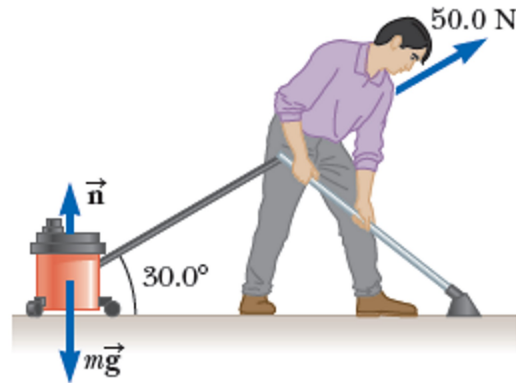


# Mr. Clean

Friday, 29 January, 2021 21:35

A man cleaning a floor pulls a vacuum cleaner with a force of magnitude  $F = 50\text{ N}$  at an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the horizontal. Calculate the work done by the force on the vacuum cleaner as the vacuum cleaner is displaced (3 m) to the right.



# Work Done by a Constant Force

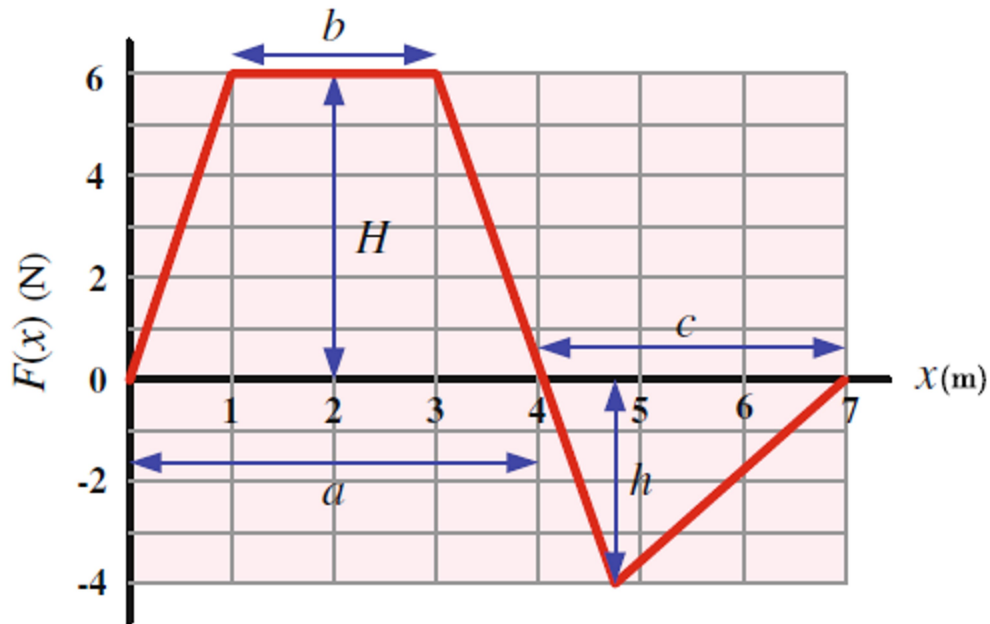
Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:08

A particle moving in the xy plane undergoes a displacement given by  $\Delta\vec{r} = (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j})\text{ m}$  as a constant force  $\vec{F} = (5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j})\text{ N}$  acts on the particle. Calculate the work done by  $\vec{F}$  on the particle.

# Work Done by a Varying Force - Area

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:08

A force acting on a particle varies with  $x$  as shown. Calculate the work done by the force on the particle as it moves from  $x = 1$  m to  $x = 7$  m.



# Work Done by a Varying Force - Integration

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:08

Force  $\vec{F} = (3x^2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}) \text{ N}$  with  $x$  in meters, acts on a particle, changing only the kinetic energy of the particle. How much work is done on the particle as it moves from coordinates  $(2 \text{ m}, 3 \text{ m})$  to  $(3 \text{ m}, 0\text{m})$ ?

# Work done by two constant force

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:09

A  $6\text{ kg}$  block initially at rest is pulled to the right along a frictionless, horizontal surface by a constant horizontal force of  $12\text{ N}$ . Find the block's speed after it has moved  $3\text{ m}$ .

# Work done by two constant forces, industrial spies

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:10

The Figure shows two industrial spies sliding an initially stationary 225 kg floor safe a displacement of magnitude 8.5 m, straight toward their truck. The push  $\vec{F}_1$  of spy 001 is 12 N, directed at an angle of  $30^\circ$  downward from the horizontal; the pull  $\vec{F}_2$  of spy 002 is 10 N, directed at  $40^\circ$  above the horizontal. The magnitudes and directions of these forces do not change as the safe moves, and the floor and safe make frictionless contact.

- What is the work done on the safe by applied force  $\vec{F}_1$ ?
- What is the work done on the safe by applied force  $\vec{F}_2$ ?
- What is the work done on the safe by the normal force?
- What is the work done on the safe by the gravitational force?
- What is the net work done on the safe?
- The safe is initially stationary. What is its speed at the end of the 8.50 m displacement?



# Work done by a constant force in unit-vector notation

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:09

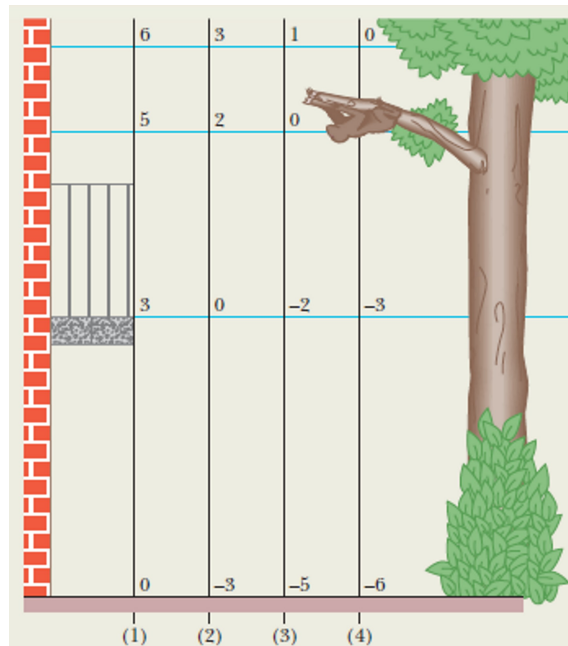
During a storm, a crate is sliding across a slick, oily parking lot through a displacement  $\Delta\vec{r} = (-3\hat{i})\text{ m}$  while a steady wind pushes against the crate with a force  $\vec{F} = (2\hat{i} - 6\hat{j})\text{ N}$ . If the crate has a kinetic energy of 10 J at the beginning of displacement, what is its kinetic energy at the end?

# Choosing reference level for gravitational potential energy, sloth

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:10

A 2 kg sloth hangs 5 m above the ground.

- What is the gravitational potential energy of the sloth–Earth system if we take the reference point  $y = 0$  to be:
  - at the ground,
  - at a balcony floor that is 3 m above the ground,
  - at the limb, and
  - 1 m above the limb?
  
- The sloth drops to the ground. For each choice of reference point, what is the change in the potential energy of the sloth–Earth system due to the fall?

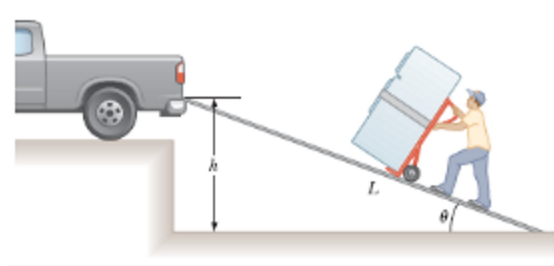




# Does the Ramp Lessen the Work Required?

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:11

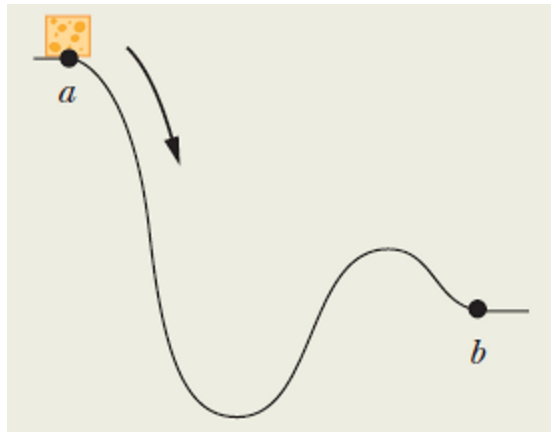
A man wishes to load a refrigerator onto a truck using a ramp at angle  $\theta$  as shown. Suppose the refrigerator is wheeled on a hand truck up the ramp at constant speed. Determine the work done by the man.



# Equivalent paths for calculating work, slippery cheese

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:11

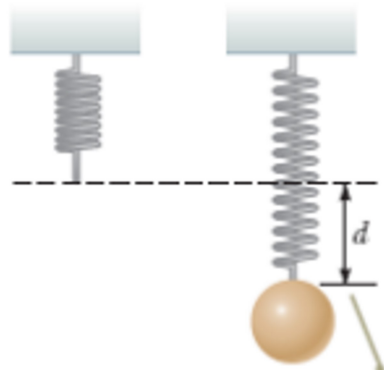
The figure shows a 2 kg block of slippery cheese that slides along a frictionless track from point (a) to point (b). The cheese travels through a total distance of 2 m along the track, and a net vertical distance of 0.8 m. How much work is done on the cheese by the gravitational force during the slide?



# Measuring $\kappa$ for a Spring

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:12

- If a spring is stretched  $2\text{ cm}$  by a suspended object having a mass of  $0.55\text{ kg}$ , what is the force constant of the spring?
- How much work is done by the spring on the object as it stretches through this distance?



# Work done by a spring

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:12

The force an ideal spring exerts on an object is given by:  $F_s = -\kappa x$ , where  $x$  measures the displacement of the object from its equilibrium position. If  $\kappa = 60 \text{ N/m}$ , how much work is done by this force as the object moves from  $x = -0.2 \text{ m}$  to  $x = 0 \text{ m}$ ?

# Relationship Between Conservative Forces and Potential Energy-1

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:13

A single conservative force acts on a  $5\text{ kg}$  particle within a system due to its interaction with the rest of the system. The equation  $F_x = 2x + 4$  describes the force, where  $F_x$  is in Newtons and  $x$  is in meters. As the particle moves along the  $x$  axis from  $x = 1\text{ m}$  to  $x = 5\text{ m}$ , calculate:

- the work done by this force on the particle,
- the change in the potential energy of the system, and
- the kinetic energy the particle has at  $x = 5\text{ m}$  if its speed is  $3\text{ m/s}$  at  $x = 1\text{ m}$ .

# Relationship Between Conservative Forces and Potential Energy-2

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:13

A potential energy function for a system in which a three-dimensional force acts is of the form  $U(x, y, z) = 3x^3y - 7xz$ . Find the force that acts at the point  $(x, y, z)$ .

# Relationship Between Conservative Forces and Potential Energy-3

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:14

A small block with mass  $0.04\text{ kg}$  is moving in the xy-plane. The net force on the block is described by the potential energy function  $U(x, y) = 15.8x^2 - 13.6y^3$ . What are the magnitude and direction of the acceleration of the block when it is at the point  $(x = 0.3\text{ m}, y = 0.6\text{ m})$ ?

# Power Delivered by an Elevator Motor

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:14

An elevator car has a mass of  $1600\text{ kg}$  and is carrying passengers having a combined mass of  $200\text{ kg}$ . A constant friction force of  $4000\text{ N}$  retards its motion.

- How much power must a motor deliver to lift the elevator car and its passengers at a constant speed of  $3\text{ m/s}$ ?
- What power must the motor deliver at the instant the speed of the elevator is  $v$  if the motor is designed to provide the elevator car with an upward acceleration of  $1\text{ m/s}^2$ ?

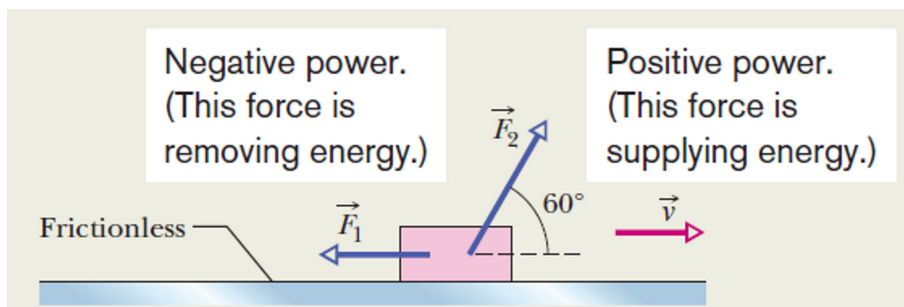


# Power, force, and velocity

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:15

The figure shows constant forces  $\vec{F}_1$  and  $\vec{F}_2$  acting on a box as the box slides rightward across a frictionless floor. Force  $\vec{F}_1$  is horizontal, with magnitude 2 N; force  $\vec{F}_2$  is angled upward by  $60^\circ$  to the floor and has magnitude 4 N. The speed of the box at a certain instant is 3 m/s.

- What is the power due to each force acting on the box at that instant, and
- What is the net power?



# Average Power

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:15

The loaded cab of an elevator has a mass of  $3 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$  and moves 210 m up the shaft in 23 s at constant speed. At what average rate does the force from the cable do work on the cab?

# Instantaneous power

Saturday, 30 January, 2021 15:15

At a certain instant, a particle-like object is acted on by a force  $\vec{F} = 4\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 9\hat{k}$  while the object's velocity is  $\vec{v} = -(2\hat{i} + 4\hat{k})$  m/s . What is the instantaneous rate at which the force does work on the object?