

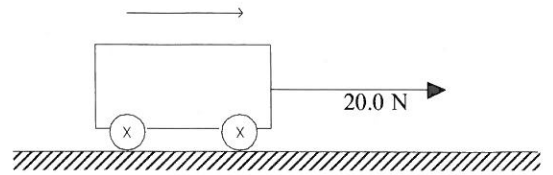
Quiz: Work, Power and Energy

1. A 10.0 kg cart is initially moving at a speed of 1.0 m/s.

A boy applies a horizontal force of 20.0 N on the cart for 2.0 seconds in the direction of its motion.

Disregard the effects of friction.

How much power is generated by the boy?



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} a &= \frac{F_{\text{net}}}{m} \\ &= \frac{20.0 \text{ N}}{10 \text{ kg}} \\ &= 2 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} v_i &= 1.0 \text{ m/s} \\ a &= 2.0 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ \Delta t &= 2.0 \text{ s} \\ \Delta d &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta d &= v_i \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a (\Delta t)^2 \\ &= (1.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})(2.0 \text{ s}) + \frac{1}{2} (2.0 \text{ m/s}^2)(2.0 \text{ s})^2 \\ &= 6.0 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} W &= F \cdot \Delta d \\ &= (20 \text{ N})(6.0 \text{ m}) \\ &= 120 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} P &= \frac{W}{\Delta t} \\ &= \frac{120 \text{ J}}{2.0 \text{ s}} \\ \boxed{P} &= \boxed{60 \text{ W}} \end{aligned}$$

2. A sled has a mass of 10.0 kg. A child pulls the sled a distance of 20.0 metres with a force of 10.0 N at an angle of 35° with respect to the horizontal. During this motion, a force of friction of 4.0 N acts in the opposite direction of the motion. The child generates 27.3 W of power in this process.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} F_{ax} &= 10 \text{ N} \cos 35^\circ \\ &= 8.19 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$



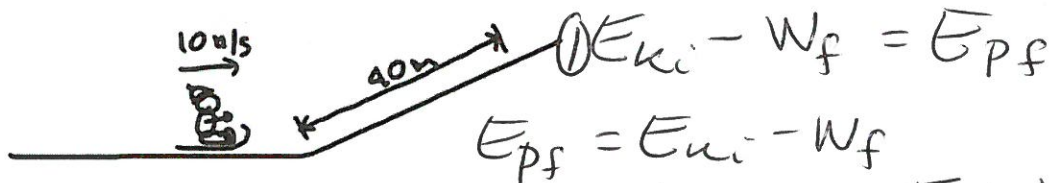
How long does it take the child to pull the sled over the 20.0 m?

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} W &= F_x \Delta d \\ &= (8.19 \text{ N})(20.0 \text{ m}) \\ &= 164 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} P &= \frac{W}{\Delta t} \\ \Delta t &= \frac{W}{P} \\ &= \frac{164 \text{ J}}{27.3 \text{ W}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta t = 6.0 \text{ s}}$$

3. A boy coasting on a sled comes to a hill with a speed of 10 m/s. The combined mass of the boy and the sled is 30 kg, and friction exerts a force of 20.0 N. The boy and the sled slide 40 m along the surface of the hill. When the boy and the sled come to a stop, how much higher than the bottom of the hill are they?



$$\textcircled{1} E_{ki} - W_f = E_{pf}$$

$$E_{pf} = E_{ki} - W_f$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - F \cdot \Delta d$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (30 \text{ kg}) (10 \text{ m/s})^2 - (20 \text{ N}) (40 \text{ m})$$

$$= 1500 \text{ J} - 800 \text{ J}$$

$$= 700 \text{ J}$$

$$\textcircled{2} E_p = mgh$$

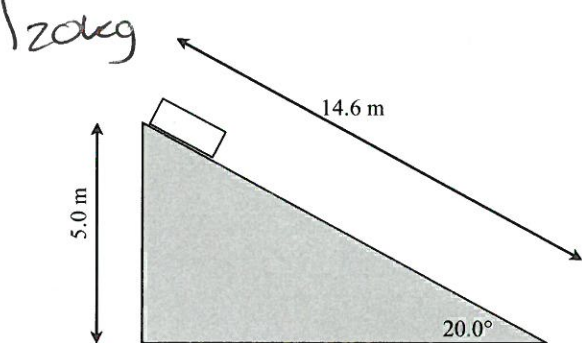
$$h = \frac{E_p}{mg}$$

$$= \frac{700 \text{ J}}{(30 \text{ kg})(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)}$$

$$= 2.38 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 2.38 \text{ m}$$

4. A ~~500~~ 20 kg box starts from rest at the top of a ramp, as illustrated below. A worker pushes the box over the first 2.2 m so that the box will reach the bottom of the ramp with a speed of 1.0 m/s. Friction between the box and the ramp is 92 N. What is the magnitude of the force the worker applied to the box?



$$\textcircled{2} W_a = F \cdot \Delta d$$

$$F = \frac{W_a}{\Delta d}$$

$$= \frac{373.2 \text{ J}}{2.2 \text{ m}}$$

$$F_a = 170 \text{ N}$$

$$\textcircled{1} E_{pi} + W_a - W_f = E_{kf}$$

$$W_a = E_{kf} + W_f - E_{pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + F_f \cdot \Delta d - mgh$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (20 \text{ kg}) (1.0 \text{ m/s})^2 + (92 \text{ N}) (14.6 \text{ m}) - (20 \text{ kg}) (9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) (5.0 \text{ m})$$

$$= 10 \text{ J} + 1343.2 \text{ J} - 980 \text{ J}$$

$$W_a = 373.2 \text{ J}$$