the Planets and the Sun</b></p>  <p>* picture is property of ZoomSchool.com</p>
Mercury	0.38	
Venus	0.91	
Earth	1	
Mars	0.38	
Jupiter	2.34	
Saturn	1.06	
Uranus	0.92	
Neptune	1.19	
Pluto	0.06	

<b>Task 1:</b> In the table below write the names of the planets and their relative surface gravity so that that the relative surface gravity measures are <i>increasing</i> from largest to smallest.		<b>Task 2:</b> In the following table write the names of the planets and their relative surface gravity so that that the planets are in order from largest to smallest.		<b>Task 3:</b> In the following table write the names of the planets and their relative surface gravity so that that the planets are in order of most distant from the sun to closest to the sun.	
Planet	Relative Surface Gravity (largest to smallest)	Planet (largest to smallest)	Relative Surface Gravity	Planet	Relative Surface Gravity

### Task 4:

- True or False:** A larger planet will always have a larger surface gravity.
- True or False:** A planet closer to the sun will always have a larger surface gravity.

**Task 5:** Meet space traveler, Three Prong. His weight on Earth is 589 pounds. Fill in the table below by first predicting his weight on each planet. Next, compute his actual weight on each planet.



Planet	Predicted Weight	Computed Weight
Mercury		
Venus		
Earth		
Mars		
Jupiter		
Saturn		
Uranus		
Neptune		
Pluto		

**Task 6:** List at least 5 mathematics skills needed for this activity.

\* This handout is Ermelinda DeLaVina's modification of the ideas presented by Robin A. Ward in the weight activity found at <http://daniel.calpoly.edu/~dfrc/Robin/Weight/weight.html>