

Exercise walk-through

2.1

Forces work and power

OxfordAQA · International GCSE · Physics

1

The method

Method — Four equations, one chain

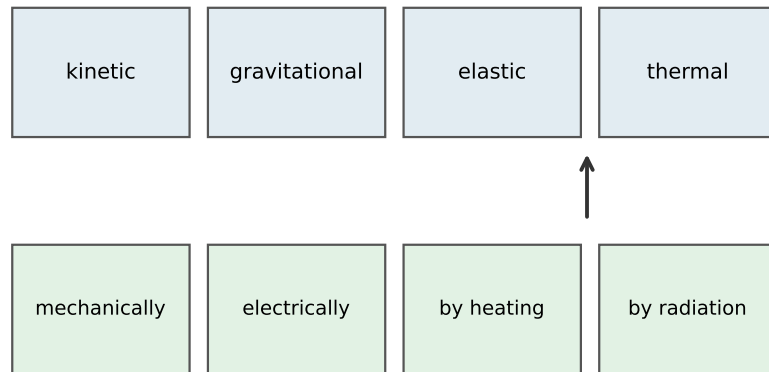
$$W = Fd \quad E_e = \frac{1}{2}ke^2 \quad E_p = mgh \quad E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad P = E/t$$

Worked check. A 0.3 kg ball is dropped and falls 5 m ($g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$): GPE lost $= 0.3 \times 10 \times 5 = 15 \text{ J} \rightarrow$ speed at the ground $\frac{1}{2}(0.3)v^2 = 15$, $v = \sqrt{100} = 10 \text{ m/s}$.

Method — Four equations, one chain

[$W = Fd$ $E_e = \frac{1}{2} k e^2$ $E_p = mgh$ $E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ $P = E/t$] Worked check.

energy STORES (left) are moved by TRANSFER PATHWAYS (right)



a system change moves energy between stores along the pathways

Energy stores moved by transfer pathways.

Exercises 2.1·2.3

2.1 Calculate the work done by a 12 N force over 25 m. [2]

2.2 A spring ($k = 400 \text{ N/m}$) is stretched 0.10 m. Calculate the elastic energy stored. [2]

2.3 Calculate the GPE gained by a 65 kg climber rising 40 m ($g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$). [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.3

2.1 Calculate the work done by a 12 N force over 25 m. [2]

2.1 $W = 12 \times 25 = 300 \text{ J}.$

2.2 A spring ($k = 400 \text{ N/m}$) is stretched 0.10 m. Calculate the elastic energy stored. [2]

2.2 $E_e = \frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times 0.01 = 2 \text{ J}.$

2.3 Calculate the GPE gained by a 65 kg climber rising 40 m ($g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$). [2]

2.3 $E_p = 65 \times 10 \times 40 = 26\,000 \text{ J}.$

Exercises 2.4·3.1

2.4 Calculate the KE of a 1000 kg van at 15 m/s. [2]

2.5 A kettle transfers 180 000 J in 120 s. Calculate its power. [2]

3.1 A 60 kg skater starts 8 m up a slope and freewheels down ($g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$, ignore friction). Calculate the GPE lost and her speed at the bottom. [4]

Exercises 2.4·3.1

2.4 Calculate the KE of a 1000 kg van at 15 m/s. [2]

$$\mathbf{2.4} \ E_k = \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times 225 = 112\,500 \text{ J.}$$

2.5 A kettle transfers 180 000 J in 120 s. Calculate its power. [2]

$$\mathbf{2.5} \ P = 180\,000/120 = 1500 \text{ W.}$$

3.1 A 60 kg skater starts 8 m up a slope and freewheels down ($g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$, ignore friction). Calculate the GPE lost and her speed at the bottom. [4]

$$\mathbf{3.1} \ \text{GPE} = 60 \times 10 \times 8 = 4800 \text{ J; all to KE: } \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times v^2 = 4800; v = \sqrt{160} = 12.6 \text{ m/s.}$$

Exercises 3.2·3.4

3.2 Explain, with the doubling rules, why a car at 30 m/s has four times the kinetic energy it had at 15 m/s, and one road-safety consequence. [3]

3.3 A crane's motor supplies 2500 W and lifts a 500 kg load at a steady 0.4 m/s ($g = 10$ N/kg). Calculate the useful power and the efficiency. [4]

3.4 An arrow of mass 0.15 kg is fired at 40 m/s. Calculate its kinetic energy, and the average force on it if it stops in 0.02 m of target. [4]

Exercises 3.2·3.4

3.2 Explain, with the doubling rules, why a car at 30 m/s has four times the kinetic energy it had at 15 m/s, and one road-safety consequence. [3]

3.2 $E_k \propto v^2$: doubling speed quadruples KE; at 30 m/s the van carries $4\times$ the energy of 15 m/s; so braking must remove four times the energy – the braking distance grows far more than twice, demanding lower speed limits and bigger following gaps.

3.3 A crane's motor supplies 2500 W and lifts a 500 kg load at a steady 0.4 m/s ($g = 10$ N/kg). Calculate the useful power and the efficiency. [4]

3.3 Useful power = force $\times$ speed = $mg \times v = 5000 \times 0.4 = 2000$ W; efficiency = $2000/2500 = 0.8 = 80\%$.

3.4 An arrow of mass 0.15 kg is fired at 40 m/s. Calculate its kinetic energy, and the average force on it if it stops in 0.02 m of target. [4]

3.4 $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.15 \times 1600 = 120$ J; work done by the target = $F \times d = 120$ J; $F = 120/0.02 = 6000$ N.