> Work = Force X W = F. DX	distance >	transfer of evergy from
F		> [N][m] [kgm][m]=[kgm²] S²

Energy - Capacity
forms that energy can take:

- * energy of motion kinetic energy
- * energy stored as the result of an interaction potential energy
 - * gravitational potential energy

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- * spring potential energy
- * chemical potential energy fuel, food
- * electric potential energy

* heat * light

* nuclear energy

Consurvation of Energy before = Total Energy after total Evergy before + Work in or out = Total Evergy after Kinetic Energy Kinetic Energy = 1 x mass x velocity? [kg]·[m]² = [kgm²] = [Joule] $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ another nut [calorie]

Vi= 10 m/6 M=loke $K_{i} = \frac{1}{7} m v^{2}$ = 1 (10kg)(10 m/g) K. = 500 J - Conservation of energy E; + Winjout = Eq what frictional force does this? 500T + W = 0 W=F. Dx = -500J = f. 2m W=-500J f=-250N Lo everagy has been removed the system friction always removes energy

$$V = 0$$

$$V = 7$$

$$0J + 15000J - 3750J = E_f$$

$$11250J = E_f = K_f$$

$$11250J = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2$$

$$11250J = \frac{1}{2}(100k_g)V_f^2$$

$$\sqrt{275} = \sqrt{7}$$

$$\sqrt{7} = \sqrt{7}$$

$$\sqrt{7} = \sqrt{7}$$

$$W = E_f - E_i^{70}$$

$$W = F \cdot \Delta x = 1000 N \cdot 15 m$$

$$15000 T = \frac{1}{2} M V_f^2$$

$$|50007 = \frac{1}{2}(100k_{5})v^{2}$$

$$|5000 = 50 v^{2}$$

$$|5000 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|5000 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|7300 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|7300 = \sqrt{2}$$