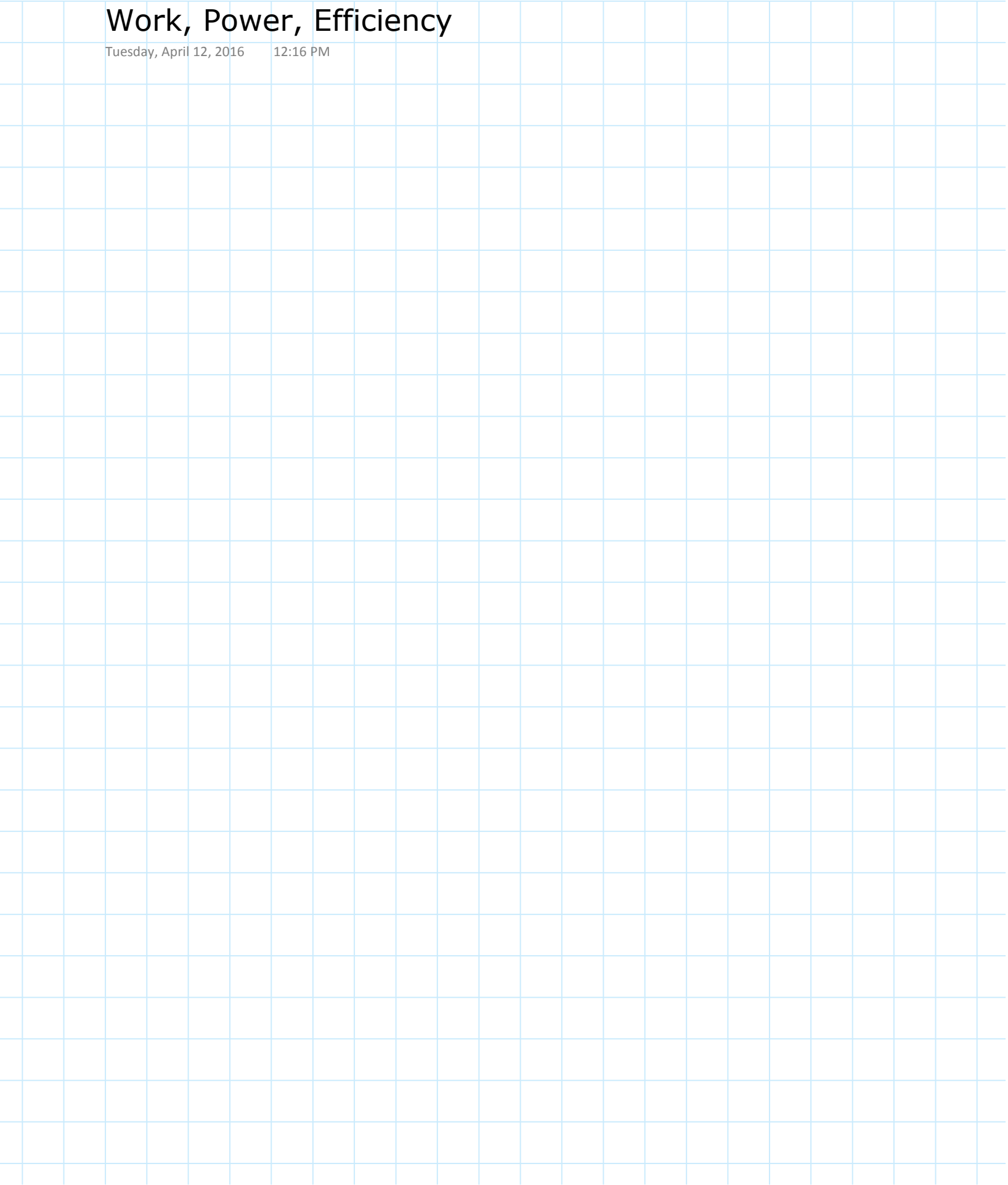


Work, Power, Efficiency

Tuesday, April 12, 2016 12:16 PM



Work and Power

$$W = F \cdot d \cos \theta$$

$$= m a d$$



Definition of Work:

$$W = \Delta E$$

$$W = \text{Area under graph}$$

Definition of Power:

$$P = \frac{\text{Work} \rightarrow J}{\text{time} \rightarrow S} = \text{Watt} = W$$

The average speed of a MLB fastball is 42m/s. To get a home run (clear the park) you need to hit the ball with at least a velocity of 30.6m/s. How much work is done by the batter? $m = .2$

$$W = \Delta E = \Delta E_p + \Delta E_k$$

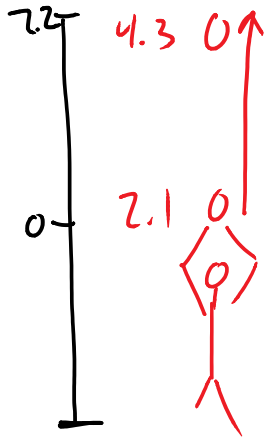
$$= 0 + \frac{m v_f^2}{2} - \frac{m v_i^2}{2} = \frac{m}{2} (v_f^2 - v_i^2)$$

$$= \frac{.2}{2} (30.6^2 - 42^2)$$

$$= 270 J$$

~~$\frac{m}{2} (v_f^2 - v_i^2)$~~

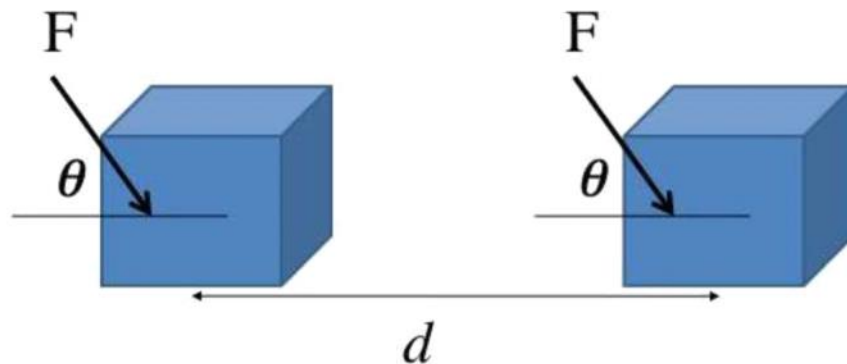
When Kyle plays volleyball he does not spike the ball every play. Sometimes he is a team player and sets up his team mate so that they can spike the ball too. If Kyle sets up the ball to a height of 4.3m and a volleyball weighs .275kg. How much work has Kyle done if he hit the ball from a height of 2.1m?



$$\begin{aligned}
 W = \Delta E &= mgh_f - mgh_i \\
 &= mg(h_f - h_i) \\
 &= (.275)(9.81)(2.2) \\
 &= 5.93 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

That was too easy. Let's do a tricky one.

The only force we care about is the force that is causing the ΔE .



If the force is 52N and θ is 60° and the distance is 12m. What is the work done?

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= F d \cos \theta \\
 &= 52(12) \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= 312 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

MORE POWER NEEDED



$$Power = \frac{Work}{Time} = \frac{J}{s} = Watt = W$$

One common measurement of power is the horsepower (hp). It is good to note that $1\text{hp} \approx 750\text{W}$. Also important is that one horse has roughly 15hp...



A 100W lightbulb operates for one hour. How much work was done?

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$

$$100 = \frac{W}{3600}$$

$$W = 360000 \\ = 360 \text{ kJ}$$

★ confirmed.

Abbey is pulling Alley in a wagon. She pulls her for 10m. She pulls at an angle of 32° and applies a force of 210N for 20s. What power does Abbey produce?



$$W = Fd \cos \theta \\ = 210(10) \cos(32) \\ = 1780 \text{ J}$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{1780}{20} = 89 \text{ Watt}$$

In Kelowna we pay at most \$0.15 per kW*hr.
Does your Mom tell you to turn off the lights?
Let's run a 60W (old style) light bulb for 8 hours.

$$60 \text{ W} \rightarrow .06 \text{ kW for 8 hours} \\ .06 \text{ kW} \cdot 8 \text{ hours} \cdot \$15 \\ \$.07$$

Efficiency:

This is how much of the energy that you put into a system is the energy that you want. Some will be wasted.

$$Eff = \frac{\text{Useful Out}}{\text{Total In}} \times 100\%$$

Look at the total amount of energy that you put into a system, and **decide** how much of that is what you want.

A 60W light bulb produces 15W of light energy. What is its efficiency?

$$Eff = \frac{15}{60} = 25\%$$

An Easy Bake oven uses this same light bulb to make cupcakes. What is its efficiency?

$$Eff = \frac{45}{60} = 75\%$$

Chris drops a 5kg watermelon off of a tall ~~building~~ (20m) and it strikes the ground with a velocity of 15.0m/s. How much energy is lost as heat (E_H) ? And, what is the efficiency of the fall?

$$\begin{aligned} E_{p_i} + E_{k_i} &= E_{p_f} + E_{k_f} + E_H \\ 5(9.8)(20) + 0 &= 0 + \frac{5(15)^2}{2} + E_H \end{aligned} \quad \left| \quad \begin{aligned} Eff &= \frac{\text{useful}}{\text{total}} \\ &= \frac{\left[\frac{5(15)^2}{2} \right]}{5(9.8)(20)} \\ &= 57\% \end{aligned}$$

$E_H = 418 \text{ J}$

measured