



## CP7/8 Energy and Forces and their Effects

### 1. Work and Power

<b>Energy</b>	The capacity to do work, or the capacity to apply a force.
<b>Joules (J)</b>	The units of energy
<b>Kilojoule (kJ)</b>	1000 joules. 1000 J = 1 kJ.
<b>Work Done</b>	The energy transferred by a force.

work done = force  $\times$  distance moved in direction of force

$$E = F \times d$$

E is Work done, in joules (J)  
F is Force, in newtons (N)  
D is Distance, in metres (m)

<b>Power</b>	The rate of energy transfer. Unit Watt (W).
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power = work done  $\div$  time taken

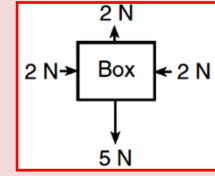
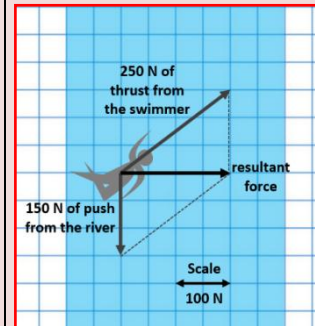
$$P = \frac{E}{t}$$

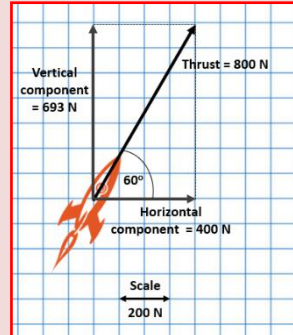
P is power, in watts (W)  
E is work done, in joules (J)  
T is time, in seconds (s)

### 2. Contact & Non-Contact Forces

<b>Contact Force</b>	A force that acts when two objects touch: Friction, air resistance, upthrust, normal contact force
<b>Normal Contact Force</b>	Force that acts at right angles to a surface as a reaction to a force on that surface.
<b>Non-contact Force</b>	A force that acts at a distance: Gravitational, magnetic, electrostatic forces
<b>Action-Reaction Forces</b>	If, A applies an action force to B, B applies a reaction force of same size and opposite direction to A. (Newton's 3 <sup>rd</sup> Law)
<b>Force Field</b>	The area around an object where its force can affect other objects.
<b>Magnetic Field</b>	The area of magnetic force around a magnet.
<b>Magnet</b>	Attracts magnetic materials (iron, nickel, cobalt) and attracts or repels other magnets.
<b>Electric Field</b>	The area of electrostatic force around an object charged with static electricity.

### 3. Vector Diagrams (HIGHER ONLY)

<b>Free Body Diagram</b>	A diagram showing all the forces on an object. 
<b>Vector Diagram Arrows</b>	Arrows showing the size and direction of a force – must be drawn to scale.
<b>Scale Diagram</b>	Diagram drawn on graph paper to find the size of forces.
<b>Resultant Force</b>	The force left over when forces acting in opposite directions are cancelled out.
<b>Resultant Force Diagram</b>	Draw correct arrows for two forces, add lines to make a parallelogram. Resultant force = the diagonal of the parallelogram. 
<b>Resolving Forces</b>	Breaking a force up into its horizontal and vertical components.
<b>Component Forces</b>	The vertical and horizontal forces that a diagonal force is made from.

<b>Resolving Forces Diagram</b>	Draw a correct force arrow, add arrows for vertical and horizontal component forces. 
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