Collisions, work and oscillator energy

GRE Subject Test · GRE Physics · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
elastic collision /ɪˈlæstɪk kəˈlɪʒn/	In an **elastic collision**, kinetic energy is conserved.
inelastic collision /ɪnɪˈlæstɪk kəˈlɪʒn/	In an **inelastic collision**, some kinetic energy becomes heat.
work–energy theorem /wɜːk ˈenədʒi ˈθɪərəm/	The **work–energy theorem** says net work equals the change in kinetic energy.
impulse /ˈɪmpʌls/	**Impulse** equals the change in momentum.
internal energy /ɪnˈtɜːnl ˈenədʒi/	Friction turns kinetic energy into **internal energy**.
amplitude /ˈæmplɪtjuːd/	The **amplitude** is the largest distance from equilibrium.

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