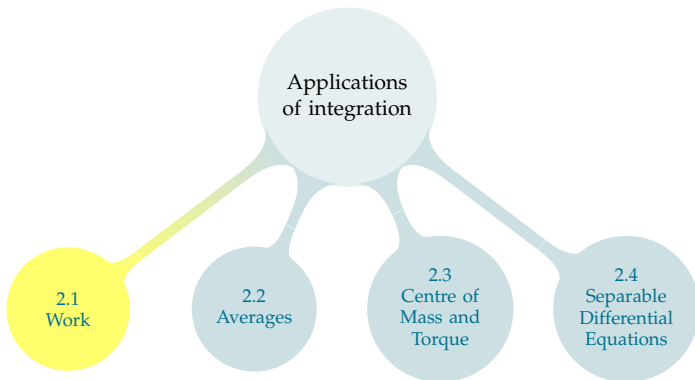


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# HELPFUL UNITS

- ▶ Force is measured in units of newtons, with  $1 \text{ N} = 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$ .
- ▶ From its units, we see force looks like  $(\text{mass}) \times (\text{acceleration})$
- ▶ Work is measured in units of joules, with  $1 \text{ J} = 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$
- ▶ From its units, we see work looks like  $(\text{force}) \times (\text{distance})$

## Intuition

**Work**, in physics, is a way of quantifying the amount of energy that is required to act against a force.

For example:

- ▶ An object on the ground is subject to gravity. The force acting on the object is

$$m \cdot g$$

where  $m$  is the mass of the object (here, we're using kilograms), and  $g$  is the standard acceleration due to gravity (about  $9.8 \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{s}^2}$  on Earth).

- ▶ When you lift an object in the air, you are acting against that force. How much work you have to do depends on how strong the force is (how much mass the object has, and how strong gravity is) and also how far you lift it.

## Work

The work done by a force  $F(x)$  in moving an object from  $x = a$  to  $x = b$  is

$$W = \int_a^b F(x) \, dx$$

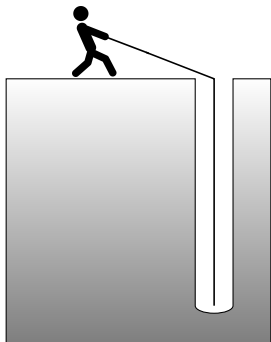
In particular, if the force is a constant  $F$ , the work is  $F \cdot (b - a)$ .

(For motivation of this definition, see Section 2.1 in the CLP-2 text.)

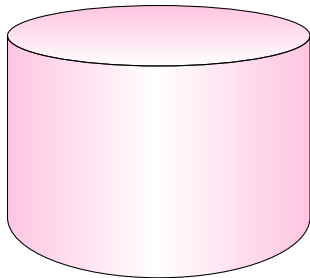
We saw the force of gravity on an object of mass  $m$  kg is  $m \cdot g$  N. So to lift such an object a distance of  $y$  metres requires work of

$$m \cdot g \cdot y \text{ J}$$

A cable dangles in a hole. The cable is 10 metres long, and has a mass of 5 kg. Its density is constant. How much work is done to pull the cable out of the hole?

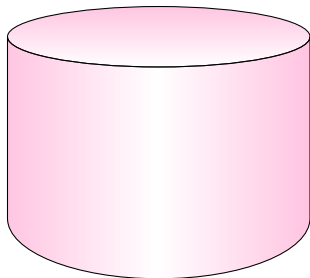


- ▶ A piece of the cable near the top of the hole isn't lifted very far.
- ▶ A piece of the cable near the bottom of the hole is lifted farther.
- ▶ Consider a small piece of cable starting  $y$  metres from the top.



A cylinder is filled with a liquid that we will pump out the top.

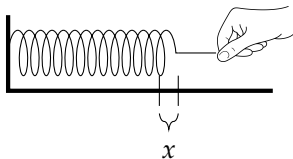
- ▶ To pump out a molecule from the top of the container, we don't have to work against gravity for very far.
- ▶ To pump out a molecule from the bottom of the container, we have to work against gravity for a longer distance.



- Every molecule at the same height has the same distance to travel to reach the top of the container. So, we'll chop up the tank into thin horizontal slices.

## Hooke's Law

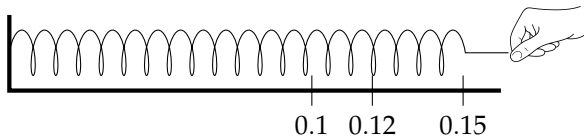
When a (linear) spring is stretched (or compressed) by  $x$  units beyond its natural length, it exerts a force of magnitude  $kx$ , where the constant  $k$  is the spring constant of that spring.




Suppose we want to stretch a string from  $a$  units beyond its natural length to  $b$  units beyond its natural length. The force of the spring at position  $x$  is  $kx$ , for some constant  $k$ . So, the work required is:



A spring has a natural length of 0.1 m. If a 12 N force is needed to keep it stretched to a length of 0.12 m, how much work is required to stretch it from 0.12 m to 0.15 m?



## Included Work

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