Chapter 6

Work, Power, and Efficiency

Practice Problem Solutions

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1. (i) Frame the Problem

- Paul Anderson is doing work against gravity as he lifts the students.
- His applied force causes the students to move upward at a constant velocity.
- Since the force and the displacement are in the same direction, positive work is done.

Identify the Goal

The amount of work done when lifting the students

Variables and Constants

Known	Unknown
$F_{\parallel} = 1.1 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$	W
$\Delta d = 0.52 \text{ m}$	

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula for work when lifting.	$W = F_{\parallel} \Delta d$
Substitute the variables into the formula.	$W = (1.1 \times 10^4 \text{ N})(0.52 \text{ m})$
Multiply.	$W = 5720 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
An N·m is equivalent to a J, therefore,	W = 5720 J
He did 5.7×10^3 J of work to lift the students.	

Validate

He did positive work on the students as he lifted them. The unit for work is the joule.

(ii) Frame the Problem

- The child's weight is given. This is the force needed to lift him.
- When you lift the child, you do work on him.

Identify the Goal

The height the child must be lifted for you to do 5720 J of work

Variables and Constants		
Known	Unknown	
W = 5720 J	Δd	
$F_{\parallel} = 135 \text{ N}$		

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula for work done when lifting.	$W = F_{\parallel} \Delta d$
Rearrange to solve for Δd .	$\Delta d = rac{W}{F_{\parallel}}$
Substitute the variables into the formula.	$\Delta d = \frac{5720 \text{ J}}{135 \text{ N}}$
Divide.	$\Delta d = 42 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{N}}$
A $\frac{J}{N}$ is equivalent to an m.	$\Delta d = 42 \text{ m}$

You would have to lift the student 42 m up to do the same work as Paul Anderson did.

Validate

The height lifted is equal to the work done divided by the force required. The unit for height is the m.

2. Frame the Problem

- The force of gravity does work on the boulder to make it fall.
- The mass can be used along with the acceleration due to gravity to determine the force of gravity on the boulder.

Identify the Goal

The distance the boulder fell

Variables and Constants

Known	Implied	Unknown
m = 75 kg	$g = 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$	Δd
$W = 6.0 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$		Fg

Strategy Find the force of gravity on the boulder by using the formula.	Calculations $F_{\rm g} = mg$
Substitute in the variables.	$F_{\rm g} = (75 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2})$
Multiply.	$F_{\rm g} = 735.75 \ {\rm N}$
Use the formula for work to find the distance.	$\Delta d = \frac{W}{F_{\parallel}}$
Substitute in the variables.	$\Delta d = \frac{6.0 \times 10^4 \text{ J}}{735.75 \text{ N}}$
Divide.	$\Delta d = 82 \frac{J}{N}$
A $\frac{J}{N}$ is equivalent to an m.	$\Delta d = 82 \text{ m}$
The boulder fell a distance of 82 m.	

Validate

The force of gravity does work on the boulder, causing it to fall. The unit for distance is the m.

3. Frame the Problem

- The student does work on the cart by exerting a force on it over a distance.
- The applied force causes the cart to accelerate since there is no friction acting on it.

Identify the Goal

The acceleration of the cart

Variables and Constants

Known Unknown m = 0.100 kga $\Delta d = 0.100 \text{ m}$ F_{\parallel} W = 0.0230 J

Strategy

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula for work to find the force applied.	$F_{\parallel} = \frac{W}{\Delta d}$
Substitute in the variables.	$F_{\parallel} = \frac{0.0230 \text{ J}}{0.100 \text{ m}}$
Divide.	$F_{\parallel} = 0.230 \frac{J}{m}$
A $\frac{J}{m}$ is equivalent to an N.	$F_{\parallel} = 0.230 \text{ N}$
Use Newton's second law to find acceleration.	$a = \frac{F}{m}$
Substitute in the variables.	$a = \frac{0.230 \text{ N}}{0.100 \text{ kg}}$
Divide.	$a = 2.30 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}$
An $\frac{N}{kg}$ is equivalent to an $\frac{m}{s^2}$.	$a = 2.30 \frac{m}{s^2}$
The cart's acceleration is 2.30 m/s ² .	

Validate

The work done on the cart and its displacement were used to find the force applied. Force has units of N. The force and mass were used to find the acceleration, which has units of m/s^2 . Since there was no friction acting, the net force was equal to the applied force.

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4. Frame the Problem

- The mover exerts a force on the box to move it some distance along the hallway.

Unknown

 Δd

Identify the Goal

The length of the hallway

Variables and Constants

Known $F_{\parallel} = 3.00 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$ $W = 1.90 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula for work to find the	$\Delta d = \frac{W}{F_{\rm H}}$
displacement.	- 11
Substitute in the variables.	$\Delta d = \frac{1.90 \times 10^3 \text{ J}}{30.0 \times 10^2 \text{ N}}$
Divide.	$\Delta d = 6.33 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{N}}$
A $\frac{J}{N}$ is equivalent to an m.	$\Delta d = 6.33 \text{ m}$
	1 C 1 1 11

The box moved 6.33 m, so this is the length of the hallway.

Validate

The force and the displacement were in the same direction; thus, the force did work on the box to make it move. The length of the hallway has the same units as the displacement, which is m.

5. Frame the Problem

- Work is done on the piano as the force makes it move across the floor.
- The maximum amount of work is done if the force is horizontal, because this is in the same direction as the piano's displacement.

Identify the Goal

The average horizontal force

Variables and Constants

Known $\Delta d = 12.0 \text{ m}$ $W = 2.70 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$

A $\frac{J}{m}$ is equivalent to an N.

Calculations Use the formula for work to find the force. Substitute in the variables.

Unknown

 F_{\parallel}

Divide.

Strategy

$F_{\parallel} = \frac{W}{\Delta d}$ $F_{\parallel} = \frac{2.70 \times 10^3 \text{ J}}{12.0 \text{ m}}$ $F_{\parallel} = 225 \text{ J}_{\text{m}}$ $F_{\parallel} = 225 \text{ N}$

The average horizontal force needed on the piano is 225 N.

Validate

The force and the displacement were in the same direction; thus, the force did work on the piano.

6. Frame the Problem

- The crane does work on the beam to lift it.
- The force required by the crane to lift the beam is equal to the force of gravity on the beam because it is lifted at a constant velocity.

Identify the Goal

The vertical distance the beam is lifted

Variables and Constants

Known	Implied	Unknown
m = 487 kg		Δd
$W = 5.20 \times 10^{-10}$	$0^4 \text{ J} g = 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$	Fg
Strategy		Calculations
Find the force of	of gravity on the beam	$F_{\rm g} = mg$
by using the for	mula.	
Substitute in th	e variables.	$F_{\rm g} = (487 \text{ kg})(9.81\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2})$
Multiply.		$F_{\rm g} = 4777.47 \ {\rm N}$
Use the formula	a for work to find	$\Delta d = rac{W}{F_{\parallel}}$
the distance.		
Substitute in th	e variables.	$\Delta d = \frac{5.20 \times 10^4 \text{ J}}{4777.47 \text{ N}}$
Divide.		$\Delta d = 10.9 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{N}}$
A <u>J</u> is equivaler	nt to an m.	$\Delta d = 10.9 \text{ m}$
The boulder fel	l a distance of 10.9 m.	

Validate

The force of the crane does work on the beam, causing it to rise. The unit for distance is the m.

7. (a) and (b)

Frame the Problem

- The teacher's hand exerts a force straight upward on the briefcase.
- The briefcase is moving horizontally.
- The directions of the force and the displacement are perpendicular.

Identify the Goal

The work done by the teacher's hand on the briefcase

Strategy

Since the force and displacement are perpendicular, the work done by the force is zero.

Validate

This situation satisfies Case 3 in the textbook.

8. Frame the Problem

- The force is exerted horizontally on the bowling ball.

- The bowling ball moves horizontally.
- The force does positive work on the bowling ball.

Identify the Goal

The work done by the force on the ball

Variables and Constants

KnownUnknown $F_{\parallel} = 2.00 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$ W $\Delta d = 1.50 \text{ m}$

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula for work.	$W = F_{\parallel} \Delta d$
Substitute in the variables.	$W = (2.00 \times 10^2 \text{ N})(1.50 \text{ m})$
Multiply.	$W = 3.00 \times 10^2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
An N·m is equivalent to a J.	$W = 3.00 \times 10^2 \text{ J}$
The ferred did 2.00 $\times 10^2$ I of work on the h	audina hall

The force did 3.00×10^2 J of work on the bowling ball.

Validate

The force and the displacement were both in the same direction; thus, the force did positive work on the ball. The unit for work is the joule.

9. Frame the Problem

- Voyager is moving in deep space, where no forces are acting on it.

Identify the Goal

The amount of work done on *Voyager*

Strategy

No force is needed to act on *Voyager* to keep it moving, since there is no friction or gravity to impede its motion. Since there is no force, there is no work being done on it.

Validate

The force on *Voyager* is zero; thus, the work done is also zero. This satisfies Case 2 in the textbook.

10. Frame the Problem

- The students exert a force on the stump.
- The stump does not move.

Identify the Goal

The work done on the stump by the students

Strategy

Since the stump did not move, the students did not do work on it.

Validate

This satisfies Case 1 in the textbook.

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11. Frame the Problem

- The area under the force-versus-position graphs gives the amount of work done.
- The area of a rectangle or triangle can be found using simple formulas.

Identify the Goal

The work done by the force.

Variables and Constants	
Known	Unknown
	W
	Area

GRAPH A	
Strategy	Calculations
Find the area of the rectangle	Area = length \times width
using the formula for area.	
Substitute in the variables.	A = (15 N)(12 m)
Multiply.	$A = 1.8 \times 10^2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
An N·m is equivalent to a J.	$A = 1.8 \times 10^2 \text{ J}$
The work done is equal to the area	$W = 1.8 \times 10^2 \mathrm{J}$
The work done is 1.8×10^2 J.	
GRAPH B	
Strategy	Calculations
Find the area of the triangles using the	Area = $\frac{1}{2}$ base × height
formula for area.	2
Substitute in the variables.	$A = \frac{1}{2}(15.0 \text{ m})(2.0 \text{ N})$
	$^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(25.0 \text{ m})(4.0 \text{ N})$
Multiply, then add.	$A = 65 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
An N·m is equivalent to a J.	A = 65 J
The work done is equal to the area	W = 65 J

The work done is 65 J.

GRAPH C	
Strategy	Calculations
Find the area of the triangles using the formula for area.	Area = $\frac{1}{2}$ base × height
Substitute in the variables.	$A = \frac{1}{2}(2.0 \text{ m})(5.0 \text{ N}) + \frac{1}{2}(2.0 \text{ m})(-5.0 \text{ N})$
Multiply, then add.	$A = 0 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
An N·m is equivalent to a J.	A = 0 J
The work done is equal to the area	W = 0 J
The work done is 0 J.	
GRAPH D	
Strategy	Calculations

Shategy	Calculations
Find the approximate area of the triangle	Area = $\frac{1}{2}$ base × height
using the formula for area.	2
Substitute in the variables.	$A = \frac{1}{2}(15.0 \text{ m})(30 \text{ N})$
Multiply.	$A = 225 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
An N·m is equivalent to a J.	A = 225 J
The work done is equal to the area	W = 225 J

The work done is approximately 225 J. (Note: the painstaking process of dividing the area into numerous rectangles and triangles gives a slightly larger answer of 230 J.)

Validate

Work equal force times displacement, which is equal to the area of the graph in each case. The unit for work is the J.



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13. Frame the Problem

- The amount of force required will increase as the elastic band is stretched.

Strategy

Answers will vary depending on the elastic band used and the students' ability to estimate the amount of force. However, the force versus displacement graphs should all resemble the one below.

force vs. displacement Z force 15 0 5 10 displacement (cm)

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14. Frame the Problem

- The applied force does positive work on the statue as it lifts it.
- The applied force does negative work on the statue as it lowers it back down.

PART A

Strategy

Identify the Goal The work done by the applied force.

Variables and Constants Implied $g = 9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}$

Known $\Delta d = 2.33 \text{ m}$

m = 180 kg

by using the formula

Calculations Find the force of gravity on the statue $F_{\rm g} = mg$ $F_{\alpha} = (180 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{J}})$

Unknown

F W

$F_{\rm g} = (180 \rm kg)(9.81 \frac{\rm N}{\rm kg})$
$F_{\rm g} = 1765.8 \text{ N}$
$W = F\Delta d$
W = (1765.8 N)(2.33 m)
$W = 4.11 \times 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
$W = 4.11 \times 10^3 \mathrm{J}$

The applied force did 4.11×10^3 J of work to lift the statue.

Validate

The force and the displacement were in the same direction, so the force did positive work on the statue. The unit for work is the J.

PART B

Identify the Goal

The work done by the applied force.

Variables and Constants

Known $\Delta d =$ m =

Known	Implied	Unknown
$\Delta d = -2.33 \text{ m}$	$g = 9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}$	F
m = 180 kg	0	W
Strategy		Calculations
Find the force of gra	vity on the statue	$F_{\rm g} = mg$
by using the formula	L	
Substitute in the vari	ables	$F_{\rm g} = (180 {\rm kg})(9.81 {\rm N}{\rm kg})$
Multiply		$F_{\rm g} = 1765.8 \text{ N}$
Use the formula for	work.	$W = F\Delta d$
Substitute in the vari	ables.	W = (1765.8 N)(-2.33 m)
Multiply.		$W = -4.11 \times 10^3 \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$
An N·m is equivalen	t to a J.	$W = -4.11 \times 10^3 \mathrm{J}$

The applied force did -4.11×10^3 J of work to lower the statue.

Validate

The force and the displacement were in the opposite direction, so the force did negative work on the statue. The unit for work is the J.

15. Frame the Problem

- As the mechanic raises the hood he does positive work on the hood since the applied force and displacement are in the same direction.
- As the mechanic lowers the hood he does negative work on the hood since the applied force and the displacement are in opposite directions.

Identify the Goal

The work done by the mechanic.

PART A Variables and Constants Known Unknown F = 45 NW $\Delta d = 2.80 \text{ m}$ Calculations Strategy Use the formula for work. $W = F\Delta d$ Substitute the variables. W = (45 N)(2.80 m)Multiply. $W = 126 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$ An N \cdot m is equivalent to a J. W = 126 J

The mechanic did 126 J of work on the hood to lift it.

Validate

The applied force and the displacement are in the same directions. The work done is positive. The unit for work is the J.

PART B Variables and Constants Known F = 45 N

Unknown

Δd	=	-2.80	m

W

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula for work.	$W = F\Delta d$
Substitute the variables.	W = (45 N)(-2.80 m)
Multiply.	$W = -126 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
An N∙m is equivalent to a J.	W = -126 J

Unknown

W

The mechanic did −126 J of work on the hood to lower it.

Validate

The applied force and the displacement are in opposite directions. The work done is negative. The unit for work is the J.

16. Frame the Problem

- The applied force and the displacement are not parallel to each other, so only part of the force does work in the direction of motion.

Identify the Goal

The work done by the father on the baby carriage.

Variables and Constants

Known F = 172.0 N $\Theta = 47^{\circ}$ $\Delta d = 16.0 \text{ m}$

Strateg

Strategy	Calculations	
Use the formula for work.	$W = F\Delta d\cos\Theta$	
Substitute in the variables.	$W = (172.0 \text{ N})(16.0 \text{ m})(\cos 47^\circ)$	
Multiply.	$W = 1.88 \times 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$	
An N·m is equivalent to a J.	$W = 1.88 \times 10^3 \mathrm{J}$	
The father did 1.88×10^3 J of work on the baby carriage.		

Validate

The force and the displacement were not parallel, so only a component of the force did the work. The unit for work is the J.

17. Frame the Problem

- The applied force and the displacement are not parallel to each other, so only part of the force does work in the direction of motion.

Identify the Goal

The magnitude of the force.

Variables and Constants

Known

W = 2690 J $\Theta = 32^{\circ}$

 $\Delta d = 23.0 \text{ m}$

Strategy Use the formula for work to find the force.	Calculations $F = \frac{W}{\Delta d \cos \Theta}$	
Substitute in the variables.	$F = \frac{2690 \text{ J}}{(23.0 \text{ m})(\cos 32^\circ)}$	
Multiply and divide.	$F = 138 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}}$	
A $\frac{J}{m}$ is equivalent to an N.	F = 138 N	
The force required has a magnitude of 138 N.		

Unknown

F

Validate

The force was not parallel to the displacement, so only part of it was doing work to move the shopping cart. The unit for force is the N.

18. Frame the Problem

The applied force and the displacement are not parallel, so only a component of the force is doing work to move the wheelbarrow.

Identify the Goal

The angle between the direction of the force and the horizontal.

Variables and Constants

KnownUnknownF = 124 N Θ W = 7314 J $\Delta d = 77.0$ m

Strategy

Use the formula for work to find the angle. Substitute in the variables. Calculations $\cos \Theta = \frac{W}{F\Delta d}$ $\cos \Theta = \frac{7314 \text{ J}}{(124 \text{ N})(77.0 \text{ m})}$ $\cos \Theta = 0.7660$ $\Theta = \cos^{-1}(0.7660) = 40.0^{\circ}$

Multiply and divide.

Take the inverse cosine.

The angle between the force and the horizontal is 40.0° .

Validate

The force and displacement are not parallel to each other, so only a component of the force is doing the work.

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19. Frame the Problem

- The tennis ball is moving so it has kinetic energy.
- The speed needs to be expressed in the appropriate units, the $\frac{m}{s}$.

Identify the Goal

The kinetic energy of the tennis ball.

Variables and Constants

Known

Unknown

m = 0.100 kg $V = 145 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$

 $E_{\mathbf{k}}$

Strategy

Convert the speed from km/h to m/s.

Calculations $v = 145 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \times 1000 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{km}} \div 3600 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ $= 40.28 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ $E_{\text{k}} = \frac{1}{2} mv^{2}$ $E_{\text{k}} = \frac{1}{2} (0.100 \text{ kg}) (40.28 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^{2}$ $E_{\text{k}} = 81.1 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^{2}}{\text{s}^{2}}$ $E_{\text{k}} = 81.1 \text{ J}$

Use the formula for kinetic energy.

Substitute the variables into the formula.

Multiply. A kg $\cdot \frac{m^2}{s^2}$ is equivalent to a J. The tennis ball has 81.1 J of kinetic energy.

Validate

The moving tennis ball has kinetic energy. The unit for kinetic energy is the J.

20. Frame the Problem

The moving bowling ball has kinetic energy.

Identify the Goal

The mass of the bowling ball.

Variables and Constants

Known	Unknown
$v = 0.95 \frac{m}{s}$	m
$E_{\rm k} = 4.5 {\rm J}$	

Strategy

Calculations

Use the formula for kinetic energy to find the mass.

Substitute the variables in to the formula.

 $m = \frac{2E_{\rm k}}{v^2}$ $m = \frac{2(4.5 \text{ J})}{(0.95 \frac{m}{\rm s})^2}$ $m = 1.0 \times 10^1 \frac{\text{J}}{\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}$ $m = 1.0 \times 10^1 \text{ kg}$

Multiply and divide.

A $\frac{1}{\binom{m^2}{s^2}}$ is equivalent to a kg.

The mass of the bowling ball is 1.0×10^1 kg.

Validate

The mass has units of kg.

21. Frame the Problem

The moving skier has kinetic energy.

Identify the Goal

The kinetic energy of the skier at the bottom of the hill.

Variables and Constants

KnownUnknownm = 69.0 kg E_k $v = 7.25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

Strategy

Use the kinetic energy formula.

Substitute in the variables.

 $E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$ $E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} (69.0 \text{ kg}) (7.25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2$ $E_{\rm k} = 1.81 \times 10^3 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$ $E_{\rm k} = 1.81 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$

Calculations

Calculations

Multiply.

A kg $\cdot \frac{m^2}{s^2}$ is equivalent to a J.

The skier's kinetic energy is 1.81×10^3 J.

Validate

The moving skier has kinetic energy. The unit for kinetic energy is the J.

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22. Frame the Problem

- The rock is assumed to be initially at rest, and thus has no initial kinetic energy.
- The force does work on the rock.
- The force applied to the rock will make it accelerate since there is no frictional force.
- The work-kinetic energy theorem applies.

Identify the Goal

The final velocity of the rock.

Variables and Constants

Known	Implied	Unknown
m = 6.30 kg	$v_1 = 0 \frac{m}{s}$	v_2
F = 30.0 N	$E_{\mathbf{k}_1} = 0 \mathbf{J}$	$E_{\mathbf{k}_2}$
$\Delta d = 13.9 \text{ m}$		

Strategy

07	
Find the work done on the rock using	$W = F\Delta d$
the formula for work.	
Substitute in the variables.	W = (30.0 N)(13.9 m)
Multiply.	$W = 417 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
An N·m is equivalent to a J.	W = 417 J
Use the work-kinetic energy.	$W = E_{\mathbf{k}_2} - E_{\mathbf{k}_1}$
E_{k_1} is zero, so work done equals E_{k_2} .	$E_{k_2} = 417 \text{ J}$
Rearrange to solve for final velocity.	$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{k_2}}{m}}$
Substitute in the variables.	$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2(417 \text{ J})}{6.30 \text{ kg}}}$
Multiply and divide.	$v_2 = 11.5\left(\sqrt{\frac{J}{\text{kg}}}\right)$
A $\left(\sqrt{\frac{J}{kg}}\right)$ is equivalent to a m/s	$v_2 = 11.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

The rock's final velocity is 11.5 m/s.

Validate

The force did work on the rock to make it accelerate because frictional forces were absent. The unit for velocity is the m/s.

23. Frame the Problem

- The moving electron will have kinetic energy.

Identify the Goal

The speed of the electron.

Variables and Constants

Known $m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ $E_{\rm k} = 7.6 \times 10^{-18} \, \rm kg$

Substitute in the variables.

Multiply and divide.

Use the formula for kinetic energy to

Strategy

find the speed.



Validate

The moving electron has kinetic energy, The unit for speed is the $\frac{m}{s}$.

Unknown

v

24. Frame the Problem

- The cart starts from rest, so the initial kinetic energy is 0 J.
- There is no friction acting, so the work-kinetic energy theorem applies.

PART I

Identify the Goal

The kinetic energy of the cart when traveling at a speed of 1.2 m/s.

Unknown

 E_{k_2}

Variables and Constants Known

m = 0.500 kg $v = 1.2 \frac{m}{s}$

Strategy

Multiply.

Calculations

Use the formula for kinetic energy. Substitute in the variables.

 $E_{k_2} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ $E_{\rm k_2} = \frac{1}{2} (0.500 \text{ kg}) (1.2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2$ $E_{\rm k_2} = 0.36 \, \rm kg \cdot \frac{m^2}{s^2}$ $E_{\rm k_2} = 0.36 \, \rm J$

The cart's kinetic energy is 0.36 J when it is travelling with a velocity of 1.2 m/s.

Validate

The cart has kinetic energy when it is moving. The unit for kinetic energy is the J.

PART II

Identify the Goal

The force exerted on the cart.

A kg $\cdot \frac{m^2}{s^2}$ is equivalent to a J.

Variables and Constants

Known	Unknown
$\Delta d = 0.1 \text{ m}$	W
	$E_{\mathbf{k}}$
	F

Strategy	Calculations
Use the work-kinetic energy theorem.	$W = \Delta E_{\rm k}$
E_{k_1} is zero.	$W = E_{k_2}$
Substitute in the value for E_{k_2} .	W = 0.36 J
Use the formula for work to find the force.	$F = \frac{W}{\Delta d}$
Substitute in the values.	$F = \frac{0.36 \text{ J}}{0.10 \text{ m}}$
Divide.	$F = 3.6 \frac{J}{m}$
A $\frac{J}{m}$ is equivalent to an N.	F = 3.6 N
The force exerted on the cart is 3.6 N.	

Validate

The force exerted on the cart caused it to accelerate.

25. Frame the Problem

- The moving car has kinetic energy.
- The kinetic energy equation applies.

Identify the Goal

The mass of the toy car.

Variables and Constants

Known $v = 2.10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ $E_{\text{k}} = 14.0 \text{ J}$

Strategy

Use the formula for kinetic energy to find the mass.

Unknown

т

Substitute in the variables.

Multiply and divide.

A $\frac{J}{\frac{m^2}{2}}$ is equivalent to a kg.

The mass of the car is 6.35 kg.

Validate

The car has kinetic energy when it is moving. The unit for mass is the kg.

26. Frame the Problem

- The car has kinetic energy when it is moving.
- The brakes do negative work on the car to stop it.
- The amount of work done by the brakes is equal to the change in the car's kinetic energy.
- The work-kinetic energy theorem applies.

PART I

Identify the Goal

The average force of friction stopping the car.

Calculations

 $m = \frac{2E_{\rm k}}{v^2}$ $m = \frac{2(14.0 \text{ J})}{(2.10 \text{ m})^2}$ $m = 6.35 \frac{\text{J}}{\left(\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}\right)}$ m = 6.35 kg

Variables and Constants

Known	Unknown
m = 1250 kg	F
$v_1 = 25 \frac{\mathrm{km}}{\mathrm{h}} = 6.9 \frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{s}}$	
$v_2 = 0 \frac{m}{s}$	
$\Delta d = 10 \text{ m}$	

Strategy

Multiply.

the work done.

Calculations Use the formula for change in kinetic energy. $\Delta E_{\rm k} = E_{\rm k_2} - E_{\rm k_1}$ $\Delta E_{\rm k} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$ $\Delta E_{\rm k} = -\frac{1}{2} (1250 \text{ kg}) (6.9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2$ Use the formula for kinetic energy. Substitute in the variables. $\Delta E_{\rm k} = -30140.8 \, {\rm kg} \cdot \frac{{\rm m}^2}{{\rm s}^2}$ A kg. $\frac{m^2}{s^2}$ is equivalent to a J. Use the work-kinetic energy theorem to find $\Delta E_{\rm k} = -30140.8 \text{ J}$ $W = \Delta E_{\rm k} = -30140.8 \, {\rm J}$ $F = \frac{W}{\Delta d}$ $F = \frac{-30140.8 \text{ J}}{10 \text{ m}}$ $F = -3014.08 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}}$ F = -3014.08 NUse the formula for work to find the force. Substitute in the variables. A $\frac{J}{m}$ is equivalent to an N.

The average frictional force which caused the car to stop is 3×10^3 N.

Unknown

 Δd

Validate

Divide.

The force of friction did negative work on the car to stop it. The force has a negative value because it is directed backwards on the car. The unit for force is the N.

PART II

Identify the Goal The distance traveled by the car to stop.

Variables and Constants

Known
m = 1250 kg
$v_1 = 50 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 13.9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$v_2 = 0 \frac{m}{s}$
F = -3014.08 N

Strategy

Use the formula for change in kinetic energy.

Use the formula for kinetic energy. Substitute in the variables.

Multiply.

A kg $\cdot \frac{m^2}{c^2}$ is equivalent to a J. Use the work-kinetic energy theorem

to find the work done.

Use the formula for work to find the distance.

Substitute in the variables.

Calculations

 $\Delta E_{\rm k} = E_{\rm k_2} - E_{\rm k_1}$

 $\Delta E_{\rm k} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$ $\Delta E_{\rm k} = -\frac{1}{2} (1250 \text{ kg}) (13.9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2$ $\Delta E_{\rm k} = -120756.25 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$ $\Delta E_{\rm k} = -120756.25 \, {\rm J}$ $W = \Delta E_{\rm k} = -120756.25 \,{\rm J}$ $\Delta d = \frac{W}{E}$

$$\Delta d = \frac{-120756.25 \text{ J}}{-3014.08 \text{ N}}$$

Divide.	$\Delta d = 40 \frac{J}{N}$
A $\frac{J}{N}$ is equivalent to an m.	$\Delta d = 40 \text{ m}$

The distance required for the car to stop is 40 m.

Validate

The force of friction did negative work on the car to stop it. The force has a negative value because it is directed backwards on the car. The unit for distance is the m.

PART III

Identify the Goal

The distance traveled by the car to stop.

Variables and Constants		
Known	Unknown	
m = 1250 kg	Δd	
$v_1 = 100 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 27.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$		
$v_2 = 0 \frac{m}{2}$		
F = -3014.08 N		
Strategy		Calculations
Use the formula for change	in kinetic	$\Delta E_{\rm k} = E_{\rm k_2} - E_{\rm k_1}$
energy.		
Use the formula for kinetic e	energy.	$\Delta E_{\rm k} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$
Substitute in the variables.		$\Delta E_{\rm k} = -\frac{1}{2} (1250 \text{ kg}) (27.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2$
Multiply.		$\Delta E_{\rm k} = -483025 \ \rm kg \cdot \frac{\rm m^2}{\rm s^2}$
A kg $\cdot \frac{m^2}{s^2}$ is equivalent to a J.		$\Delta E_{\rm k} = -483025 \text{ J}$
Use the work-kinetic energy	theorem	$W = \Delta E_{\rm k} = -483025 { m J}$
to find the work done.		
Use the formula for work to	find the	$\Delta d = \frac{W}{E}$
distance.		F
Substitute in the mainhles		∧ <i>d</i> − −483025 J
Substitute in the variables.		$\Delta u = \frac{1}{-3014.08 \text{ N}}$
Divide.		$\Delta d = 161 \frac{J}{N}$
A $\frac{J}{N}$ is equivalent to an m.		$\Delta d = 161 \text{ m}$
The distance required for the	e car to stop is i	161 m.

Validate

The force of friction did negative work on the car to stop it. The force has a negative value because it is directed backwards on the car. The unit for distance is the m.

PART IV



Based on the parabolic shape of the graph, one can conclude that the stopping distance depends on the square of the initial speed.

Practice Problem Solutions

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27. Frame the Problem

- When the picture is lifted it will gain gravitational potential energy.
- The reference level is the ground.

Identify the Goal

The gravitational potential energy of the picture when hung on the wall

Variables and Constants

Known Implied Unknown $g = 9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}$ $\Delta h = 2.0 \text{ m}$ $E_{\rm g}$ m = 4.45 kg

Strategy

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula for gravitational potential	$E_{\rm g} = mg\Delta h$
energy.	
Substitute in the variables.	$E_{\rm g} = (4.45 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})(2.0 \text{ m})$
Multiply.	$E_{\rm g} = 87 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
An N·m is equivalent to a J.	$E_{\rm g}=87~{ m J}$

The gravitational potential energy of the picture is 87 J when hung on the wall.

Validate

The picture gains gravitational potential energy when it is lifted. The unit for gravitational potential energy is the J.

28. Frame the Problem

- The cubic metre of water in the reservoir has gravitational potential energy relative to the water in front of the dam.
- The mass of the cubic metre of water can be found using the density.
- The formula for gravitational potential energy applies.

Identify the Goal

The gravitational potential energy of the cubic metre of water in the reservoir.

Variables and Constants

Known	Implied	Unknown
$\Delta h = 250 \text{ m}$	$g = 9.81 \frac{N}{kg}$	m
density = 1.00 kg/L	0	Eg
$V = 1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ L}$		

Calculations Strategy m = dVUse the density formula to find the mass of one cubic metre of water. $m = (1.00 \ \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{L}})(1000 \ \text{L})$ Substitute in the variables. m = 1000 kgMultiply. $E_{\rm g} = mg\Delta h$ Use the formula for gravitational potential energy. $E_{\rm g}$ = (1000 kg)(9.81 $\frac{\rm N}{\rm kg}$)(250 m) $E_{\rm g}$ = 2.5 × 10⁶ N·m Substitute in the variables. Multiply. $E_{\rm g} = 2.5 \times 10^6 \, {\rm J}$ An $N \cdot m$ is equivalent to a J.

Each cubic metre of water in the reservoir has 2.5×10^6 J of gravitational potential energy relative to the water in front of the dam.

Validate

The water in the reservoir is above the water in front of the dam, so it has gravitational potential energy. The unit for gravitational potential energy is the J.

29. Frame the Problem

- The baseball has gravitational potential energy when it is lifted up.
- The formula for gravitational potential energy applies.

Identify the Goal

The height to which the baseball must be raised

Variables and Constants

Known	Implied	Unknown
m = 0.300 kg	$g = 9.81 \frac{N}{kg}$	Δh
$E_{\rm g} = 12.0 {\rm J}$	0	
Strategy		Calculations
Use the formula for g potential energy to fir	ravitational 1d the height.	$\Delta h = \frac{H_{\rm g}}{{\rm mg}}$
Substitute in the varia	bles.	$\Delta h = \frac{12.0 \text{ J}}{(0.300 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})}$
Multiply and divide.		$\Delta h = 4.08 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{N}}$
A $\frac{J}{N}$ is equivalent to a	ın m.	$\Delta h = 4.08 \text{ m}$

The baseball must be raised to a height of 4.08 m.

Validate

The baseball has gravitational potential energy when it is raised. The unit for the height is the m.

Practice Problem Solutions

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30. Frame the Problem

- Work must be done on the books in order to lift them above the ground.
- The formula for work done when lifting applies.

Identify the Goal

The height through which the books must be lifted.

Implied

 $g = 9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}$

Variables and Constants

lifting to find the height.

Substitute in the variables.

Known m = 2.20 kg Unknown Δh

W = 12.0 J

Strategy

Calculations $\Delta h = \frac{W}{mg}$ Use the formula for work done when $\Delta h = \frac{25.0 \text{ J}}{(2.20 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})}$ $\Delta h = 1.16 \frac{J}{N}$

Multiply and divide. A $\frac{J}{N}$ is equivalent to an m. $\Delta h = 1.16 \text{ m}$

The books must be lifted through a height of 1.16 m.

Validate

Work was done on the books to lift them above the ground. The unit for height is the m.

31. Frame the Problem

- As the child cycles up the hill she does work to lift herself up the hill.
- This work is transformed into gravitational potential energy.
- At the bottom of the hill the child's gravitational potential energy is 0 J.

PART A

Identify the Goal

The change in the child's gravitational potential energy.

Variables and Constants

Known	Implied	Unknown
m = 46.0 kg	$g = 9.81 \frac{N}{kg}$	E_{g_2}
$\Delta h = 5.25 \text{ m}$	$E_{g_1} = 0 J$	$\Delta E_{ m g}$
Strategy		Calculations
Use the formula to fir	nd gravitational	$E_{\rm g} = mg\Delta h$
potential energy at the	e top.	
Substitute in the varia	bles.	$E_{\rm g} = (46.0 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})(5.25 \text{ m})$
Multiply.		$E_{\rm g} = 2.37 \times 10^3 \mathrm{N \cdot m}$
An N·m is equivalent	to a J.	$E_{\rm g} = 2.37 \times 10^3 {\rm J}$
Use the formula for cl gravitational potential	hange in the energy.	$\Delta E_{\rm g} = E_{\rm g_2} - E_{\rm g_1}$
Substitute in the varia	bles.	$\Delta E_{\rm g} = 2.37 \times 10^3 {\rm J} - 0 {\rm J}$

Simplify.

$$\Delta E_{\rm g} = 2.37 \times 10^3 \, \rm J$$

The change in the child's gravitational potential energy is 2.37×10^3 J.

Validate

The child gained gravitational potential energy as she cycled up the hill, thus her change in gravitational potential energy is positive in value. The unit for gravitational potential energy is the J.

PART B

Identify the Goal

The amount of work done against gravity.

Validate

The amount of work done against gravity to lift the child up the hill is equal to the change in her gravitational potential energy. Thus $W = \Delta E_g = 2.37 \times 10^3 \text{ J}.$

32. Frame the Problem

- The pendulum gains gravitational potential energy as it is raised.

Identify the Goal

The gravitational potential energy of the pendulum.

Variables and Constants

Known	Implied	Unknown
m = 2.50 kg	$g = 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{N}}{\mathrm{kg}}$	$E_{\rm g}$
$\Delta h = 0.652 \text{ m}$	8	

Strategy

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula for gravitational potential	$E_{\rm g} = mg\Delta h$
energy.	
Substitute in the variables.	$E_{\rm g} = (2.50 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})(0.652 \text{ m})$
Multiply.	$E_{\rm g} = 16.0 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
An N·m is equivalent to a J.	$E_{\rm g} = 16.0 {\rm J}$
The gravitational potential energy of the per	ndulum is 16.0 J.

Calaritation

Validate

The pendulum gains gravitational potential energy as it is raised. The unit for gravitational potential energy is the J.

33. Frame the Problem

- The train gains gravitational potential energy as it is raised.
- The gravitational potential energy of the train at its starting position is 0 J.
- The change in gravitational potential energy is the difference between the final and initial values for gravitational potential energy.

Identify the Goal

The change in gravitational potential energy of the train.

Variables and Constants

Known	Implied	Unknown
$\Delta h = 39.4 \text{ m}$	$g = 9.81 \frac{\mathrm{N}}{\mathrm{kg}}$	E_{g_2}
$m = 3.90 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$	$E_{g_1} = 0 J$	$\triangle E_{g^2}$

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula to find gravitational potential energy at the top.	$E_{\rm g} = mg\Delta h$
Substitute in the variables.	$E_{\rm g} = (3.90 \times 10^3 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})(39.4 \text{ m})$
Multiply.	$E_{\rm g} = 1.51 \times 10^6 {\rm N \cdot m}$
An N·m is equivalent to a J.	$E_{\rm g} = 1.51 \times 10^6 {\rm J}$
Use the formula for change in the gravitational potential energy.	$\Delta E_{\rm g} = E_{\rm g_2} - E_{\rm g_1}$
Substitute in the variables.	$\Delta E_{\rm g} = 1.51 \times 10^6 {\rm J} - 0 {\rm J}$
Simplify.	$\Delta E_{\rm g} = 1.51 \times 10^6 \rm J$
	1 1 51 106 1

The change in the train's gravitational potential energy is 1.51×10^6 J.

Validate

The train gains gravitational potential energy as it is raised, thus the change in gravitational potential energy is positive. The unit for gravitational potential energy is the J.

34. Frame the Problem

- The height for one floor can be found.
- The elevator gains gravitational potential energy as it rises.
- The gravitational potential energy must be measured from some reference point.

PART A

Identify the Goal

The gravitational potential energy of the elevator when at the eighth floor, relative to the sixth floor.

Known	Implied	Unknown
$m = 1.35 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$	$g = 9.81 \frac{N}{kg}$	Δh
	-8	Eg
Strategy		Calculations
The height of one flo	or is 6.00 m.	$\Delta h = \frac{30.0 \text{ m}}{5 \text{ floors}}$
Find the height in thi	s case.	$\Delta h = (\# \text{ floors})(6.00 \text{ m})$
Substitute in the varia	ables.	$\Delta h = (2)(6.00 \text{ m})$
Multiply.		$\Delta h = 12.0 \text{ m}$
Use the formula for g potential energy.	ravitational	$E_{\rm g} = mg\Delta h$
Substitute in the varia	ables.	$E_{\rm g} = (1.35 \times 10^3 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})(12.0 \text{ m})$
Multiply.		$E_{\rm g} = 1.59 \times 10^5 \mathrm{N \cdot m}$
An N·m is equivalent	to a J	$E_{\rm g} = 1.59 \times 10^5 {\rm J}$
· · · · 1	• 1	1 50 · · 105 T

The gravitational potential energy of the elevator is 1.59×10^5 J.

Validate

The elevator gains gravitational potential energy as it rises. The unit for gravitational potential energy is the J.

PART B

Identify the Goal

The gravitational potential energy of the elevator when at the eleventh floor, relative to the eighth floor.

Variables and Constants			
Known	Implied	Unknown	
$m = 1.35 \times 10$	$0^{3} \text{ kg} g = 9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}$	Δh	
	8	$E_{\rm g}$	
Strategy		Calculations	
The height of one floor is 6.00 m.		$\Delta h = \frac{30.0 \text{ m}}{5 \text{ floors}}$	
Find the height in this case.		$\Delta h = (\# \text{ floors})(6.$	

Eind the height in this area	$A_{h} = (\# A_{h} \circ \pi)(6, 00, m)$
rind the height in this case.	$\Delta n = (\# \text{ moors})(0.00 \text{ m})$
Substitute in the variables.	$\Delta h = (3)(6.00 \text{ m})$
Multiply.	$\Delta h = 18.0 \text{ m}$
Use the formula for gravitational	$E_{\rm g} = mg\Delta h$
potential energy.	
Substitute in the variables.	$E_{\rm g} = (1.35 \times 10^3 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})(18.0 \text{ m})$
Multiply.	$E_{\rm g} = 2.38 \times 10^5 \rm N \cdot m$
An N·m is equivalent to a J	$E_{\rm g} = 2.38 \times 10^5 {\rm J}$

The gravitational potential energy of the elevator is 2.38×10^5 J.

Validate

The elevator gains gravitational potential energy as it rises. The unit for gravitational potential energy is the J.

PART C

Identify the Goal

The gravitational potential energy of the elevator when at the eleventh floor, relative to the sixth floor.

Variables and Constants

Known	Implied		Unknown	
$m = 1.35 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$	$g = 9.81 \frac{1}{kg}$		Δh	
			Eg	
Strategy		(Calculations	
The height of one flo	oor is 6.00 m.		$\Delta h = \frac{30.0 \text{ m}}{5 \text{ floors}}$	
Find the height in th	is case.		$\Delta h = (\# \text{ floors})(6.00 \text{ m})$	
Substitute in the vari	ables.		$\Delta h = (5)(6.00 \text{ m})$	
Multiply.			$\Delta h = 30.0 \text{ m}$	
Use the formula for §	gravitational		$E_{\rm g} = mg\Delta h$	
potential energy.				
Substitute in the vari	ables.		$E_{\rm g} = (1.35 \times 10^3 \text{ kg})(9.81$	$\frac{N}{k\sigma}$)(30.0 m)
Multiply.			$E_{\rm g} = 3.97 \times 10^5 {\rm N} \cdot {\rm m}$	
An N·m is equivalen	t to a J		$E_{\rm g} = 3.97 \times 10^5 {\rm J}$	

The gravitational potential energy of the elevator is 3.97×10^5 J.

Validate

The elevator gains gravitational potential energy as it rises. The unit for gravitational potential energy is the J.

Practice Problem Solutions

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35. Conceptualize the Problem

- Hooke's law applies to this problem.
- Realize that when the scale shows the maximum displacement it means the spring is using the maximum amount of force.

Unknown

k

Identify the Goal

The spring constant, k, of the spring

Identify the Variables

Known $F_a = 50 \text{ N}$ x = 9.5 cm

Develop a Strategy

Use Hooke's law (applied force form). Solve for the spring constant. Calculations $F_a = kx$ $k = \frac{F_a}{x}$ $k = \frac{(50 \text{ N})}{9.5 \text{ cm} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}}}$ $k = 526 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$ $k \cong 5 \times 10^2 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$

The spring constant is about $5 \times 10^2 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$.

Validate the Solution

The units are $\frac{N}{m}$, appropriate for the spring constant.

36. Conceptualize the Problem

- A cord with a known spring constant is stretched by a known force.
- Hooke's law applies to this problem.
- By *Newton's third law*, the cord exerts a *force* that is equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to the *applied force*.

Identify the Goal

(a) The distance, *x*, the cord stretches(b) The restoring force, *F*₁, exerted by the cord

Identify the Variables

Known	Unknown
$k = 1.10 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$	<i>x</i>
$F_a = 455 \text{ N}$	F _r
Develop a Strategy Use Hooke's law (applied force form). Solve for the displacement.	Calculations $F_a = kx$ $x = \frac{F_a}{k}$ $x = \frac{(455 \text{ N})}{1.10 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}}$ x = 0.4136 m

 $x \cong 0.414 \text{ m}$

(a) The cord is stretched about 0.414 m.

Apply Newton's third law.

$$F_{\rm r} = -F_{\rm a}$$

$$F_{\rm r} = -455 \ {\rm N}$$

(b) The restoring force is -455 N.

Validate the Solution

In part (a), the units work out to be metres, as required. For a large spring constant it is reasonable to expect a small value for the displacement when a force of less magnitude than the spring constant is applied.

37. Conceptualize the Problem

- A spring with a known spring constant is stretched a known (maximum) distance.
- Hooke's law applies to this problem.
- The *applied force* that gives the maximum extension will be equivalent to the *weight* of the maximum *mass* that can be applied to the spring without damaging it.

Identify the Goal

The largest mass, *m*, that can be placed on the spring without damaging it

Identify the Variables		
Known	Implied	Unknown
$k = 1.50 \frac{N}{m}$	$g = 9.81 \frac{m}{s^2}$	m
x = 10.0 cm		

Develop a Strategy

Use Hooke's law (applied force form). Let the applied force, from Hooke's law, be equal to the weight of the maximum mass.

Calculations $F_{a} = F_{g}$ kx = mg $m = \frac{kx}{g}$ $m = \frac{(1.50 \text{ N/m})(10.0 \text{ cm} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}})}{9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^{2}}}$ m = 0.01529 kg $m \approx 0.0153 \text{ kg}$

The maximum mass is about 0.0153 kg.

Validate the Solution

The spring constant is small, so it is expected that the mass will be small too.

Practice Problem Solutions

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38. Conceptualize the Problem

- The *elastic potential energy* of the spring *increases* as it is stretched.
- The definition of *elastic potential energy* applies to this problem.
- The *gravitational potential energy* can be defined as zero at the place where the spring is stretched and thus ignored.

Identify the Goal

The potential energy, $E_{\rm e}$, of the stretched spring

Identify the Variables

Known $k = 35 \frac{\mathrm{N}}{\mathrm{m}}$ x = 24 cm

energy.

Implied

Unknown Ee

Develop a Strategy

Calculations Apply the equation for elastic potential

$$E_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$E_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2} (35 \ \frac{\rm N}{\rm m}) (24 \ \rm cm \times \frac{1.00 \ \rm m}{100 \ \rm cm})^2$$

$$E_{\rm e} = 1.008 \ \rm N \cdot m$$

$$E_{\rm e} \cong 1.0 \ \rm J$$

The potential energy of the spring is about 1.0 J.

Validate the Solution

The units are in N·m, or joules, as required.

39. Conceptualize the Problem

- The *elastic potential energy* of the elastic band *increases* as it is stretched.
- The definition of *elastic potential energy* applies to this problem.

Identify the Goal

The distance, x, that the elastic band is stretched

Identify the Variables		
Known	Implied	Unknown
$E_{\rm e} = 2.2 {\rm J}$		x
$k = 48 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{M}}$		
m		

Calculations $E_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$

 $x^{2} = \frac{2E_{e}}{k}$ $x = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{e}}{k}}$

 $x = \sqrt{\frac{2(2.2 \text{ J})}{48 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}}}$

x = 0.3028 m $x \cong 0.30 \text{ m}$

Develop a Strategy

Apply the equation for elastic potential energy. Solve for the distance.

The elastic band was stretched about 0.30 m.

Validate the Solution

The units are in metres $(1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m})$ and distance of 0.30 m seems reasonable for typical elastic bands.

40. Conceptualize the Problem

- The *elastic potential energy* of the spring *increases* as it is compressed.
- Hooke's law and the definition of *elastic potential energy* applies to this problem.

Identify the Goal

The distance, x, that the elastic band is stretched

Identify the Variables		
Known F = 18 N x = 15 cm	Implied	Unknown $k \ \Delta E_{ m e}$
Develop a Strategy		Calculations
Apply Hooke's law.		$F_{\rm a} = kx$
Solve for the spring con	istant.	$k = \frac{F_a}{x}$ $k = \frac{18 \text{ N}}{15 \text{ cm} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}}}$ $k = 120 \text{ N}$
The spring constant is	120 $\frac{N}{m}$.	$k = 120 \frac{1}{m}$
Apply the equation for	the elastic	$E_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$
potential energy.		$E_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2} (120 \text{ N/m}) (15 \text{ cm} \times \frac{1.00 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}})^2$
		$E_{\rm e} = 1.35 \mathrm{N\cdot m}$
		$E_{\rm e} \cong 1.4 { m J}$
	<u> </u>	$E_{\rm e} \cong 1.4 {\rm J}$

The elastic potential energy of the spring is about 1.4 J.

Validate the Solution

Substituting variables directly gives: $E_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{F_{\rm a}}{x}x^2 = \frac{1}{2}F_{\rm a}x = \frac{1}{2}(18 \text{ N})(0.15 \text{ m}) = 1.35 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$, the same result.

Practice Problem Solutions

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41. Frame the Problem

- The mover exerts a force on the box to move it, and thus does work on the box.

Calculations

- Power is the rate at which work is done by the mover.

Identify the Goal

The power generated by the mover

Variables and Constants

Known m = 25.5 kgF = 85 N $\Delta d = 15 \text{ m}$ $\Delta t = 8.30 \text{ s}$

Strategy

Use the formula for work done.	$W = F\Delta d$
Substitute in the variables.	W = (85 N)(15 m)
Simplify.	$W = 1275 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
1 N·m is equivalent to 1 J.	W = 1275 J
Use the formula for power.	$P = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$
Substitute in the variables.	$P = \frac{1275 \text{ J}}{8.30 \text{ s}}$

Unknown

Р

Simplify.	$P = 1.5 \times 10^2 \frac{J}{s}$
$1 \frac{J}{s}$ is equivalent to 1 W.	$P = 1.5 \times 10^2 \mathrm{W}$

The power generated by the mover is 1.5×10^2 W.

Validate

The mover did work on the box to move it. The unit for work is the joule. The unit for power is the watt.

42. Frame the Problem

- The chair lift does work on the skiers to lift them up the hill.
- Power is the rate at which work is done.
- Power can be expressed in units of watts or horsepower.

Identify the Goal

The power of the chairlift

Variables and Constants

Known	Implied	Unknown
$W = 1.85 \times 10^5 \mathrm{J}$	1 hp = 746 W	Р
$\Delta t = 12.0 \text{ s}$		
Strategy		
Use the power formula		$P = -\frac{w}{w}$

Use the power formula.	$P = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$
Substitute in the variables.	$P = \frac{1.85 \times 10^5 \mathrm{J}}{12.0 \mathrm{s}}$
Simplify.	$P = 1.54 \times 10^4 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}}$
1 $\frac{J}{s}$ is equivalent to 1 W.	$P = 1.54 \times 10^4 \mathrm{W}$
Convert the power to horsepower	1 hp = 746 W
using the conversion factor.	
Substitute in the variables.	$P = \frac{1.54 \times 10^4 \text{ W}}{746 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{hp}}}$
Simplify.	P = 20.7 hp

The power of the chairlift is 1.54×10^4 W or 20.7 hp.

Validate

The unit for power is the watt or horsepower.

43. Frame the Problem

- The student does work on herself to lift herself up the flight of stairs.
- Power is the rate at which she can do work.

Identify the Goal

The amount of time required for the student to climb the stairs

Variables and Constants

KnownImpliedUnknownm = 75.0 kg $g = 9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}$ $\Delta t_{(\text{required})}$ $\Delta h = 5.75 \text{ m}$ P = 200 W $\Delta t_{(\text{allowed})} = 20.0 \text{ s}$

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula for work done against	$W = mg\Delta h$
gravity to find the work done by the girl to lift herself up the stairs.	
Substitute in the variables.	$W = (75.0 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})(5.75 \text{ m})$
Simplify.	$W = 4230.56 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
1 N·m is equivalent to 1 J.	W = 4230.56 J
Use the formula for power to find the	$\Delta t = \frac{W}{P}$
time required to climb the stairs.	
Substitute in the variables.	$\Delta t = \frac{4230.56 \mathrm{J}}{200 \mathrm{W}}$
Simplify.	$\Delta t = 21.15 \frac{\mathrm{J}}{\mathrm{W}}$
$1 \frac{J}{W}$ is equivalent to 1 s.	$\Delta t = 21.15 \text{ s}$

The girl requires 21.15 s to climb up the stairs. This is more than the time required.

Validate

The girl will be late for class by 1.15 s, since she only had 20.0 s until the bell rang, but she required 21.15 s to climb the stairs.

Practice Problem Solutions

Student Textbook pages 270-271

44. Frame the Problem

- The stereo transforms electric energy into sound energy.

Unknown

Efficiency

- The efficiency formula applies here.

Identify the Goal

(a) The efficiency of the stereo(b) The transformation of the "lost" energy

Variables and Constants

Use the formula for efficiency.

Substitute in the variables.

Known

 $E_{\rm in} = 265 \text{ J}$ $E_{\rm out} = 200 \text{ J}$

Strategy

Calculations Efficiency = $\frac{E_{out}}{E_{in}} \times 100\%$ Efficiency = $\frac{200 \text{ J}}{265 \text{ J}} \times 100\%$ Efficiency = 75.5%

Simplify.

(a) The stereo has an efficiency of 75.5%.

(b) The "lost" energy has been transformed mainly into thermal energy (heat).

Validate

The efficiency of the stereo was less than 100% since some energy was lost during the transformation process.

45. Frame the Problem

- The child has gravitational potential energy while at the top of the slide.
- The child has some kinetic energy while moving at the bottom of the slide, and zero gravitational potential energy at this point.

- The efficiency of the transformation process will be 100% only if all of the gravitational potential energy while at the top gets transformed into kinetic energy as the child reaches the bottom of the slide.
- The efficiency here will likely be less than 100% because there will be friction present.

Identify the Goal

The efficiency of the transformation process

Variables and Consta	ants	
Known	Implied	Unknown
m = 49.0 kg	$g = 9.81 \frac{N}{kg}$	Eg
$\Delta h = 1.80 \text{ m}$		E _k
v = 3.00 m/s		Efficiency
Strategy		Calculations
Find the child's gravit energy while at the to using the formula for potential energy.	ational potential p of the slide by gravitational	$E_{\rm g} = mg\Delta h$
Substitute in the varia	bles.	$E_{\rm g} = (49.0 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})(1.80 \text{ m})$
Simplify.		$E_{\rm g} = 865.24 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
A N·m is equivalent to	o a J.	$E_{\rm g} = 865.24 \; {\rm J}$
Find the child's kineti the bottom of the slid	c energy while at e.	$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
Substitute in the varia	bles.	$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} (49.0 \text{ kg}) (3.00 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2$
Simplify.		$E_{\rm k} = 220.5 \ {\rm kg} \cdot \frac{{\rm m}^2}{{\rm s}^2}$
A kg $\cdot \frac{m^2}{s^2}$ is equivalent	to a J.	$E_{\rm k} = 220.5 {\rm J}$
Use the formula for ef the energy input is the potential energy and t the kinetic energy.	fficiency, where e gravitational he energy out is	Efficiency = $\frac{E_{\rm k}}{E_{\rm g}} \times 100\%$
Substitute in the varia	bles.	Efficiency = $\frac{220.5 \text{ J}}{865.24 \text{ J}} \times 100\%$

Simplify.

The gravitational potential energy was transformed into kinetic energy with a 25.5% efficiency.

Efficiency = 25.5%

Validate

The efficiency was much less than 100% here because friction was acting on the child as she was sliding. The unit for gravitational potential energy and kinetic energy is the joule.

46. Frame the Problem

- The machine transforms the energy input into useful work, but some energy will be "lost" during this process.
- The efficiency will be less than 100 % because the energy in and the useful work are not equal.

Identify the Goal

The efficiency of the machine

Variables and Constants

Known

Unknown Efficiency

 $E_{\rm in} = 580 \, {\rm J}$ $E_{\rm out} = 110 \, {\rm J}$

Calculations

Efficiency = $\frac{E_{out}}{E_{in}} \times 100\%$ Efficiency = $\frac{110 \text{ J}}{580 \text{ J}} \times 100\%$

Efficiency = 19.0%

Strategy

Use the formula for efficiency.

Substitute in the variables.

Simplify.

The machine has an efficiency of 19.0%.

Validate

The efficiency was less than 100%.

47. Frame the Problem

- Both light bulbs transform electric energy into light and thermal energy.
- The fluorescent bulb requires less electric energy input to give the same amount of light energy out.
- The fluorescent bulb is more efficient.

Identify the Goal

- (a) The efficiency of each bulb
- (b) Reason(s) why the fluorescent bulb is more efficient

Variables and Constants

Known

Strategy

 $E_{\rm inc} = 120 \text{ J}$ $E_{\rm fl} = 60 \text{ J}$ $E_{\rm out} = 5 \, \text{J}$

Calculations

Efficiency = $\frac{5 \text{ J}}{60 \text{ J}} \times 100\%$

Efficiency = 8%

Unknown

Efficiency

Find the efficiency of the incandescent bulb by using the efficiency formula.	Efficiency = $\frac{E_{\text{out}}}{E_{\text{inc}}} \times 100\%$
Substitute in the variables.	Efficiency = $\frac{5 \text{ J}}{120 \text{ J}} \times 100\%$
Simplify.	Efficiency = 4%
Find the efficiency of the fluorescent	Efficiency = $\frac{E_{\text{out}}}{E_{\theta}} \times 100\%$

Find the efficiency of bulb by using the efficiency formula.

Substitute in the variables.

Simplify.

(a) The efficiency of the incandescent bulb is 4% while the efficiency of the fluorescent bulb is 8%.

(b) The fluorescent bulb is more efficient than the incandescent bulb because it produces much less thermal energy. As is commonly known a fluorescent bulb is much cooler to the touch than an incandescent bulb.

Validate

The fluorescent bulb required less energy input to give the same energy out as the incandescent bulb, thus its efficiency is greater.

48. Frame the Problem

- In the food inside the microwave, radiant energy is transformed into thermal energy.
- The formula for efficiency applies here.

Identify the Goal

The efficiency of energy transformation inside the microwave

Variables and Constants		
Known	Unknown	
$E_{\rm in} = 345 {\rm J}$	Efficiency	
$E_{\rm out} = 301 \text{ J}$		
Strategy		Calculati

Find the efficiency by using the efficiency	
formula.	

Calculations Efficiency = $\frac{E_{\text{out}}}{E_{\text{in}}} \times 100\%$

Substitute in the variables.

Efficiency = $\frac{301 \text{ J}}{345 \text{ J}} \times 100\%$ Efficiency = 87.2%

The efficiency of energy transformation inside the microwave is 87.2%.

Validate

Simplify.

The efficiency is fairly large here because the energy out is only slightly less than the energy input.

49. Frame the Problem

- The force does work on the ball, giving it kinetic energy.
- As the ball moves through the atmosphere some of its kinetic energy is "lost" as it is transformed into thermal energy.
- The ratio of the actual kinetic energy of the ball to the amount of work that was done on it by the force gives the fraction of remaining energy of the ball. Subtracting this amount from 100 gives the fraction of energy lost to the atmosphere.

Identify the Goal

- (a) The work done on the ball
- (b) The kinetic energy of the ball just before it is caught
- (c) The fraction of energy lost to the atmosphere

Variables and Constants

Known	Unknown
<i>m</i> = 125 g	W
F = 85.0 N	$E_{\mathbf{k}}$
$\Delta d = 78.0 \text{ cm}$	fraction of energy lost
v = 9.84 m/s	

Strategy	Calculations
Use the formula for work done.	$W = F\Delta d$
Substitute in the variables.	W = (85.0 N)(78.0 cm)
Convert the distance from cm to m by dividing by 100.	W = (85.0 N)(0.780 m)
Simplify.	$W = 66.3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
$1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$ is equivalent to 1 J .	W = 66.3 J
(a) The force did 66.2 I of work on the hall	

(a) The force did 66.3 J of work on the ball.

Strategy

Use the formula for kinetic energy.

Substitute in the variables.

Convert the mass from g to kg by dividing by 1000.

Substitute in the variables.

1 kg $\cdot \frac{m^2}{s^2}$ is equivalent to 1 J.

(b) The ball has 6.05 J of kinetic energy just before it is caught.

Strategy

Calculations

 $E_{\rm k} = 6.05 \, {\rm J}$

 $E_{\rm k} = 6.05 \, {\rm kg} \cdot \frac{{\rm m}^2}{{\rm s}^2}$

Calculations $E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

 $E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} (125 \text{ g}) (9.84 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2$

 $E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} (0.125 \text{ kg}) (9.84 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2$

Find the fraction of energy remaining in the ball by comparing the ratio of kinetic energy to work done on the ball.

Substitute in the variables. Simplify.

Convert to a percentage by multiplying by 100.

Simplify.

Find the percentage of energy lost by subtracting the percentage of energy remaining from 100.

Substitute in the variables.

fraction of energy remaining = 0.091 percentage of energy remaining = 0.091 × 100% percentage of energy remaining = 9.1% percentage of energy lost = 100% - percentage of energy remaining

fraction of energy remaining = $\frac{6.05 \text{ J}}{66.3 \text{ J}}$

fraction of energy remaining = $\frac{E_k}{W}$

percentage of energy lost = 100% - 9.1% percentage of energy lost = 90.9%

(c) The ball has lost 90.9% of its kinetic energy to the atmosphere as thermal energy.

Validate

Simplify.

Work was done on the ball to give it kinetic energy. The ball lost some of its kinetic energy to the atmosphere as thermal energy due to the effects of friction. The unit for work and kinetic energy is the joule.

50. Frame the Problem

- The kinetic energy of rubbing the hands together gets partly transformed into thermal energy.
- The addition of thermal energy to the palms causes a temperature rise.
- Since not all of the kinetic energy gets transformed into thermal energy the efficiency is less than 100%.
- The formula for efficiency applies to this transformation, where the energy input is the 450 J of kinetic energy required to rub the hands together, and the energy out is the 153 J of thermal energy added to the palms.

Identify the Goal

The efficiency of energy transformation

Variables and Constants

Known	Unknown
$E_{\rm in} = 450 \text{ J}$	Efficiency
$E_{\rm out} = 153 {\rm J}$	

Strategy

Use the formula for efficiency.

Substitute in the variables.

Calculations Efficiency = $\frac{E_{out}}{E_{in}} \times 100\%$ Efficiency = $\frac{153 \text{ J}}{450 \text{ J}} \times 100\%$ Efficiency = 34%

The kinetic energy is transformed into thermal energy with an efficiency of 34%.

Validate

Simplify.

Since only some of the kinetic energy is transformed into thermal energy the efficiency is less than 100%.

Chapter 6 Review

Answers to Problems for Understanding

Student Textbook pages 275-277

15. (a) The forces on the car are

- the thrust pushes the car forward
- the drag is the total of all of the frictional forces pushing backward on the car
- the weight is the force of gravity downward on the car
- the normal force or reaction force from the ground pushing upward on the car
- (b) The thrust does positive work on the car, since it is pointed in the same direction as the car's displacement, and the drag does negative work on the car since its direction is opposite to the direction of the car's displacement. The amount of work done by each of these forces is equal, since the car is travelling at a constant velocity. The weight and normal force do no work on the car, since they are perpendicular to the direction of the car's displacement.

16.
$$F_{\parallel} = \frac{W}{\Delta d}$$

= $\frac{0.20 \text{ J}}{4.50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}$
= 44 N

17.
$$W = F_{\parallel} \Delta d$$

= (50.0 N)(7.00 m)
= 3.5 × 10² J

18. Total work done by the horse on the wagon is the sum of the work done in each part of the motion:

$$W_{1} = F_{\parallel(2)}\Delta d_{1}$$

= (525 N)(18.3 m)
= 9607.5 J
$$W_{2} = F_{\parallel(2)}\Delta d_{2}$$

= (345 N)(13.8 m)
= 4761 J
$$W_{T} = W_{1} + W_{2}$$

= 9607.5 J = 4761 J
= 14368.5 J
= 1.44 × 10⁴ J

- **19.** $W = F\Delta d \cos \theta$ = (112.0 N)(6.00 m)(cos 23°) = 6.2 × 10² J
- **20.** From Newton's second law, F = ma, and the equation for work, $W = F_{\parallel} \Delta d$: $W = F_{\parallel} \Delta d$ $= (ma) \Delta d$ $= (65.0 \text{ kg}) \left(0.561 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right) (12.0 \text{ m})$ = 438 J
- **21.** (i) From 0 to 5.0 m:
 - Work = area of graph

$$= \frac{1}{2}bh$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(5.0 \text{ m})(40 \text{ N})$$

$$= 100 \text{ J}$$

Using the work-kinetic energy theorem:

$$W = \Delta E_k$$

$$W = E_{k_2} - E_{k_1}$$

$$100 \text{ J} = E_{k_2} - 0 \text{ J}$$

 $E_{\rm k_2} = 100 \, {\rm J}$

Using the kinetic energy equation:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{k_2}}{m}}$$

= $\sqrt{\frac{2(100 \text{ J})}{1.25 \text{ kg}}}$
= 12.6 $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

(ii) From 0 to 15.0 m:

Work = area of graph

= 575 J
therefore,
$$E_{k_2} = W = 575$$
 J
and $v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{k_2}}{m}}$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{2(575 \text{ J})}{1.25 \text{ kg}}}$
 $= 30.3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

(iii) From 0 to 25.0 m:
Work = area of graph
= 725 J
therefore
$$E_{k_2} = W = 725 J$$

and $v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{k_2}}{m}}$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{2(725 J)}{1.25 \text{ kg}}}$
= 34.1 $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

22. Horizontally,

$$F \cos \theta = ma$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{ma}{F}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{(15 \text{ kg})(1.27 \text{ m})}{65 \text{ N}}$$

$$\theta = 73^{\circ}$$

23. Using the kinetic energy equation for each player shows that the running back has more kinetic energy.

Running back:

$$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

= $\frac{1}{2} (55 \text{ kg}) \left(6.3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)^2$
= $1.1 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$
Linebacker:
 $E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$
= $\frac{1}{2} (95 \text{ kg}) \left(4.2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)^2$
= $8.4 \times 10^2 \text{ J}$

24. (a) $v_2 = v_1 + at$

$$= 0 \frac{m}{s} + \left(0.21 \frac{m}{s^2}\right)(15 s)$$

= 3.15 $\frac{m}{s}$
 $E_{k_2} = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2$
= $\frac{1}{2} (68 \text{ kg}) \left(3.15 \frac{m}{s}\right)^2$
= 337.365 J
= 3.4 × 10² J

(b) The work done by friction to stop the skater = -337.365 J. Thus, using the work equation:

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

= $\frac{-337.365 \text{ J}}{-280 \text{ N}}$
= 1.2 m

25. It is only the vertical displacement, not the horizontal displacement of the girl that has an effect on her gravitational potential energy.

$$m = \frac{E_g}{g\Delta h} = \frac{6800 \text{ J}}{(9.81\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2})(14.0 \text{ m})} = 49.5 \text{ kg}$$

26. (a) The average frictional force on the block is approximately -3.5×10^{-2} N. $W = E_{\rm hf} - E_{\rm hi}$ $W = F_{\rm f} \Lambda d$

$$W = 0 - \frac{1}{2} m v_{i}^{2}$$

$$W = -\frac{1}{2} (0.80 \text{ kg}) (0.25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^{2}$$

$$W = -2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J}$$

$$F_{f} = \frac{W}{\Delta d}$$

$$F_{f} = \frac{-2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J}}{0.72 \text{ m}} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{f} \approx -3.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ N}$$

(b) Friction does -2.5×10^{-2} J of work on the block.

$$W = F_{\rm f}\Delta d$$

 $W = (-3.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ N})(0.72 \text{ m}) = -2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J}$

(c) The block does 2.5×10^{-2} J of work on the table.

27. (a) The gravitational force did approximately 16 J of work on the book.

 $W = E_{gf} - E_{gi}$ $W = 0 - mg\Delta h$ $W = -(1.5 \text{ kg})(9.81 \text{ } \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2})(1.12 \text{ m})$ $W \cong -16 \text{ J}$

(b) The book lost approximately 16 J of gravitational potential energy.

28. (a) The applied force did 7.7×10^3 J of work on the cart.

(b) The

$$W = F_{\parallel} \Delta d$$

$$W = (425 \text{ N})(18 \text{ m})$$

$$W \cong 7.7 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

frictional force did -9.5 × 10² J of work on the cart.

$$W = F_{\parallel} \Delta d$$

$$W = (-53 \text{ N})(18 \text{ m})$$

$$W \cong -9.5 \times 10^2 \text{ J}$$

(c) When released, the cart had 6696 J (7650 J – 954 J) of kinetic energy. It was travelling at approximately 8.7 m/s when it was released.

$$E_{k} = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{k}}{m}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2(7650 \text{ J} - 954 \text{ J})}{175 \text{ kg}}}$$

$$v \approx 8.7 \text{ m}$$

(d) The cart will travel approximately 1.3×10^2 m after it is released.

$$W = F_{\parallel}\Delta d$$
$$\Delta d = \frac{W}{F_{\parallel}}$$
$$\Delta d = \frac{-6696 \text{ J}}{-53 \text{ N}}$$
$$\Delta d \approx 1.3 \times 10^2 \text{ m}$$

29. The man did 2.6×10^3 J of work on the crate. The problem asks only for the work done by the man. Therefore, friction is not a consideration.

 $W = |\vec{F}_{a}| |\Delta \vec{d}| \cos \theta$ $W = (225 \text{ N})(12 \text{ m}) \cos 15^{\circ}$ $W \cong 2.6 \times 10^{3} \text{ J}$

30. The spring constant is 4.6×10^2 N/m.

$$F = kx$$

$$k = \frac{F}{x}$$

$$k = \frac{25 \text{ N}}{0.055 \text{ m}}$$

$$k \approx 4.6 \times 10^2 \text{ }\frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$

31. (a) Change in the elastic potential energy of the spring: 3.8×10^{-1} J

$$\Delta E_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\Delta E_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2}(120 \text{ }\frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}})(0.080 \text{ m})^2$$

$$\Delta E_{\rm e} = 0.384 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta E_{\rm e} = 3.8 \times 10^{-1} \text{ J}$$
(b) Force required to compress spring: 9.6 N
$$F = kx$$

$$F = (120 \text{ }\frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}})(0.080 \text{ m})$$

$$F = 9.6 \text{ N}$$

32. The dart is travelling at 3.6 m/s when it leaves the gun.

$$E_{e} = \frac{1}{2} kx^{2}$$

$$E_{e} = \frac{1}{2} (74 \frac{N}{m}) (0.065 m)^{2}$$

$$E_{e} = 0.1563 J$$

$$E_{k} = 0.75 (0.1563 J)$$

$$E_{k} = 0.1172 J$$

33. (a) The block will be travelling at 2.3 m/s at the instant that it leaves the spring. Conservation of mechanical energy

$$E'_{k} + E'_{e} = E_{k} + E_{e}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + 0 = 0 + \frac{1}{2}kx^{2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{kx^{2}}{m}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{(555 \text{ N})(0.12 \text{ m})^{2}}{1.5 \text{ kg}}}$$

$$v \approx 2.3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

(b) A frictional force of -5.3 N opposes the block's motion.

$$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} (1.50 \text{ kg}) (2.308)^2$$

$$E_{\rm k} = 3.9951 \text{ J}$$

The work done by friction will bring the block to rest, reducing its kinetic energy to zero.

$$W = \Delta E_{\rm k}$$

$$W = F_{\rm f} \Delta d$$

$$F_{\rm f} = \frac{W}{\Delta d}$$

$$F_{\rm f} = \frac{-3.9951 \text{ J}}{0.75 \text{ m}}$$

$$F_{\rm f} \approx -5.3 \text{ N}$$

34. The maximum height to which the child will bounce is 45 cm. Conservation of mechanical energy

$$E'_{g} + E'_{e} = E_{g} + E_{e}$$

$$mg\Delta h + 0 = 0 + \frac{1}{2}kx^{2}$$

$$\Delta h = \frac{kx^{2}}{2mg}$$

$$\Delta h = \frac{(4945 \text{ M})(0.25 \text{ m})^{2}}{2(35 \text{ kg})(9.81 \text{ M})^{2}}$$

$$\Delta h = 0.45 \text{ m}$$

35. The maximum distance that the block falls is 0.096 m.

 $E'_{\rm g}$ is zero at the maximum distance that the block falls, and the velocity of the block is zero at this point, as the block changes direction. Let this point also be the zero or reference point for gravitational potential energy.

$$E'_{k} + E'_{g} + E'_{e} = E_{k} + E_{g} + E_{e}$$

0 + 0 + $\frac{1}{2}kx^{2} = 0 + mg\Delta h + 0$

The height, Δh , through which the mass falls is the same as the distance, x, that the spring stretches. Therefore, let $\Delta h = x$.

$$\frac{1}{2}kx^{2} = mgx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}kx = mg$$

$$x = \frac{2mg}{k}$$

$$x = \frac{2(2.2 \text{ kg})(9.81 \text{ m})}{(450 \text{ m})}$$

$$x \approx 0.096 \text{ m}$$

36.
$$P = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$$

= $\frac{7.0 \times 10^2 \text{ J}}{2.0 \text{ s}}$
= $3.5 \times 10^2 \text{ W}$

37. (a)
$$E = P\Delta t$$

= (150 W)(1800 s)
= 2.7 × 10⁵ J
(b) $E = P\Delta t$
= (900 W)(1800 s)
= 1.6 × 10⁶ J
 $\cong 2 \times 10^{6}$ J

38. (a)

$$sled = \frac{f_{et}}{m}$$

$$= \frac{F \cos \theta}{m}$$

$$= \frac{(15 \text{ N})(\cos 35^{\circ})}{12 \text{ kg}}$$

$$= 1.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^{2}}$$
(c) $\Delta d = v_{1}\Delta t + \frac{1}{2}a(\Delta t)^{2}$

$$= (0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})(3.0 \text{ s}) + \frac{1}{2}(1.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^{2}})(3.0 \text{ s})^{2}$$

$$= 4.5 \text{ m}$$
(d) $W = F \cos \theta \Delta d$

$$= (15 \text{ N})(\cos 35^{\circ})(4.5 \text{ m})$$

$$= 55.3 \text{ J}$$

$$= 55 \text{ J}$$
(e) $P = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$

$$= \frac{55.3 \text{ J}}{3.0 \text{ s}}$$

$$= 18 \text{ W}$$
39. $P_{\text{in}} = \frac{E}{\Delta t}$

$$= \frac{(3000 \text{ kg})(9.81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}})(15.0 \text{ m})}{60 \text{ s}}$$

$$= 7357.5 \text{ W}$$
 $P_{\text{out}} = F_{\text{in}} \times 74\%$
 $P_{\text{out}} = 5444.55 \text{ W}$
 $P_{\text{out}} = 5.44 \text{ kW}$

 $\cong 5 \text{ kW}$