## M2 Mechanics Summary of Techniques

## Work, Energy and Power

The following are the equations needed for this section:  $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ 

$$Work = Fd$$

GPE = mgh

$$P = \frac{Work}{t} = F\iota$$

For any movement there are generally 3 parts to the energy change: work against a resistance, change in KE and change in GPE.

## A car of 800kg is travelling at a steady speed of 25 ms<sup>-1</sup> along a straight, level road. The car engine is working at the rate of 40 kW. Calculate:

- a) The resistance to motion
- P = Fv1. We have the power and the speed, and thus can find the 40000 = 25Fdriving force. F

It is at a steady speed so is in

The car reaches a slope with an angle of 
$$\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{10}$$
 which it climbs at the same speed against the same resistance.

- b) What extra power must the engine produce?
- 2. Find the resistance acting on the car.
- 3. Use this new force to find the new power for the engine.
- 4. The extra power needed is the difference between the  $P = 2384(25) = 59.6 \, kW$ powers. tra power:  $59.6 - 40 = 19.6 \, kW$

Whilst the car is climbing the sloce suddenly removed and the car slows down and comes to pas Whilst the car is su The resistance may be taken to have a constant rate of 900N.

- c) How far along the slope does the car travel whilst slowing down to come to rest?
- 5. Draw a diagram of the motion (and only over the range of motion).



Consider each part of the energy change:

Note that the change in KE is a loss (it slows down).

6. Since energy is conserved, we know that if we add them all we will get 0.

Fd = 900d

Work done against resistance:

Change in GPE:  $\Delta GPE = mah$ 

F = 1600 + 800

$$\Delta GPE = 800 \times 9.8 \times d \sin\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{10}\right)$$
$$= 784d$$

Change in KE:

$$\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}$$
  
$$\Delta KE = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 800 \times 25^{2} = -250000$$

Energy of the system: 900d + 784d - 250000 = 0d = 148m(3sf)

$$F = 1600N$$

 $\operatorname{prcsin} \frac{1}{10}$