

1. Fill out the table below:

	definition	Unit	Formula	Solve for:	Solve for:
Kinetic energy	Energy in the form of motion	Joules	$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	$m = \frac{KE \times 2}{v^2}$	-----
Potential energy	stored energy	Joules	$PE = mgh$	$m = \frac{PE}{gh}$	$h = \frac{PE}{mg}$
Work	The energy <del>used to do</del> transferred when a force moves an object	Joules	$W = F \times d$	$F = \frac{W}{d}$	$d = \frac{W}{F}$
Power	The rate at which work is done.	Watts	$P = \frac{W}{t}$	$W = P \cdot t$	$t = \frac{W}{P}$

Classify the following as potential or kinetic:

- A bird flying Kinetic
- A child sitting at the top of a slide Potential
- A ball thrown to 1st base Kinetic
- A piece of cake Potential
- Electrical energy is transformed into what kind of energy in a light bulb? Light & thermal
- Radiant energy from the sun is transformed into what kind of energy in food?  
Chemical
- Kinetic energy depends on mass and velocity
- A ball weighing 20 Kg is sitting on top of a hill which is 15m high. What is its potential energy?

$$PE = mgh$$

$$m = 20kg \quad g = 9.8m/s^2 \quad h = 15m$$

$$PE = 20kg \times 9.8m/s^2 \times 15m$$

$$= \boxed{2940J}$$

10. A bird weighing 2 Kg is flying in the sky at 10 m/s. What is its kinetic energy?

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad m=2\text{kg} \quad v=10\text{m/s} \quad KE = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\text{kg} \cdot 10^2\text{m/s} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\text{kg} \cdot 100\text{m/s} = 100\text{J}$$

11. A person moves a 25 Kg box with a force of 12 N. The box moves 5 m. How much work was done on the box?  $m=25\text{kg}$   $F=12\text{N}$   $d=5\text{m}$

$$W = F \times d \quad W = 12\text{N} \times 5\text{m} = 60$$

12. A mover pushes a fridge and does 1,150 J of work. He moved the fridge 5m. How much force did it take?  $W=1,150\text{J}$   $d=5\text{m}$   $F=?$

$$W = F \times d \Rightarrow F = \frac{W}{d} = \frac{1,150\text{J}}{5\text{m}} = 230\text{N}$$

13. How much time is needed to produce 720 Joules of work if 90 watts of power is used?

$$W=720\text{J} \quad P=90\text{W} \quad t=?$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} \quad t = \frac{W}{P} = \frac{720\text{J}}{90\text{W}} = 8\text{s}$$

14. If 68 W of power is produced in 18 seconds, how much work is done?

$$P=68\text{W} \quad t=18\text{s} \quad W=?$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} \Rightarrow W = P \cdot t = 68\text{W} \cdot 18\text{s} = 1224\text{J}$$

15. A set of pulleys lifts an 800 N crate 4 meters in 7 seconds. What power was used?

$$F=800\text{N} \quad d=4\text{m} \quad t=7\text{s} \quad P=?$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{F \times d}{t} = \frac{800\text{N} \times 4\text{m}}{7\text{s}} = 457\text{watts}$$

16. Every simple machine can be classified as either as a lever or a inclined plane

17. What is the function of a machine?

to make work easier.

18. What is the difference between IMA and AMA?

IMA is ideal = No friction

AMA is actual = friction is taken into account.

19. A box weighing 732 Kg is pushed up a ramp with a force of 525 N. The ramp is 12 m long and 5 m high. A. Calculate the IMA. B. Calculate the AMA. C. Calculate the efficiency

\* On Back

20. What is the difference between heat and temperature? \* Done in class

21. Almost all substances expand when they are heated and contract when they are cooled.

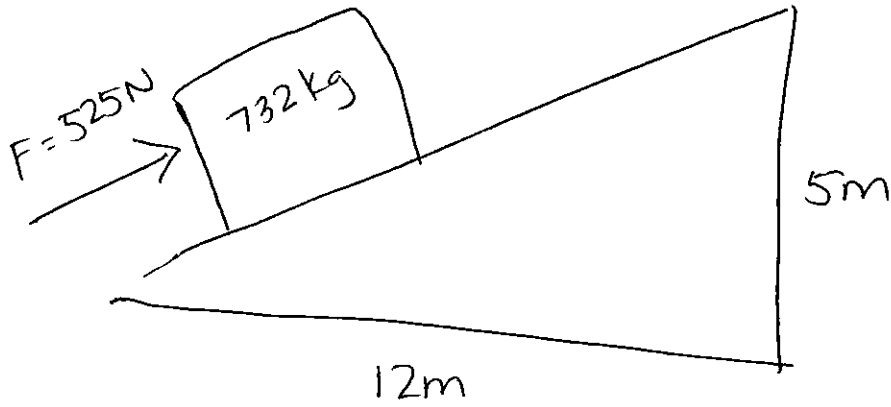
22. Define specific heat: \* Done in class

23. A bar of chocolate melting in a child's hand Conduction

24. Hot air rising Convection

25. A heat lamp warming a lizard's habitat Radiation

19



A.  $IMA = \frac{dE}{dR} = \frac{12m}{5m} = 2.4$

B.  $AMA = \frac{F_R}{F_E} = \frac{732}{525} = 1.4$

C. Efficiency =  $\frac{AMA}{IMA} \times 100 = \frac{1.4}{2.4} \times 100 = 0.58 \times 100 = 58\%$