

# WORK

If an object moves along a straight path with position function  $S(t)$ , then the force  $F$  on the object in the same direction is

$$F = ma$$

(mass)(acceleration)

$$F = m \frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$$

Units:

	metric system	US
mass	kg	
time	seconds	seconds
Length	kg $\cdot$ m / s <sup>2</sup> = N	Pounds (lb)
work	Joules (J)	ft-lbs

Defn  $\rightarrow$  If the acceleration is constant, then force is constant. we define the work  $w$ , done by the force as  $W = F \cdot d$  where  $d$  is the distance the object moves. work is measured in Newton-meters.

Joules

Ex: How much work is required to be done in lifting a 1.2 kg book off the floor to put it on a desk 0.7 m high? ( $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ )

$$W = F \cdot d$$

$$= m \cdot a \cdot d$$

$$= (1.2)(9.8)(0.7)$$

$$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2 \cdot \text{m}$$

$$= 8.232 \text{ J}$$

when acceleration is not constant  $\rightarrow$  Force is not constant

Force  $\rightarrow$  Position of object

$$W = \sum F(x) \Delta x$$

$$W = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Ex: A particle is  $x$  feet from the origin. A force of  $x^2 + 2x$  pounds acts on the particle. How much work is done by the force in moving the object from  $x=1$  to  $x=3$ ?

$$W = \int_a^b f(x) dx \rightarrow \int_1^3 (x^2 + 2x) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 + x^2 \right]_1^3$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3} (3)^3 + (3)^2 \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{3} + 1 \right]$$

$$= [9 + 9] - 4/3$$

$$= 50/3 \text{ ft-lbs}$$



### HOOK'S LAW:

The force required to maintain a Spring Stretched  $x$  units beyond its natural length is Proportional to  $x$ . That is,

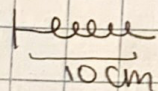
$$f(x) = Kx$$

where  $K > 0$  is called the **Spring Constant**.

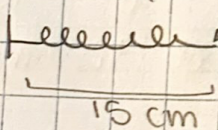
Hook's Law applies as long as  $x$  is not too large.

Ex: A force of 40 N is required to hold a Spring that has been stretched from its natural length of 10 cm to a length of 15 cm. How much work is done in stretching the spring from 15 cm to 18 cm?

Force is not constant so we need an integral.



10 cm



15 cm

$$f(x) = Kx$$

$$40 = K(15 - 10)$$

$$\text{kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \quad 40 = K \cdot 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sim 40 = 0.5 \text{ m } K$$

$$K = 800$$

we went to write it in relevance to its natural length

$$W = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$W = \int_{0.05}^{0.08} 800x \cdot dx$$

$$= [400x^2]_{0.05}^{0.08}$$

$$= 400(0.08)^2 - 400(0.05)^2$$

$$= 1.56 \text{ J}$$

(5.5) Substitution