## SAMPLE PROBLEM B

# **Conservation of Energy**

### **PROBLEM**

An arrangement similar to the one used to demonstrate energy conservation is shown at right. A vessel contains water. Paddles that are propelled by falling masses turn in the water. This agitation warms the water and increases its internal energy. The temperature of the water is then measured, giving an indication of the water's internalenergy increase. If a total mass of 11.5 kg falls 1.3 m and all of the mechanical energy is converted to internal energy, by how much will the internal energy of the water increase? (Assume no energy is transferred as heat out of the vessel to the surroundings or from the surroundings to the vessel's interior.)



Joule's Apparatus

### SOLUTION

1. DEFINE Given:

$$m = 11.5 \text{ kg}$$
  $h = 1.3 \text{ m}$   $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ 

**Unknown:**  $\Delta U = ?$ 

## **2. PLAN** Choose an equation or situation:

Use the conservation of energy equation, and solve for  $\Delta U$ .

$$\Delta PE + \Delta KE + \Delta U = 0$$
 
$$(PE_f - PE_i) + (KE_f - KE_i) + \Delta U = 0$$
 
$$\Delta U = -PE_f + PE_i - KE_f + KE_i$$



Don't forget that a change in any quantity, indicated *by the symbol*  $\Delta$ *, equals* the final value minus the initial value.

Because the masses begin at rest,  $KE_i$  equals zero. If we assume that  $KE_f$  is small compared to the loss of PE, we can set  $KE_f$  equal to zero also.

$$KE_f = 0$$
  $KE_i = 0$ 

Because all of the potential energy is assumed to be converted to internal energy,  $PE_i$  can be set equal to mgh if  $PE_f$  is set equal to zero.

$$PE_i = mgh$$
  $PE_f = 0$ 

Substitute each quantity into the equation for  $\Delta U$ :

$$\Delta U = 0 + mgh + 0 + 0 = mgh$$

# **3. CALCULATE** Substitute the values into the equation and solve:

$$\Delta U = (11.5 \text{ kg})(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2)(1.3 \text{ m})$$

$$\Delta U = 1.5 \times 10^2 \,\mathrm{J}$$

**4. EVALUATE** The answer can be estimated using rounded values for m and g. If  $m \approx 10$  kg and  $g \approx 10$  m/s<sup>2</sup>, then  $\Delta U \approx 130$  J, which is close to the actual value calculated.

## **CALCULATOR SOLUTION**

Because the minimum number of significant figures in the data is two, the calculator answer, 146.6595 J, should be rounded to two digits.