

Work It!

Work: the quantity of **energy** transferred by a **force** when it is applied to a body and causes that body to **move** in the direction of force

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Work} &= \text{Force} \cdot \text{distance} \\ W &= F \cdot d \\ \text{SI Units: } &\text{Joules (J)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1\text{N} \cdot \text{m} = 1\text{Joule (J)}$$



Example 1: Basic...

Bender the robot uses an average force of 5,200 N to lift a girder 5 m. How much work does the Bender do on the girder?



$$\begin{aligned} W &= F \cdot d \\ (5,200\text{N})(5\text{m}) \\ &= 26,000 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2: A little trickier...

A mechanic uses a hydraulic lift to raise a 1,200 kg car 1.5 m off the ground. How much work does the lift do on the car?

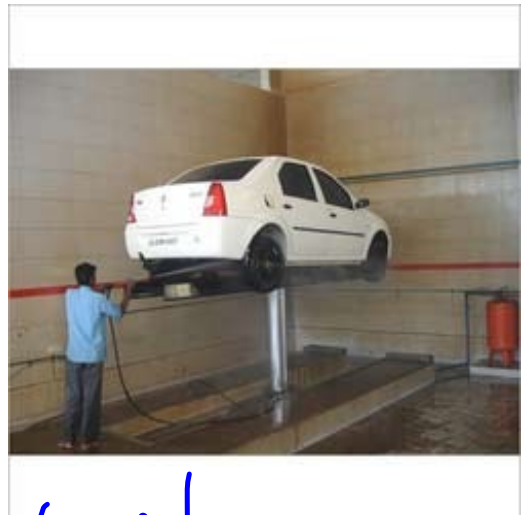
$$W = F \cdot d$$

$$(11,760 \text{ N}) (1.5 \text{ m})$$

$$\boxed{17,640 \text{ J}}$$

$$F = m \cdot a$$

$$(1200 \text{ kg}) (9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) = 11,760 \text{ N}$$



Power

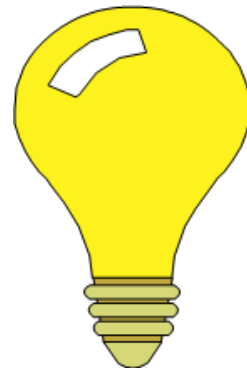
Power: a quantity that measures the rate at which work is done

Power = Work / time

$P = W / t$

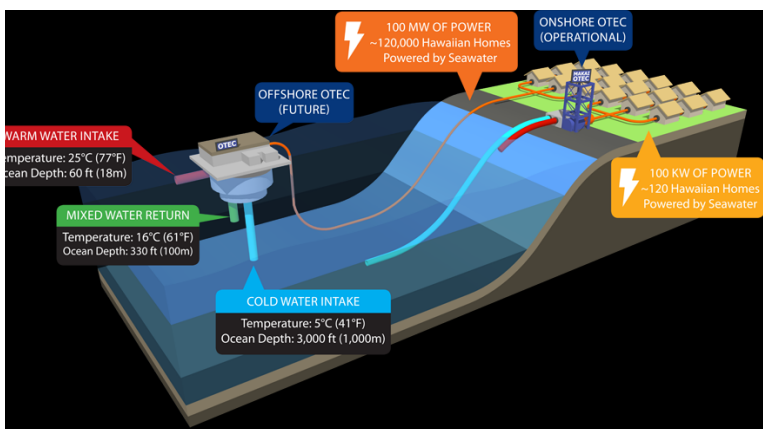
SI Units: Watts (W)

→ units: $J/s = W$



Example 1: Basic...

Every 2 seconds, the Seal Life Center's OTEC (Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion) system produces enough electricity to do 9,000 J of work by pumping large quantities of deep cold seawater and warm surface seawater to run a power cycle and produce electricity. What is the Sea Life Center's power output?



$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{9000 \text{ J}}{2 \text{ s}} = 4500 \text{ W}$$

~~$= 4500 \text{ W}$~~

Example 2: A little trickier...

Anna walks up the stairs on her way to class.
She weighs 70 kg and the stairs go up 20 stairs that are 10 cm high each.

a. How much work does she do?

$$= .10m$$

$$W = F \cdot d$$

$$(686 N)(2m)$$

$$= 1372 J$$

$$F = ma$$

$$(70kg)(9.8m/s^2)$$

$$= 686 N$$

b. What is her power output if it takes her 10.5 seconds to climb stairs?

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{1372 J}{10.5 s} = \boxed{130.6 W}$$