

ALGEBRA-BASED PHYSICS-1: MECHANICS (PHYS135A-01): WEEK 7

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WEEK 6 REVIEW

1. Angular kinematics and dynamics
 - Angular displacement
 - Angular velocity
 - Centripetal acceleration
2. Newton's Law of Gravity and circular orbits
3. Kepler's Laws

WEEK 6 REVIEW PROBLEM

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On the game show Wheel of Fortune, a large wheel is divided into sections worth varying dollar amounts. Contestants try to spin the wheel such that they get the good ones. Player 1 notices that the \$10,000 marker is on the opposite side (180 degrees away). What is this angle in radians? If she has great luck and spins such that the wheel turns exactly 180 degrees, in 2 seconds, what is the angular speed in radians per second?

- A: $\pi/2$ radians, $\pi/4$ radians per second
- B: 0 radians, 0 radians per second
- C: π , $\pi/2$ radians per second
- D: π , $\pi/4$ radians per second

WEEK 6 REVIEW PROBLEM

Astronomers are observing two planets orbiting a star for several months. They observe that planet 1 orbits twice as fast as planet 2. If the orbital radius of planet 1 is 1 AU, what is the orbital radius of planet 2, in AU?

- A: 1 AU
- B: 1.6 AU
- C: 4 AU
- D: 3.2 AU

WEEK 7 SUMMARY

1. Work has a scientifically precise definition
2. Kinetic Energy and the Work-Energy Theorem
 - 2.1 Reduces complexity in problem solving
 - 2.2 Interested in only initial and final *states*
3. Gravitational potential energy
4. Definition of a **conservative force** and potential energy

DEFINITION OF WORK

Definition of Work

The work done on a system by a constant force is the product of the component of the force in the direction of motion times the distance through which the force acts. For one-way motion in one dimension, this is expressed in equation form as

$$W = Fd \cos \theta = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} \quad (1)$$

where W is work, F is the magnitude of the force on the system, d is the magnitude of the displacement of the system, and θ is the angle between the force vector F and the displacement vector d .

DEFINITION OF WORK

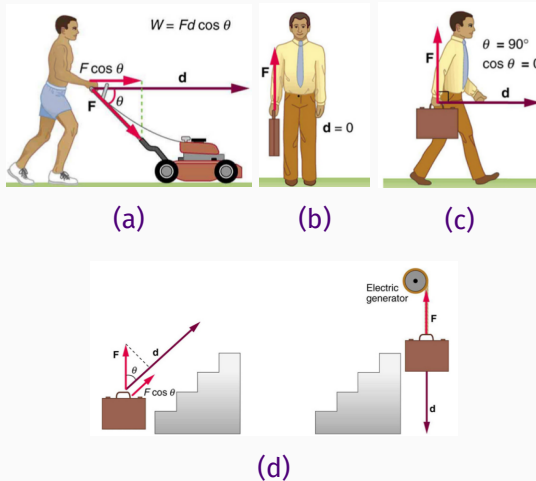


Figure 1: (a) General case of work (b) No work, $d = 0$ (c) No work, $\vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} = 0$ (d) Positive work, then negative work

DEFINITION OF WORK

Work has the unit of the *Joule*, which is denoted $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ N m}$, or $1 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Just in case people didn't hear this the first time...

Extra credit opportunity: **Do you like beer?** Write a 10-page paper on the on the scientific challenge faced by James Prescott Joule, who began to formulate the modern view of energy in the 19th century, contrary to *caloric theory*. **Upon completion of this assignment I will change the lowest midterm score to a perfect score.**

DEFINITION OF WORK

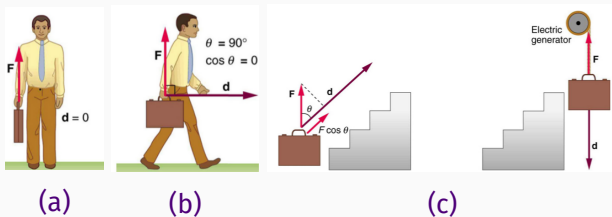


Figure 2: Different cases involving work.

Rank the work done *on the briefcase* by F from greatest to least.

- A: Case C (left) > Case A = Case B > Case C (right)
- B: Case C (right) > Case A = Case B > Case C (left)
- C: Case C (left) > Case A > Case B > Case C (right)
- D: Case C (left) > Case B > Case A > Case C (right)

DEFINITION OF WORK

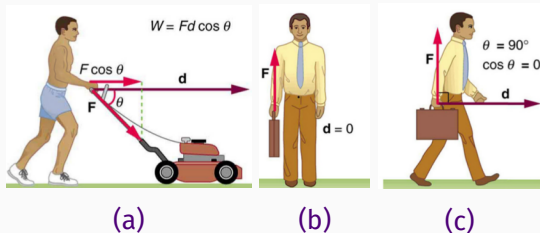


Figure 3: Different cases involving work.

Rank the work *on the mower/briefcase* by F from greatest to least.

- A: Case C > Case B > Case A
- B: Case B = Case C > Case A
- C: Case A > Case B = Case C
- D: Case A = Case B = Case C

DEFINITION OF WORK

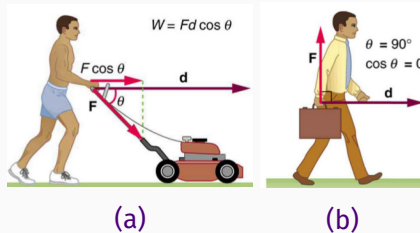


Figure 4: Different cases involving work.

Which changes would *increase* the work in both Case A and Case B?

- A: Case A: decrease θ , Case B: decrease θ .
- B: Case A: increase θ , Case B: decrease θ .
- C: Case A: decrease θ , Case B: increase θ .
- D: Case A: increase θ , Case B: increase θ .

Suppose a system is displaced by $\vec{d} = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}$ m by a force $\vec{F} = -3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}$ N. What is the work done on the system by \vec{F} ?

- A: 21 J
- B: -21 J
- C: 15 J
- D: -15 J

Suppose a system is displaced by $\vec{d} = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}$ m *against* a force $\vec{F} = -3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}$ N. What is the work done on the system by \vec{F} , if the system moves at constant velocity?

- A: 21 J
- B: -21 J
- C: 15 J
- D: -15 J

As we will see, work is a form of *energy*. There are other units of energy which apply to different *energy scales*. A human being requires about 2000 kcal of food energy per day. If 1 kcal equals 1000 calories, and 1 calorie equals 4.184 J, how many Joules of energy does one human require per day?

- A: 1 kJ (a thousand Joules)
- B: 10 kJ (ten thousand Joules)
- C: 1 MJ (a million Joules)
- D: 10 MJ (ten million Joules)

Calculate the mass of an object displaced 1 meter ($d = 1\hat{j}$) against gravity, $F = -mg\hat{j}$, if the work done was equal to 10 MJ.

- A: 1000 kg
- B: 10,000 kg
- C: 100,000 kg
- D: 1,000,000 kg

Our bodies burn a lot of energy...we will return to this!

DEFINITION OF WORK

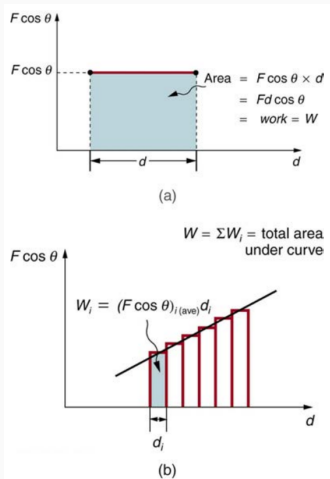


Figure 5: Generally, work is the area under a curve of force applied versus displacement.

DEFINITION OF WORK

Suppose a 100 kg system is displaced 5 m through a region with kinetic friction coefficient of 0.02, and then displaced by 10 m through a region with kinetic friction coefficient 0.01. What is the work done on the system?

- A: 10 J
- B: 20 J
- C: 100 J
- D: 200 J

Notice from this problem, that we had to discover an equation: $W = \mu mgd$. This is the work done against friction when friction is the net force, and d is the displacement.

Work against friction net force:

$$W = \mu mgd \quad (2)$$

KINETIC ENERGY AND THE WORK-ENERGY THEOREM

The Work-Energy Theorem

Let the *kinetic energy* of a system with mass m be defined to be $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$. The work done on a system is equal to the change in kinetic energy:

$$W = KE_f - KE_i = \Delta KE \quad (3)$$

First, a problem with kinetic energy. What is the kinetic energy of a baseball that weighs 150 grams that is pitched at 140 km/hour? (Convert to meters per second and kilograms).

- A: 75 J
- B: 50 J
- C: 25 J
- D: 5 J

A *cosmic ray* is an ultra-high energy proton that can be detected with kinetic energies up to 10^{19} eV. An eV (electron-Volt) is a strange unit of energy used in particle physics, and $1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$. If a cosmic ray has 10^{19} eV, how much energy is this in Joules?

- A: 0.16 J
- B: 1.6 J
- C: 16 J
- D: 160 J

CONCLUSION

1. **Work** has a scientifically precise definition
2. Kinetic Energy and the **Work-Energy Theorem**
3. Gravitational potential energy
4. Definition of a **conservative force** and potential energy

ANSWERS

ANSWERS

- $\pi, \pi/2$ radians per second
- 75 J
- 1.6 AU
- 1.6 J
- Case C (left) > Case A = Case B > Case C (right)
- Case A > Case B = Case C
- Case A: decrease θ , Case B: decrease θ .
- -21 N
- 21 N
- 10 MJ (ten million Joules)
- 1,000,000 kg
- 200 J