

# *Chapter 5*

## ***Work and Energy***

*continued*

### 5.3 The Work-Energy Theorem and Kinetic Energy

We have often used this 1D motion equation  
using  $v_x$  for final velocity:

$$v_x^2 = v_{0x}^2 + 2a\Delta x$$

Multiply equation by  $\frac{1}{2}m$  (why?)

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_x^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_{0x}^2 + ma\Delta x \quad \text{but } F_{\text{Net}} = ma$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_x^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_{0x}^2 + F_{\text{Net}}\Delta x \quad \text{but net work, } W = F_{\text{Net}}\Delta x$$

DEFINE KINETIC ENERGY of an  
object with mass  $m$  speed  $v$ :

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

Now it says, Kinetic Energy of a mass changes due to Work:

$$K = K_0 + W$$

or

$$K - K_0 = W$$

Work–Energy Theorem

### 5.3 The Work-Energy Theorem and Kinetic Energy

#### Work and Energy

**Work:** the effect of a force acting on an object making a displacement.

$$W = (F \cos \theta)s,$$

where  $W$  is the work done,  $F, s$  are the magnitudes of the force and displacement, and  $\theta$  is the angle between  $\vec{F}$  and  $\vec{s}$ .

The origin of the force does not affect the calculation of the work done.

Work can be done by: gravity, elastic, friction, explosion, or human forces.

**Kinetic energy:** property of a mass ( $m$ ) and the square of its speed ( $v$ ).

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

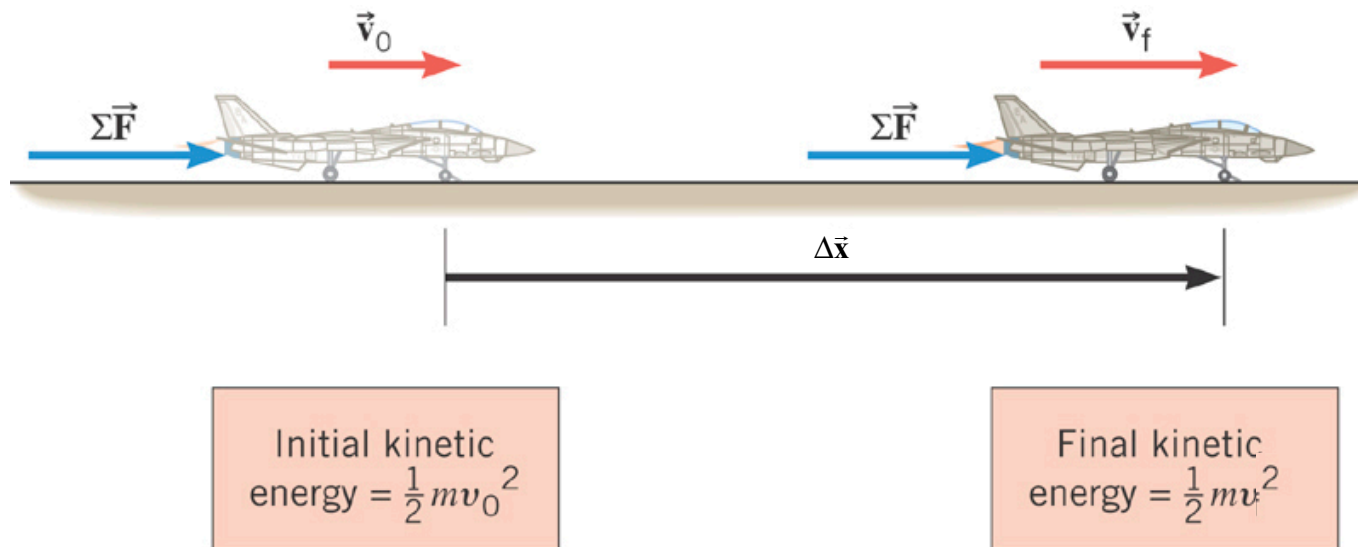
**Work-Energy Theorem:** Work changes the Kinetic Energy of an object.

$$K = K_0 + W$$

or

$$K - K_0 = W$$

### 5.3 The Work-Energy Theorem and Kinetic Energy



## THE WORK-ENERGY THEOREM

When a net external force does work on an object, the kinetic energy of the object changes according to

$$W = K - K_0 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$

## Clicker Question 5.7

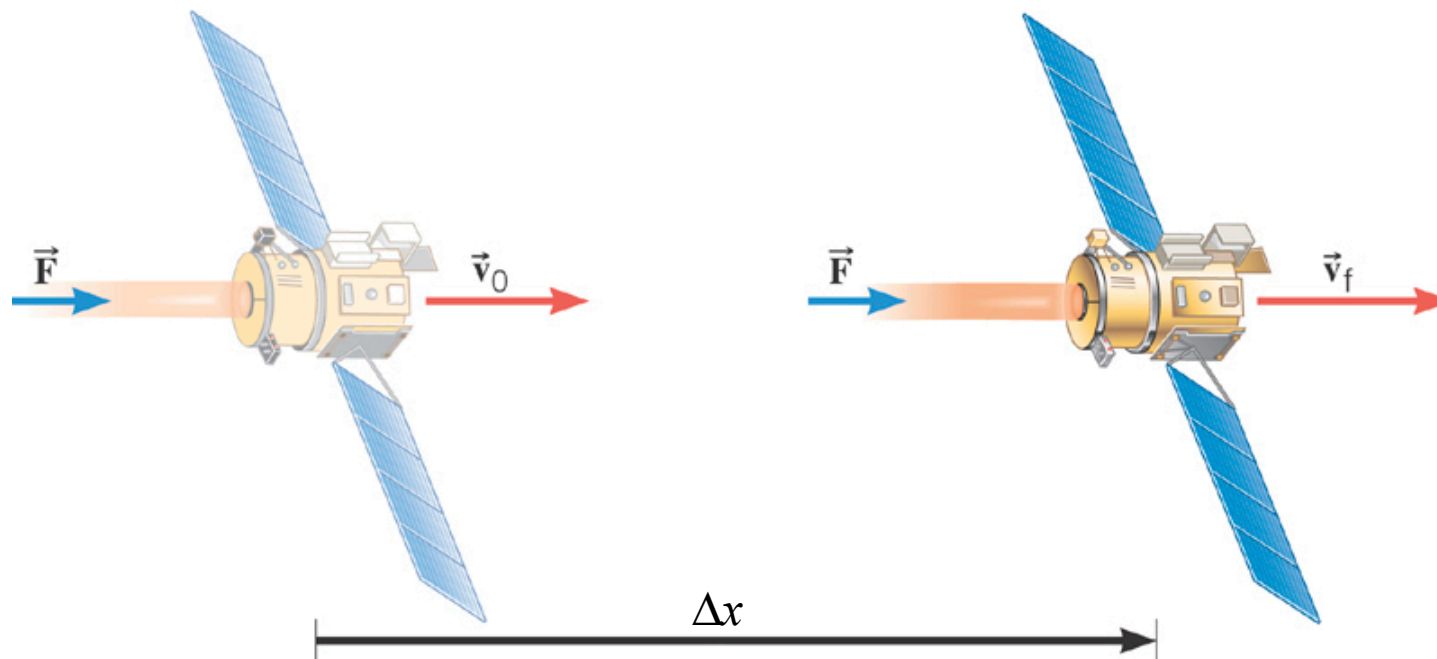
**Determine the amount of work done in firing a 2.0-kg projectile to an initial speed of 50 m/s. Neglect any effects due to air resistance**

- a) 900 J
- b) 1600 J
- c) 2500 J
- d) 4900J
- e) zero

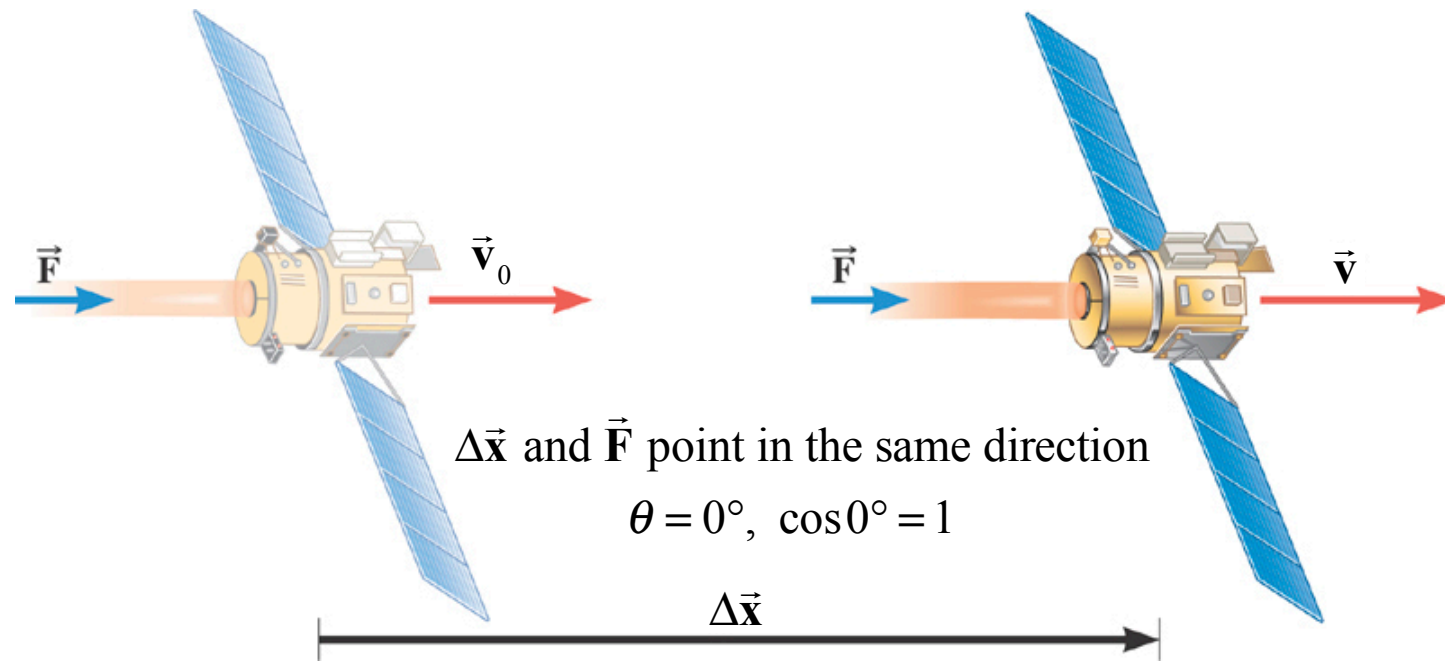
### 5.3 *The Work-Energy Theorem and Kinetic Energy*

#### ***Example:***

The mass of the space probe is 474-kg and its initial velocity is 275 m/s. If the 56.0-mN force acts on the probe through a displacement of  $2.42 \times 10^9$  m, what is its final speed?



### 5.3 The Work-Energy Theorem and Kinetic Energy



$$W = [F \cos \theta] \Delta x = (5.60 \times 10^{-2} \text{ N}) (2.42 \times 10^9 \text{ m}) = 1.36 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$$

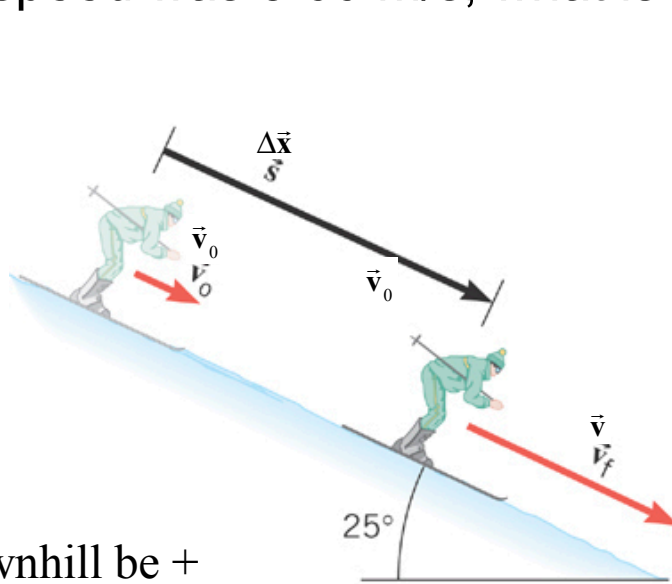
$$W = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \quad \text{Solve for final velocity } v$$

$$v^2 = \frac{2W}{m} + v_0^2 = \frac{2.72 \times 10^8 \text{ J}}{474 \text{ kg}} + (275 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$v = 806 \text{ m/s}$$

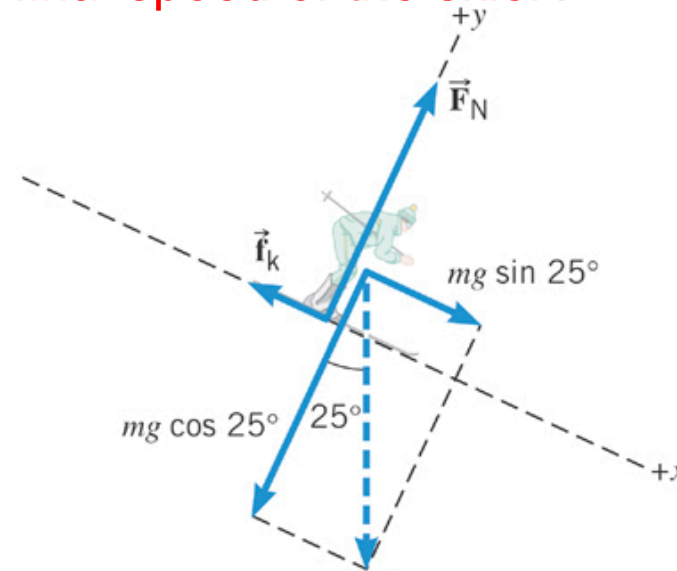
### 5.3 The Work-Energy Theorem and Kinetic Energy

**Example** - A 58.0 kg skier experiences a kinetic frictional force of 71.0N while traveling down a 25° hill for a distance of 57.0 m. If the skier's initial speed was 3.60 m/s, what is the **final speed of the skier**?



Let downhill be +

The net force is  $F_{\text{Net}} = mg \sin 25^\circ - f_k = 170\text{N}$



Decomposition of the downward gravitational force,  $mg$ .

Work-Energy Theorem:  $K - K_0 = W \Rightarrow K = K_0 + W$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 + F_{\text{Net}}(\cos 0^\circ)\Delta x$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + \frac{2F_{\text{Net}}\Delta x}{m} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{v_0^2 + \frac{2F_{\text{Net}}\Delta x}{m}} = 18.6 \text{ m/s}$$



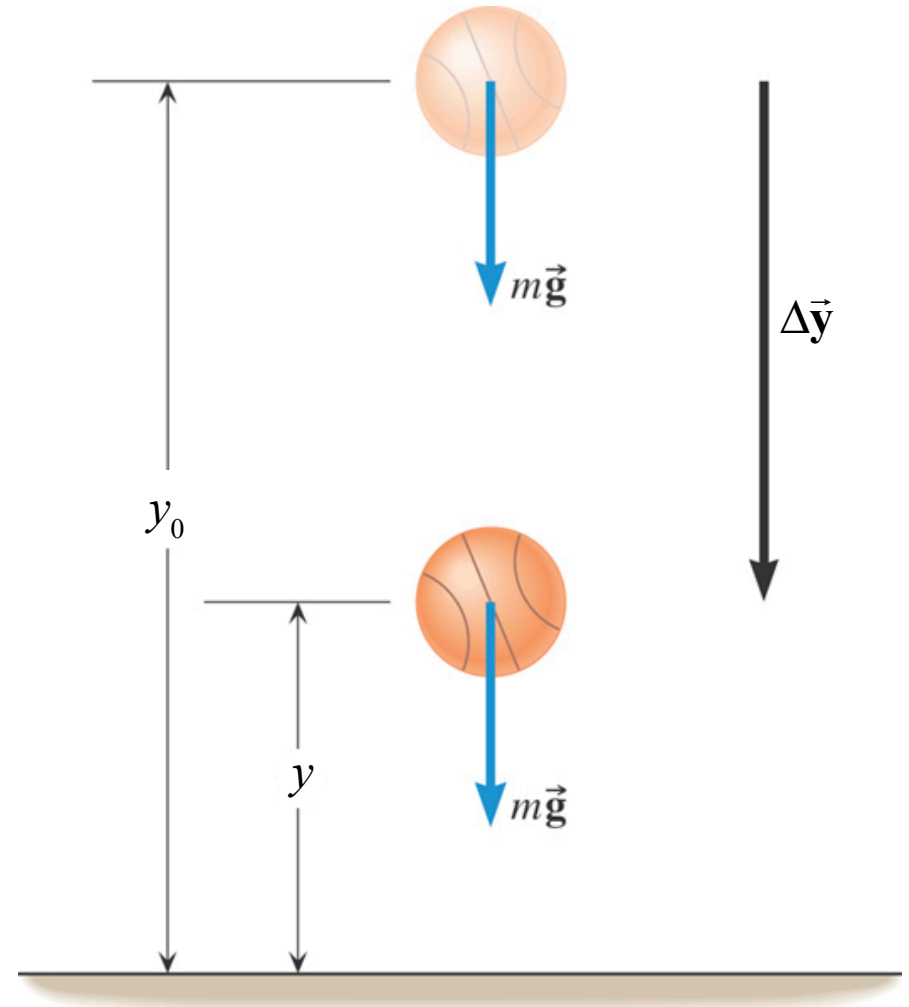
## 5.4 Gravitational Potential Energy

This  $\theta$  is the angle between  $\vec{F}$  and  $\Delta\vec{y}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} W &= (F \cos \theta) \Delta y \\ &= mg \Delta y \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta y$  = distance of fall =  $(y_0 - y)$

$$W_G = mg(y_0 - y)$$



Why use  $(y_0 - y)$  instead of  $\Delta y$ ?  $\Rightarrow$  because we already have  $K$  and  $K_0$

## 5.4 Gravitational Potential Energy

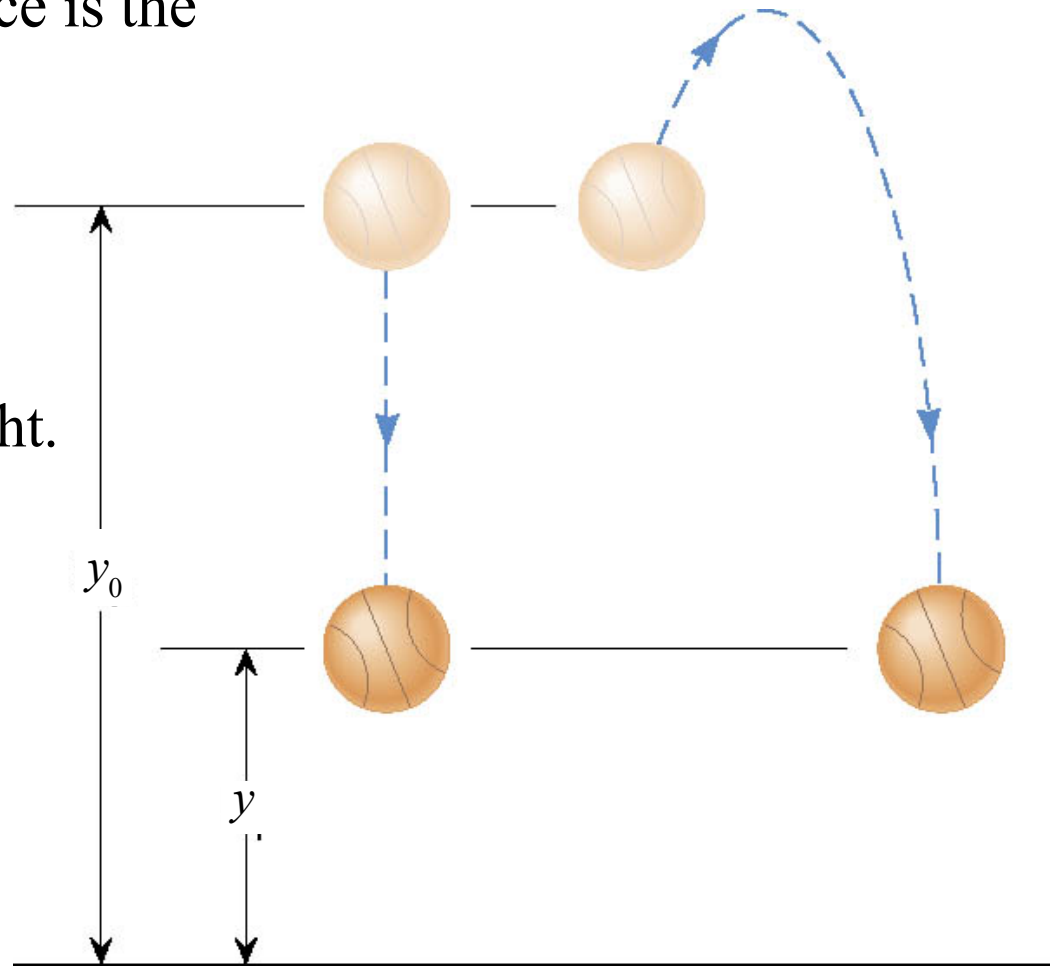
When returning to the initial height,  $y_0$ , the work done by gravity is zero. There is no displacement,  $\Delta y = 0$ .

Work by the gravitational force is the same over the two paths

$$W_G = mg(y_0 - y)$$

Same starting and ending height.

Gravity is unusual!  
It is a "conservative force".



## 5.4 *Conservative Versus Nonconservative Forces*

### DEFINITION OF A CONSERVATIVE FORCE

**Version 1** A force is conservative when the work it does on a moving object is independent of the path between the object's initial and final positions.

**Version 2** A force is conservative when it does no net work on an object moving around a closed path, starting and finishing at the same point.

**Also:**

**Version 3** A force is conservative when the energy absorbed from a mass by the force can be returned to the mass without loss by that force.

## 5.4 *Conservative Versus Nonconservative Forces*

### **Some Conservative and Nonconservative Forces**

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#### ***Conservative Forces***

Gravitational force

Elastic spring force

Electric force

#### ***Nonconservative Forces***

Static and kinetic frictional forces

Air resistance

Muscular forces

Explosions

Jet or rocket forces

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## 5.4 Gravitational Potential Energy

Because gravity is a conservative force, when a mass moves upward against the gravitational force, the kinetic energy of the mass decreases, but when the mass falls to its initial height that kinetic energy returns completely to the mass.

When the kinetic energy decreases, where does it go?

### DEFINITION OF GRAVITATIONAL POTENTIAL ENERGY

The gravitational potential energy  $U$  is the energy that an object of mass  $m$  has by virtue of its position relative to the surface of the earth. That position is measured by the height  $y$  of the object **relative to an arbitrary zero level**:

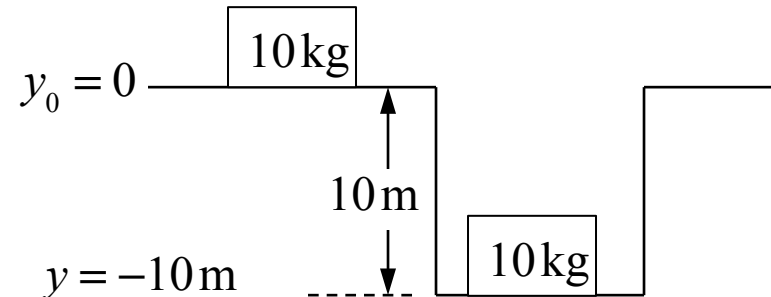
$$U = mgy \quad 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 1 \text{ joule (J)}$$

(  $y$  can be + or – )

## Clicker Question 5.8

The potential energy ( $mgy$ ) of a 10 kg mass on the surface of the earth is zero. What is the potential energy of the mass in a 10 m deep hole?

- a) 0J
- b) 98J
- c) -98J
- d) 980J
- e) -980J



## 5.4 Gravitational Potential Energy

Thrown upward

Gravitational work is negative.

$$\begin{aligned}W_G &= (F \cos 180^\circ) \Delta y \\&= -mg(y - y_0)\end{aligned}$$

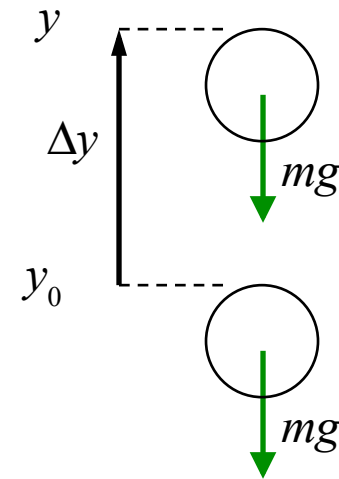
Gravitational Potential Energy increases.

$$\begin{aligned}U - U_0 &= mg(y - y_0) \\&= -W_G\end{aligned}$$

Work-Energy Theorem becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}K - K_0 &= W_G \\&= -(U - U_0)\end{aligned}$$

$K + U = K_0 + U_0$  Conservation of Energy



## 5.4 Gravitational Potential Energy

### GRAVITATIONAL POTENTIAL ENERGY

Energy of mass  $m$  due to its position relative to the surface of the earth.

Position measured by the height  $y$  of mass **relative to an arbitrary zero level**:

$$U = mgy$$

$U$  replaces Work by gravity  
in the Work-Energy Theorem

Work-Energy Theorem becomes **Mechanical Energy Conservation**:

$$\begin{aligned} K + U &= K_0 + U_0 \\ E &= E_0 \end{aligned}$$

Initial total energy,  $E_0 = K_0 + U_0$  doesn't change.

It is the same as final total energy,  $E = K + U$ .

Another way (equivalent) to look at **Mechanical Energy Conservation**:

$$(K - K_0) + (U - U_0) = 0$$

$$\Delta K + \Delta U = 0$$

Any **increase** (**decrease**) in  $K$  is balanced  
by a **decrease** (**increase**) in  $U$ .

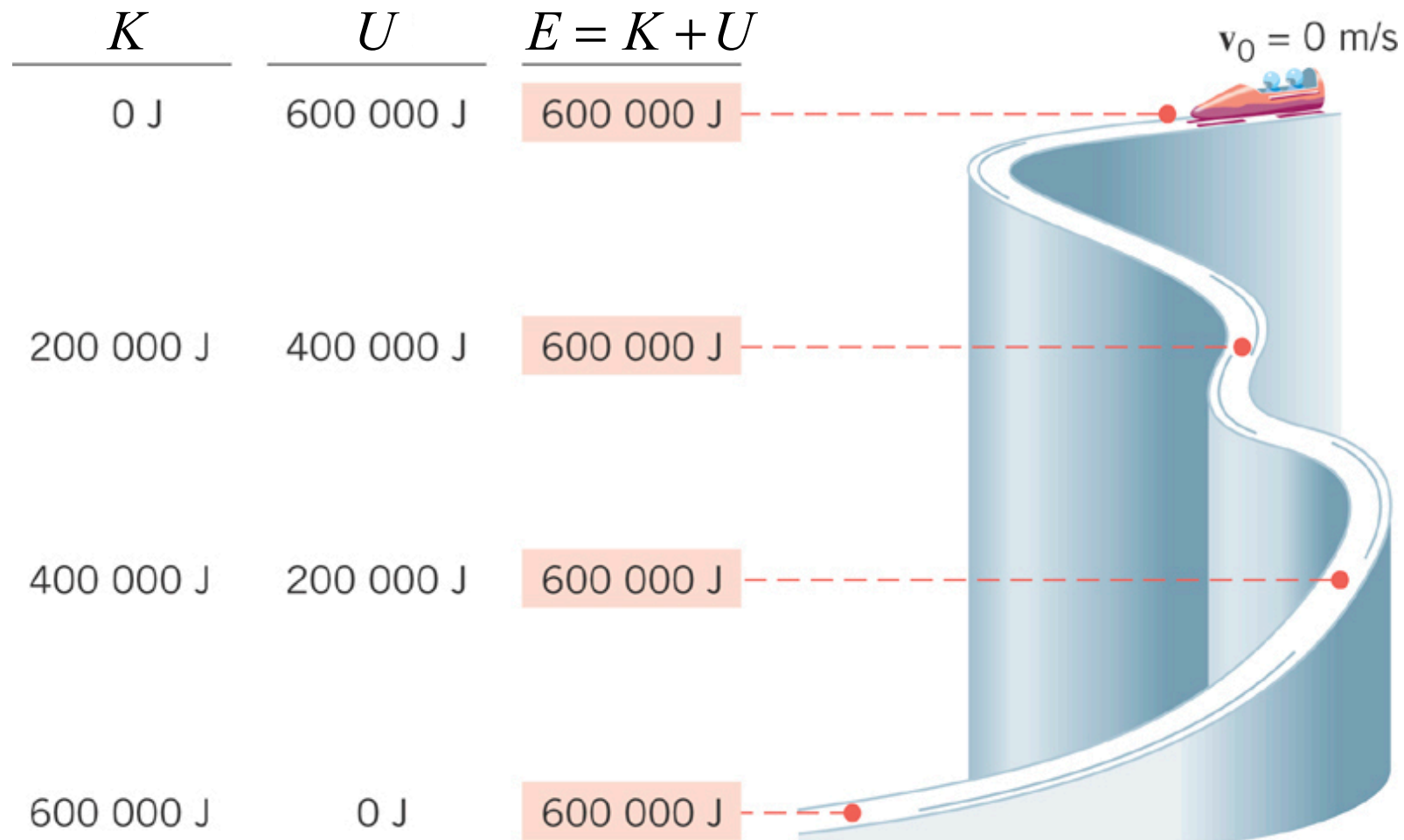
These are used if **only Conservative Forces act** on the mass.  
(Gravity, Ideal Springs, Electric forces)



## 5.5 *The Conservation of Mechanical Energy*

Sliding without friction: only gravity does work.

Normal force of ice is always perpendicular to displacements.



### Clicker Question 5.9

**You are investigating the safety of a playground slide. You are interested in finding out what the maximum speed will be of children sliding on it when the conditions make it very slippery (assume frictionless). The height of the slide is 2.5 m. What is that maximum speed of a child if she starts from rest at the top?**

- a) 1.9 m/s
- b) 2.5 m/s
- c) 4.9 m/s
- d) 7.0 m/s
- e) 9.8 m/s

## 5.5 Conservative Versus Nonconservative Forces

In many situations both **conservative** and **non-conservative** forces act simultaneously on an object, so the work done by the net external force can be written as

$$W_{\text{Net}} = W_{\text{C}} + W_{\text{NC}}$$

$W_{\text{C}}$  = work by conservative force  
such as work by gravity  $W_{\text{G}}$

But replacing  $W_{\text{C}}$  with  $-(U - U_0)$

**Work-Energy Theorem** becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} K + U &= K_0 + U_0 + W_{\text{NC}} \\ E_{\text{f}} &= E_0 + W_{\text{NC}} \end{aligned}$$

work by non-conservative forces will  
add or remove energy from the mass

$$E = K + U \neq E_0 = K_0 + U_0$$

Another (equivalent) way to think about it:

$$\begin{aligned} (K - K_0) + (U - U_0) &= W_{\text{NC}} \\ \Delta K + \Delta U &= W_{\text{NC}} \end{aligned}$$

if non-conservative forces  
do work on the mass, energy  
changes will not sum to zero

## 5.5 *The Conservation of Mechanical Energy*

But all you need is this:

$$K + U = K_0 + U_0 + W_{\text{NC}}$$

non-conservative forces  
add or remove energy

$$\text{If } W_{\text{NC}} \neq 0, \text{ then } E \neq E_0$$

If the net work on a mass by non-conservative forces is zero, then its total energy does not change:

$$\text{If } W_{\text{NC}} = 0, \text{ then } E = E_0$$

$$K + U = K_0 + U_0$$

## Clicker Question 5.10

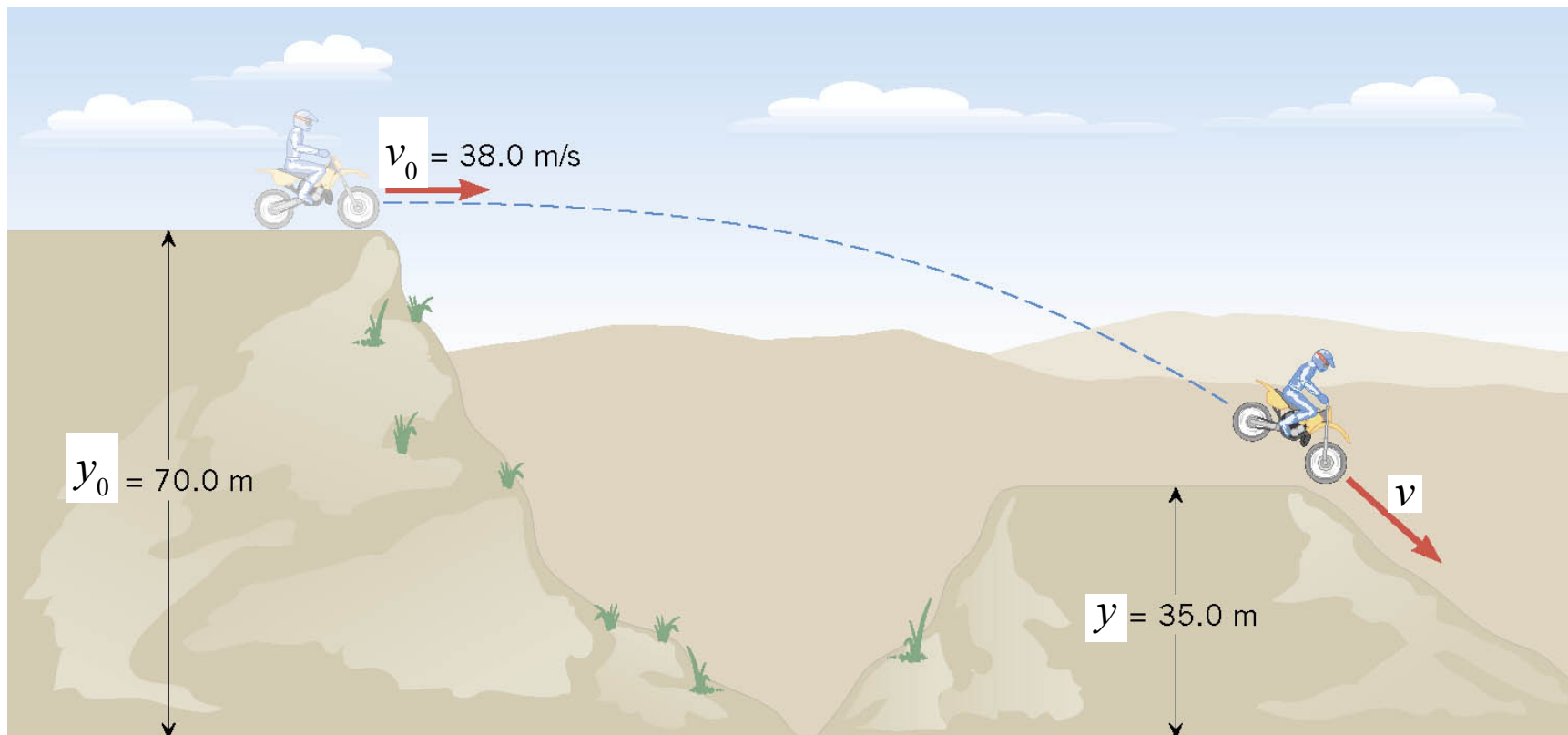
**A mass has a total energy of 100 J. Then a non-conservative force does  $-50$  J of work on the mass. What is the resulting total energy of the mass?**

- a) 0J
- b) 50J
- c) 100J
- d) 150J
- e)  $-50$ J

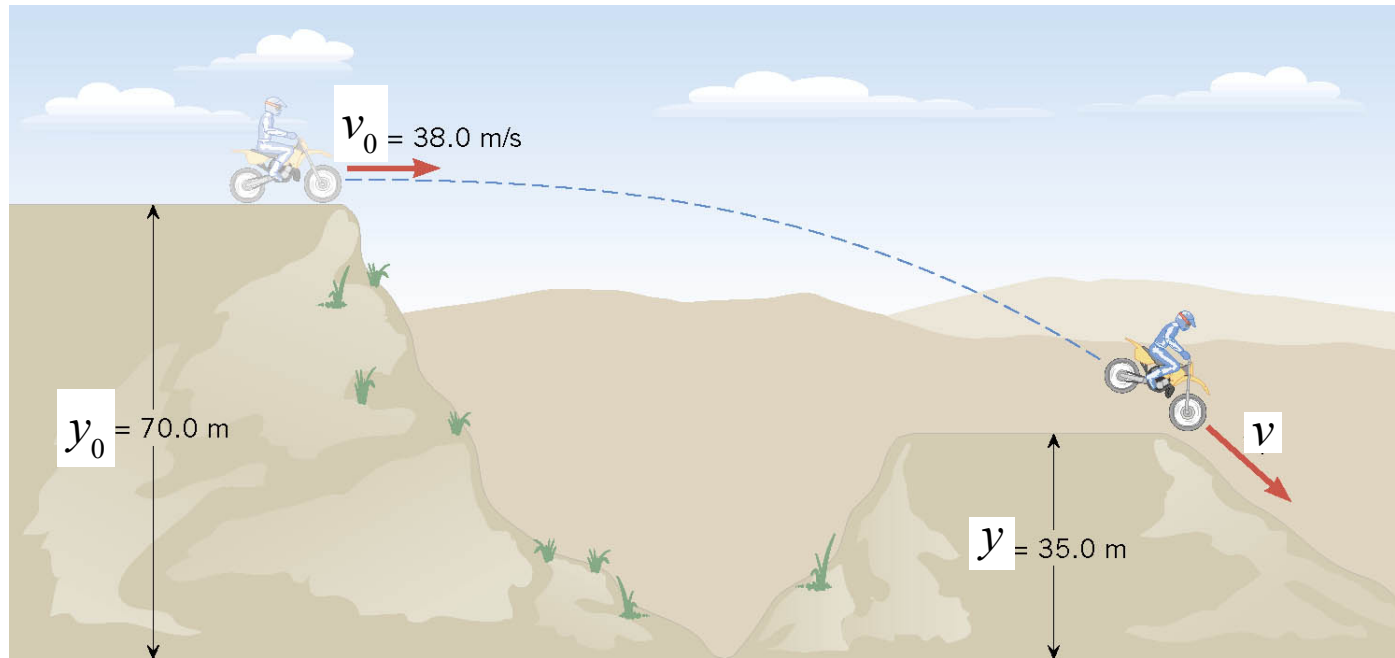
## 6.5 *The Conservation of Mechanical Energy*

### **Example: A Daredevil Motorcyclist**

A motorcyclist is trying to leap across the canyon by driving horizontally off a cliff 38.0 m/s. Ignoring air resistance, find the speed with which the cycle strikes the ground on the other side.



## 6.5 The Conservation of Mechanical Energy

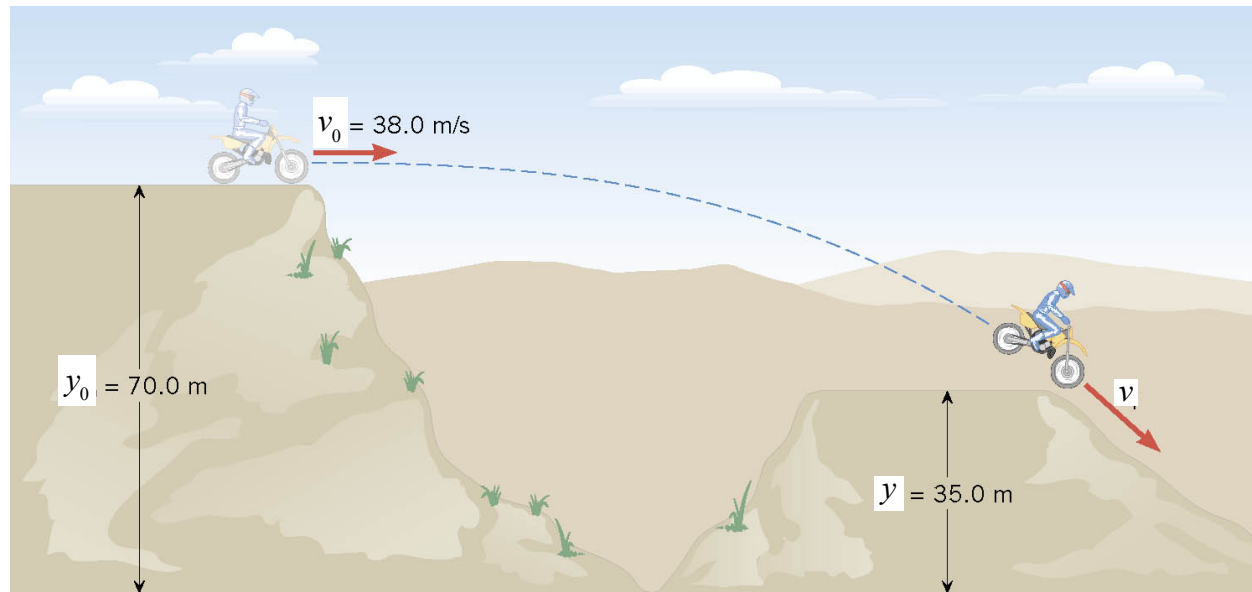


$$E = E_o$$

$$mgy + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgy_0 + \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$

$$gy + \frac{1}{2}v^2 = gy_0 + \frac{1}{2}v_0^2$$

## 5.5 The Conservation of Mechanical Energy



$$gy + \frac{1}{2} v^2 = gy_0 + \frac{1}{2} v_0^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{2g(y_0 - y) + v_0^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)(35.0 \text{ m}) + (38.0 \text{ m/s})^2} = 46.2 \text{ m/s}$$



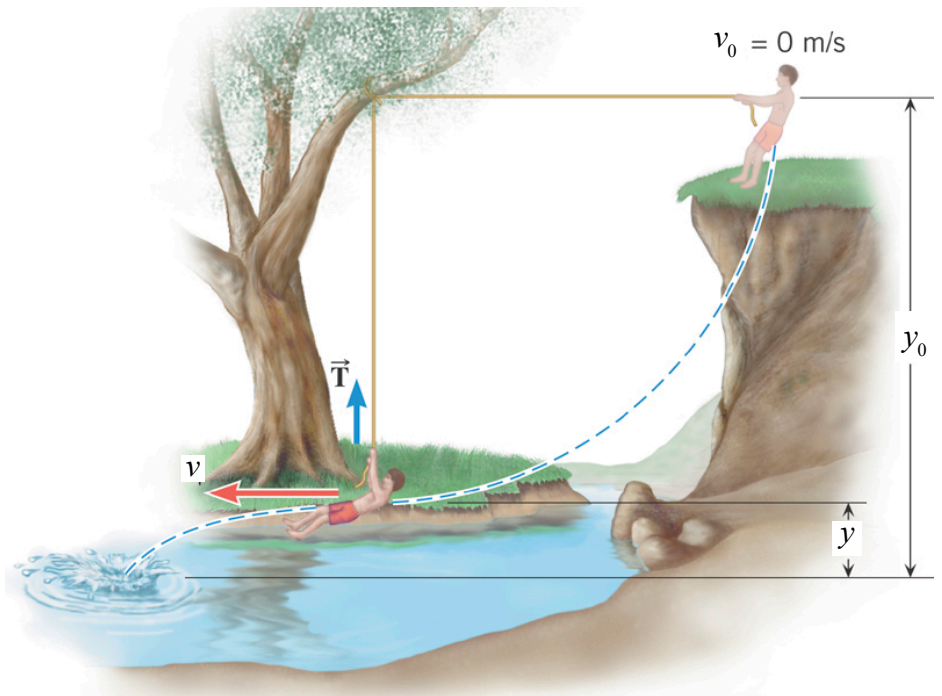
## 5.5 *The Conservation of Mechanical Energy*

### ***Conceptual Example: The Favorite Swimming Hole***

The person starts from rest, with the rope held in the horizontal position, swings downward, and then lets go of the rope, with no air resistance. Two forces act on him: gravity and the tension in the rope.

Note: tension in rope is always perpendicular to displacement, and so, does no work on the mass.

The principle of conservation of energy can be used to calculate his final speed.



## 6.6 Nonconservative Forces and the Work-Energy Theorem

### Example 11 Fireworks

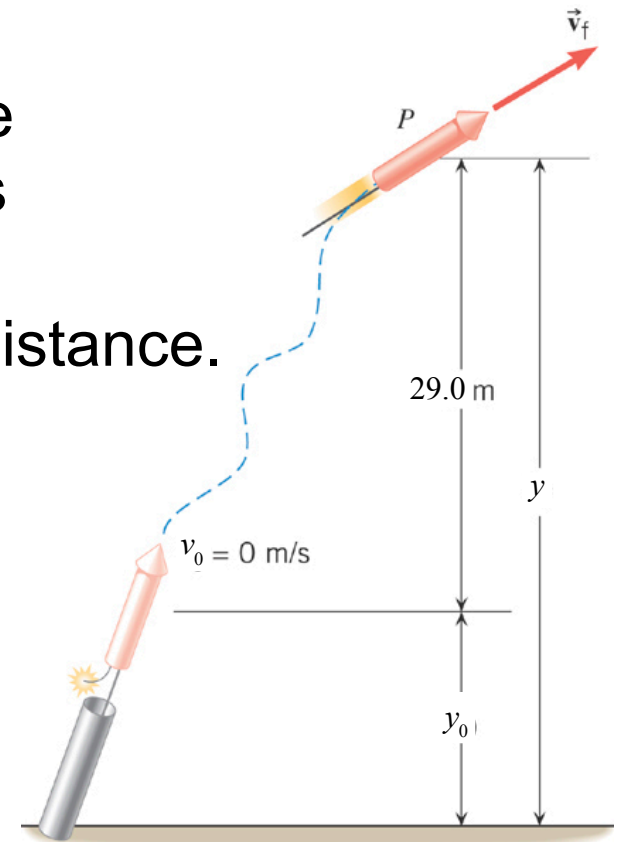
Assuming that the nonconservative force generated by the burning propellant does 425 J of work, what is the final speed of the rocket ( $m = 0.20\text{kg}$ ). Ignore air resistance.

$$E = E_0 + W_{NC}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{NC} &= \left( mgy + \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 \right) - \left( mgy_0 + \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \right) \\ &= mg(y - y_0) + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^2 &= 2W_{NC}/m - 2g(y - y_0) \\ &= 2(425 \text{ J}) / (0.20 \text{ kg}) - 2(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2)(29.0 \text{ m}) \end{aligned}$$

$$v = 60.7 \text{ m/s}$$



## 6.7 Power

### DEFINITION OF AVERAGE POWER

Average power is the rate at which work is done, and it is obtained by dividing the work by the time required to perform the work.

$$\bar{P} = \frac{\text{Work}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{W}{t}$$

joule/s = watt (W)

Note: 1 horsepower = 745.7 watts

$$\bar{P} = \frac{\text{Change in energy}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{F_x \Delta x}{t} = F_x \left( \frac{\Delta x}{t} \right) = F_x \bar{v}_x$$

## 6.7 Power

**Table 6.4 Human Metabolic Rates<sup>a</sup>**

Activity	Rate (watts)
Running (15 km/h)	1340 W
Skiing	1050 W
Biking	530 W
Walking (5 km/h)	280 W
Sleeping	77 W

<sup>a</sup>For a young 70-kg male.

## 6.8 *Other Forms of Energy and the Conservation of Energy*

### THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but can only be converted from one form to another.

Heat energy is the kinetic or vibrational energy of molecules. The result of a non-conservative force is often to remove mechanical energy and transform it into heat.

Examples of heat generation: sliding friction, muscle forces.