

# Work & energy

Problems

## How to Solve the work Problems

- 1) *First Draw Nice diagram of Situation and show all the forces acting the system with vector*
- 2) *Draw the Free body diagram for each body in the system and show all the forces acting on it with nice vector*
- 3) *Use Newton's law to find any unknown force*
- 4) *Now apply the below Equation for each force acting on the body to obtain the work done by the force*  
 $W = F \cdot S$  ( Vector Dot Product of force and Displacement)  
 $W = F \cos \theta$
- 5) *Calculate the net work done by doing the sum of the individual work done*  
 $W = W_1 + W_2 + \dots$
- 6) *Work done can be positive or negative*
- 7) *Work done by variable force*

$$W = \int F \cdot dx$$

### Question 1:

A object of 10 kg is pulled across the floor a distance 10m by a horizontal force. The coefficient of friction between the block and floor is .30  
There is no change in speed of the body across the motion

- a) Find the work done by the pulling force.
- b) find the work done by the frictional forces
- c) find the net work done

### Solution

- 1) First get a clear picture of the motion
- 2) There are two forces acting on the body in opposite direction
  - a) Pulling force in the direction of motion
  - b) Friction force in the direction opposite to motion
- 3) Now we need to find the pulling force. The speed is constant, thus Newton law give

$F = -f$  where  $f$  is frictional force

Now  $f = \mu mg = .3 * 10 * 10 = 30\text{N}$  ,So  $F = 30\text{ N}$

Continued

a) Work done by the Pulling force

$$W_1 = Fd\cos\theta = 30 \times 10 (\cos 0) = 300 \text{ N}$$

b) Work done by the Frictional Force

$$W_2 = Fd\cos\theta = 30 \times 10 (\cos 180) = -300 \text{ N}$$

c) Net work done

$$W = W_1 + W_2 = 300 - 300 = 0 \text{ N}$$

**Question 2:** A Body of mass  $m$  start from origin along X axis by a variable force  $F=Ax$  .Find the work done by the variable force when it reaches  $x=d$

**Solution:** This is an example of variable force

$$W = \int F .dx$$

$$W = \int_0^d Ax dx = \frac{1}{2} Ad^2$$