

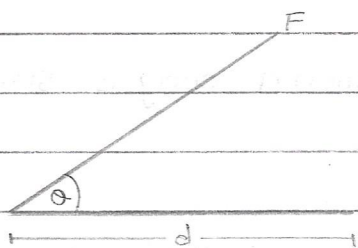
Work Energy & Power

Q-1) What is work done?

> Work done is the product of force and the distance moved in direction of the force.

$$\text{WORK DONE} = \text{FORCE} \times \text{DISTANCE}$$

$$W \cdot D = F \times d.$$



$$WD = F \cos \theta \times d.$$

\* IF  $F$  is not constant, then  $WD = \text{Area under graph.}$

Work Done = Energy transferred.

$$1 \text{ Joule} = 1 \text{ Newton} \times 1 \text{ metre}$$

$$1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ Nm.}$$

Q-2) work done in expansion of a gas at constant pressure.



$A$  = area of cross-section,  $s$  = distance moved

$$F = \text{pressure} \times \text{area}$$

$$= P \times A$$

$$W \cdot D = F \times d = P \times A \times s$$

$$= P \times (\text{increased volume})$$

$$= P \times dV$$

$$= P \times \Delta V$$

$$= \text{pressure} \times \text{change in volume.}$$

Q-3) Potential energies?

> Potential energy is the energy possessed by a body due to its position or shape.

> Gravitational potential energy is the energy possessed by a mass when placed in a gravitational field.

$$g.p.e = F \times d$$

$$\Delta g.p.e. = m \times g \times h.$$

> Elastic p.e is the energy possessed when a body is stretched or compressed.

> Electric p.e is the energy possessed by a charge when placed in an electric field.

Q-4) Kinetic energy?

> Kinetic energy is the energy possessed by a body due to its motion.

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as \quad \rightarrow u = 0$$

$$v^2 = 2as$$

$$v^2/2 = as$$

$\rightarrow$  multiply both sides by  $m$ .

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mas \quad \rightarrow ma = F$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = Fs \quad \rightarrow Fs = W.D.$$

$$W.D = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$W.D =$  energy transferred as k.e.

$$\Delta k.e = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

Q-5) ~~power~~ what is power?

> Power is the rate at which work is done.

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time.}}$$

$$1\text{W} = \frac{1\text{J}}{1\text{s}} \quad (1 \text{ Joule per second})$$

Q-6) Conservation of energy.

> Energy can neither be created nor destroyed.

It can only be converted from one form to another.

It is constant in the universe.

$$\% \text{ efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful output energy}}{\text{total energy input}} \times 100.$$