

# 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)

Newton's and  
Law of motion

Units:

	metric system	US
mass	Kg	
time	Seconds	Seconds
length	$\frac{kg \cdot m}{s^2} = N$	Pounds (lb)
work	Joules (J)	ft-lbs

Defn → 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? ( $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ )

$$W = F \cdot d$$

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

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

kg m/s<sup>2</sup> m

$$= 8.232 \text{ J}$$

when acceleration is not constant → Force is not constant

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

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

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

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  $x=3$ ?

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

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

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

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

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

**HOOK'S LAW:**

The force required to maintain a spring stretched  $x$  units beyond its natural length is proportional to  $x$ . That is,

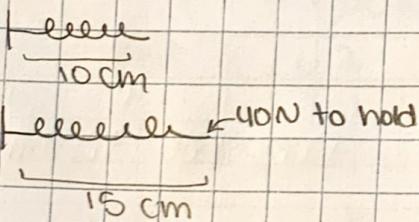
$$f(x) = kx$$

where  $k$  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.



$$F(x) = kx$$

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

$$40 = k \cdot 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sqrt{40} = 0.5 \text{ m} \quad k$$

$$k = 800$$

we went to write it in relevance to its natural length

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

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

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

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

$$= 1.56 \text{ J}$$