# 3.2 Work energy and power (full A.3)

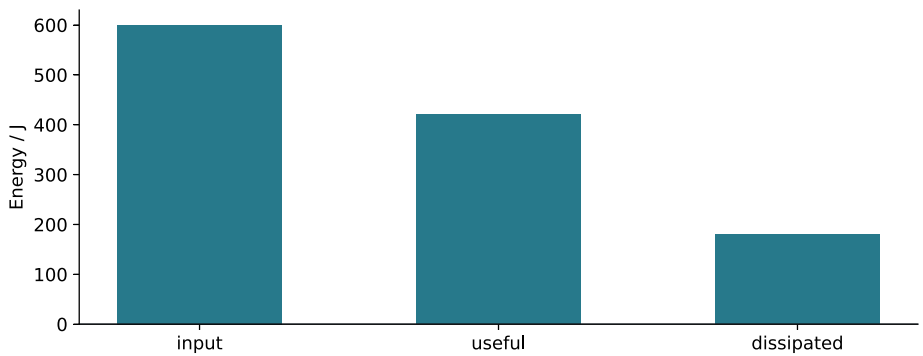
Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 27 marks**

**KEY WORDS** mechanical energy • energy density • non-conservative force

## Objective

Practise the full guide A.3 toolkit beyond the focus lesson: work done by a force at an angle (W = Fs cos $\theta$), the three mechanical-energy stores with the momentum form of kinetic energy, conservation of mechanical energy, power as P = $\Delta$W/$\Delta$t = Fv, efficiency, and energy density of fuels. Original practice; not an official IB paper.

## 1 Key knowledge and worked examples




■ **The A.3 equation set**

$$W = Fs\cos\theta \qquad E_k = \tfrac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{p^2}{2m} \qquad \Delta E_p = mg\Delta h \qquad E_H = \tfrac{1}{2}k(\Delta x)^2$$

$$P = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t} = Fv \qquad \eta = \frac{E_{\text{out}}}{E_{\text{in}}} = \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{in}}}$$

Mechanical energy is conserved when no frictional or resistive force acts; any change equals the work done by non-conservative forces.

## 2 Practice

**2.1** A 30 N force pulls a sled 8.0 m along a rope at 40° to the horizontal. Calculate the work done. [2]

**2.2** A 4.0 kg ball moves at 6.0 m/s. Calculate its kinetic energy, and its momentum. [3]

**2.3** A spring (k = 250 N/m) is compressed 0.12 m. Calculate the elastic energy stored. [2]

**2.4** A crane lifts a 250 kg beam 12 m at a steady 0.50 m/s. Calculate the useful power (g = 9.8 m/s$^2$). [3]

**2.5** A motor takes 1500 W and delivers 1050 W. Calculate the efficiency as a percentage. [2]

## 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** A 0.30 kg ball is dropped from 18 m onto a spring (k = 500 N/m) and compresses it with no energy loss. Calculate the ball's speed at 5.0 m above the spring, the maximum compression, and state the energy assumption. [6]

**3.2** A 900 kg car accelerates from 12 m/s to 28 m/s in 9.0 s against 500 N of resistance. Calculate the change in kinetic energy, the work done against resistance (take 180 m travelled), and the minimum average engine power. [6]

**3.3** Fuel A releases 45 MJ/kg and Fuel B releases 50 MJ/kg but costs 20 % more per kilogram. Explain, using energy density, which fuel gives more energy per unit cost and what else a buyer should consider. [3]