

المذكرات الجديدة

للسنة التحضيرية

يتم تدوينها كل فصل دراسي

حسب الخطة الجديدة

فزياء 110

Ch-7

إعداد / يوسف زويل

Mechanical energy

الطاقة الميكانيكية



طاقة حركية

Kinetic energy

تنقسم إلى

طاقة كامنة

Potential energy

حركية بسبب الحركة

وهي الطاقة (بالجول) التي يمتلكها الجسم المتحرك بسرعة v

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \text{ J}$$

حيث m (kg) كتلة الجسم
 v (m/s) سرعة الجسم

تزداد الطاقة الحركية
بزيادة كتلة الجسم وسرعته
والجسم الساكن طاقة
الحركية
صفر

كامنة بفعل الجاذبية

Gravitational Potential energy
وهي الطاقة (بالجول) المختزنة
في الجسم المرفوع عن الأرض
مسافة رأسية h

$$U = m g h \text{ J}$$

حيث m (kg) كتلة الجسم و
 $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ الجاذبية و h (m)
الارتفاع الرأسي عن الأرض

اعتبرت الطاقة الكامنة
لجسم على سطح الأرض

صفر

كامنة بفعل المرونة

Elastic Potential energy
وهي الطاقة (بالجول) المختزنة
في زنبرك مضغوط أو مشدود
أو جبل من مشدود

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \text{ J}$$

حيث k (N/m) ثابت
المرونة و x (m) مقدار
الاستطالة أو الانضغاط

إذا تأثر زنبرك ثابته k
بقوة F فإنه يستطيل
بمقدار x حسب العلاقة
 $F = k x$

تمنياتي لكم باعلى الدرجات والمعدلات وأرقى الكلمات

يوسف زيدان

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(Ex.1) - A 5 Kg block moves with speed of 72 Km/h. its kinetic energy is.

(a) 1000 kg.m/s^2

(b) $1000 \text{ kg.m}^2/\text{s}^2$

(c) $1200 \text{ kg.m}^2/\text{s}^3$

(d) $50 \text{ kg.m}^3/\text{s}^2$

solution

$$V = 72 \text{ Km/h}$$

$$= 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$m = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Km/h} &\xrightarrow{x \left(\frac{1000}{3600} \right)} \text{m/s} \\ &\xleftarrow{\left(\frac{3600}{1000} \right) \times} \text{m/s} \\ &\xrightarrow{\left(18/5 \right) \text{ (ج) }} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{1}{2} m V^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 5 (20)^2 \\ &= 1000 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

(Ex.2) - A 5 Kg block moves with velocity of $\vec{V} = (6\hat{i} + 8\hat{j}) \text{ m/s}$. its kinetic energy is.

(a) 250 J

(b) 400 J

(c) 540 J

(d) 180 J

solution

$$\vec{V} = 6\hat{i} + 8\hat{j}$$

$$V = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$m = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{V}| &= \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} \\ &= \sqrt{100} = 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m V^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 5 (10)^2 = 250 \text{ J}$$

(Ex.3) - Which of the following bodies has the largest kinetic energy?

	m	v
A	3M	V
B	3M	2V
C	2M	3V
D	M	4V
E	All four of the above have the same kinetic energy	

solution

supposing $\Rightarrow M = 1 \text{ kg}$ $\rightarrow v = 1 \text{ m/s}$ Then

$$K_A = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (3M)(v)^2 = 1.5 \text{ J}$$

$$K_B = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (3M)(2v)^2 = 6 \text{ J}$$

$$K_C = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (2M)(3v)^2 = 9 \text{ J}$$

$$K_D = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (M)(4v)^2 = 8 \text{ J}$$

الجواب
C

(Ex.4) - A 8000 - N car is traveling at 12m/s along a horizontal road when the brakes are applied. The car skids to a stop in 4.0 s. How much kinetic energy does the car lose in this time?

- A. $4.8 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$ B. $5.4 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$ C. $1.2 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$ D. $5.8 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$ E. $4.8 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$

$m = \frac{8000}{9.8} = 816 \text{ kg}$

$v_1 = 12 \text{ m/s}$

$v_2 = 0$

$N \xrightarrow{\div 9.8} Kg$ درجة الحرارة

$$K_1 = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 816 \times 12^2 = 5.37 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 = Zero$$

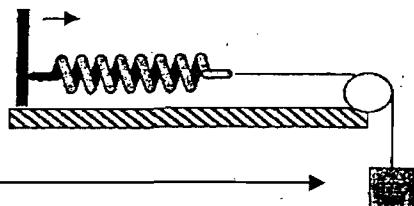
$$\Delta K = K_2 - K_1 = -5.37 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

(الطاقة المفقودة في الفرق بين K_1 و K_2)

5.37 $\times 10^4 \text{ J}$ هو الطاقة المفقودة

(Ex.5) - As shown in the figure, if $m = 5 \text{ Kg}$ and the spring constant is 500 N/m , then the spring will stretch a distance of:

- (a) 0.13 m (b) 0.147 m (c) 7.35 cm (d) 9.8 cm



solution

$$m=5 \text{ kg}$$

$$F = 49 \text{ N}$$

$$k = 500 \text{ N/m}$$

$$x = ??$$

$$x = \frac{r}{k}$$

$$= \frac{49}{500} = 0.098m$$

$$= 9.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= mg \\ &= 5 \times 9.8 \\ &= 49 N \end{aligned}$$

ملحوظة: اذا كانت وحدة $\frac{N}{m}$ لابد من تحويلها الى (وحدة

$$\frac{N}{cm} \xrightarrow{\times 100} \frac{N}{m}$$

۲۷

نائب

(Ex.6) - A force of 10N holds an ideal spring with a 20 N/m spring constant in compression.

خودنگہ جاذبہ کا منہ The Potential energy stor

The Potential energy stored in the spring is.

- A. 0.5 J B. 2.5 J C. 5 J D. 10 J E. 200 J

solution

$$F = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$k = 2\omega N/m$$

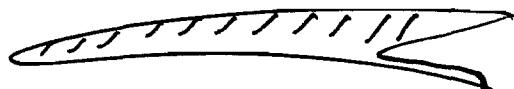
$$U_s = ??$$

$$x = \frac{F}{k} = \frac{10}{20} = 0.5 \text{ m } (x)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 20 (0.5)^2$$

$$= 2.5 \text{ J}$$



(Ex.7) - A 2-kg block at a point 20 m above Earth's surface its potential energy is

- A. 5J B. 25J C. 46J D. 392J E. 270J

solution

$$m = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$h = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$U_g = mgh$$

$$= 2 \times 9.8 \times 20 = 392 \text{ J}$$

(Ex.8) - Joule equals الجول يساوي

- (a) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}$ (b) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{s}^3$ (c) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{s}^2$ (d) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$

solution

$$U_g = mgh$$

$$\text{kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \text{m}$$

وحدة قياس الطاقة بين المتر
هي الجول

ويكافئ

(Ex.9) - The basic SI unit of energy is

- (a) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{s}$ (b) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$ (c) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^3$ (d) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{s}^2$

solution

النهاية

وحدة قياس الطاقة هي (جول - كيلووات ساعه)
(Kwh - J)

و الجول يعادل (بما في ذلك) $(\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2)$

Work



الشغل كمية قياسية (kg.m²/s²) (N.m) وحدته الجoul (scalar quantity)
- وهو الطاقة التي تبذلها قوة \vec{F}

عندما

3

تؤثر على جسم وتغير من طاقته الكامنة
1- تحريك جسم لأعلى أو لأسفل

$$W = mg (h_2 - h_1)$$

2- ضغط او شد نابض او حبل مرن

$$W = \frac{1}{2} k (x_2^2 - x_1^2)$$

تؤثر على جسم وتغير من طاقته الحركية ويسمى net work

$$W = K_2 - K_1$$

وإذا تغيرت السرعة من v_1 إلى v_2 فان

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

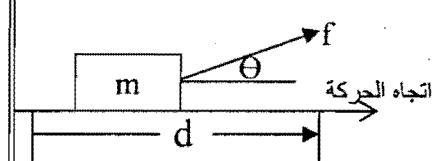
الشغل الكلي net work للقوى يساوي صفر عند السرعة الثابتة

تؤثر على جسم وتساهم لإزاحة d على نفس محورها

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}$$

ضرب قياسي لمتجه القوة والإزاحة

$$W = F d \cos \Theta$$



(Ex.10) - Force F acts on a particle m making a displacement s .

If $\vec{F} = 7i + 3j - 1.5k$ (N), and $\vec{s} = 2i - 3j + 2.5k$ (m). The work done by the force is:

- (a) 9.25 J (b) 7.25 J (c) 5.25 J (d) 3.25 J (e) 1.25 J

solution

$$\vec{F} = 7i + 3j - 1.5k$$

$$\vec{d} = \vec{s} = 2i + 3j + 2.5k$$

$w = ??$

$$w = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} = (14) - (9) - (3.75) \\ = 1.25 J$$

لاتنس أن العمل راًعاً لميك فیاسیه

(Ex.11) - A constant force of 10N in the positive x-direction, acts on a 4 kg mass as it moves from the origin $(0, 0)$ to the point $(-6i - 8j)$ m, the work done by the force F is:

- (a) $60 j$ (b) $-120 j$ (c) $120 j$ (d) $-60 j$ (e) zero

solution

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F} &= 10i \\ \vec{r}_1 &= 0i + 0j \\ \vec{r}_2 &= -6i - 8j \\ \vec{d} &= \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 \\ \vec{d} &= -6i - 8j \\ w &=?\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}w &= \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} \\ &= -60 J\end{aligned}$$

الحل سهل جداً تفاصيل في المذكرة

(Ex.12) - A particle moves 5 m in the positive x-direction while being acted upon by a constant force $\vec{F} = 2i + 2j$ the work done on the particle by this force is.

- (a) $20 J$ (b) $10 J$ (c) $30 J$ (d) $-15 J$ (e) zero

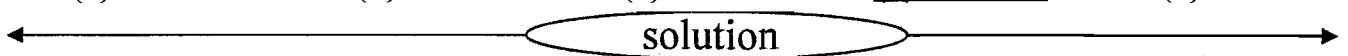
solution

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{d} &= 5i \\ \vec{F} &= 2i + 2j \\ w &=?\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}w &= \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} \\ &= 10 J\end{aligned}$$

(Ex.13) - Force F acts on a body $m = 4 \text{ Kg}$ initially moving with speed $V_0 = 12 \text{ m/s}$. The force exerts work ($W = 512 \text{ J}$) on the body. The final speed .

- (a) 22.7 m/s (b) 10 m/s (c) 5 m/s (d) 20 m/s (e) 2 m.s



$$m = 4 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_1 = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

$$W = 512 \text{ J}$$

$$V_2 = ??$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m (V_2^2 - V_1^2)$$

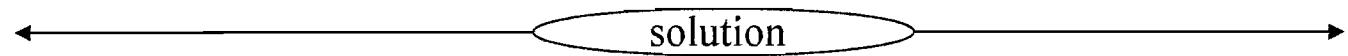
$$\frac{2W}{m} = V_2^2 - V_1^2$$

$$V_2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2W}{m}\right) + V_1^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2 \times 512}{4}\right) + 12^2} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

(Ex.14) - A force acts on a 3 Kg particle in such a way that the position of the object is $x = 3t - 4t^2 + t^3$ where x in meters and t in seconds. Find the work done on the object by the force from $t = 0$ to $t = 4 \text{ s}$

- (a) 528J (b) 10 J (c) 50 J (d) 528 m/s (e) 2 m.s



$$x = 3t - 4t^2 + t^3$$

$$V = 3 - 8t + 3t^2$$

$$t_1 = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = 3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t_2 = 4 \Rightarrow V_2 = 19 \text{ m/s}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m (V_2^2 - V_1^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 (19^2 - 3^2)$$

$$= 528 \text{ J}$$

أنواع الشغل

تعتمد قيمة الشغل على قيمة الزاوية بين اتجاه القوة واتجاه الحركة

ويكون الشغل

$$W = F d \cos \Theta$$

حسب القانون

+

$$90 > \Theta \geq 0$$

(موجب) اذا كانت القوة في اتجاه
الحركة (مسبية للحركة) كما في
1- شغل القوة المحركة للجسم

$$W = F d \cos \Theta$$

2- شغل الجاذبية على جسم يتحرك
راسياً لأسفل

$$W_g = m g h$$

او لأسفل مستوى مائل

$$W_g = m g d \sin \Theta$$

3- شغل قوة الشد او الضغط على
نابض

$$W = 0.5 kx^2$$

0

$$\Theta = 90$$

(صفر) اذا كانت القوة
عومدية على الحركة كما
في

1- شغل القوة المركزية في
الحركة الدائرية

2- شغل الجاذبية على جسم
يتحرك افقياً

3- شغل قوة رد الفعل العومدية
(N)

4- شغل شخص يحمل جسم
ويتحرك به افقياً

مع اطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

يوسف زويل

0557999301

تعميم

(Ex.15) - A 5.0-kg cart is moving horizontally at 6.0m/s. In order to change its speed
to 10.0m/s, the net work done on the cart must be:

A. 40 J

B. 90 J

C. 160 J

D. 400 J

E. 550 J

solution

$$m = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_1 = 6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$W = ??$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 5 (100 - 36)$$

$$= 160 \text{ J}$$

الكلس

تحل موجب

يرى و هو درس ساعي من مركبة

(Ex.16) - A 4 Kg block starts up an incline with a speed of 3 m/s and comes to rest 2 m up the incline. The total work on the block is: ($\theta = 13^\circ$)

- (a) 6 J (b) 8 J (c) 12 J (d) -18 J (e) zero

solution

$$V_1 = 3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_2 = 0$$

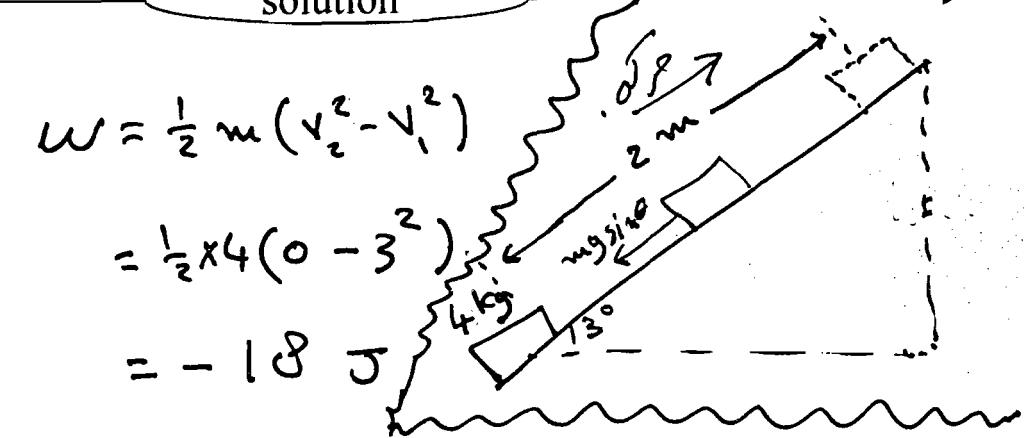
$$m = 4 \text{ kg}$$

$$W_{\text{net}} = ??$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m (V_2^2 - V_1^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 (0 - 3^2)$$

$$= -18 \text{ J}$$



$$W_g = -F_g \cdot d = -mg \sin \theta \cdot d = -4 \times 9.8 (\sin 13) \cdot 2 = -18 \text{ J}$$

(Ex.17) - A 2 Kg block slides up a 60° inclined plane for 1.5 m. The work done by the force of gravity is

- (a) -14.7 J (b) 25.46 J (c) -25.46 J (d) 14.7 J

solution

$$m = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_g = mg \sin \theta$$

$$d = 1.5 \text{ m}$$



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

$$= mg \sin \phi \cdot d (\cos 180^\circ)$$

$$= 2 \times 9.8 \sin 60 \times 1.5 \times (-1)$$

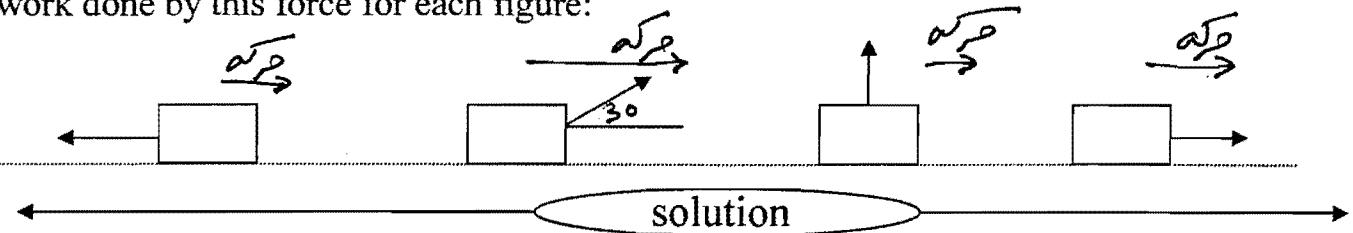
$$= -25.46 \text{ J}$$

لما نظرنا لـ θ فـ $\phi = 90^\circ - \theta$

$\phi = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$

لما نظرنا لـ θ فـ $\phi = 90^\circ - \theta$
 $\phi = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$
 $\theta = 180^\circ - \phi$

(Ex.18) - A crate moves 10 m to the right on a horizontal surface by 5 N force. Find the work done by this force for each figure:



$$\begin{aligned}\theta &= 180^\circ \\ \underline{\hspace{10em}} \\ \omega &= F \cdot d \cos \theta \\ &= 5 \times 10 \cos 18^\circ \\ &= -50 \text{ J}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 5 \times 10 \cos 30^\circ$$

$$= 43.3 \text{ J}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= F \cdot d \cos \theta \\ &= 5 \times 10 \cos 90^\circ \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

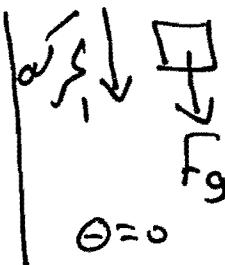
$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= 0 \\ w &= F \cdot d \cos \theta \\ &= 5 \times 10 \text{ Ns}^0 \\ &= 50 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

و دالیا کارکردن $F \perp d$ یعنی $w = 0$ و θ

(Ex.19) - A ball of mass 0.5 kg is dropped from a height 45 m above the ground. The work done by gravitational force.

$$m = 0.5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_g &= F_g \cdot d \cdot \cos \theta \\
 &= mg \cdot h \cdot \cos \theta \\
 &= 0.5 \times 9.8 \times 45 \\
 &= 220.5 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$



لخطؤن التغلب + وهذا دليل على تزايده سرعة حركة وتزايد طاقتها
وقد أتى بعرف عنهما يقطع عليه من أعلم علمي، *أحمد بن حنبل* - .

(Ex.20) - A 6 Kg block is moving horizontally at 6 m/s. In order to change its speed to 2 m/s, the net work done on the block must be:

(a) 160 J

(b) -96 J

(c) 112.5 J

(d) 212.5 J

(e) zero

solution

$$m = 6 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_1 = 6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$W_{\text{net}} = ??$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 (2^2 - 6^2)$$

$$= -96 \text{ J}$$

الإجابة : ج -96

(Ex.21) - A 1 Kg block is lifted vertically 1m by a boy. The work done by the boy is :

(a) Zero

(b) 100 J

(c) 9.8 J

(d) 98 J

(e) -9.8 J

solution

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

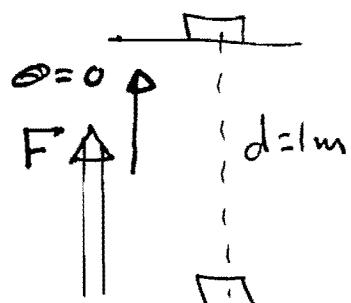
$$d = 1 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= mg \cdot d \cos 0$$

$$= 1 \times 9.8 \times 1 \cos 0$$

$$= 9.8 \text{ J}$$



لاحظ أن قوة الجاذبية هي قوى متعاكسة
لذلك فإن العمل الذي يبذله المثلث هو صفر

$$F = F_g = mg$$

$\theta = 0$ لذا فإن العمل الذي يبذله المثلث هو صفر
لأن قوى الجاذبية هي قوى متعاكسة

$$\{ \text{أدا طلب } W \text{ يجذب } \}$$

(Ex.22) - A boy holds a 40N weight at arm's length for 10 s. His arm is 1.5 m above the ground. The work done while he is holding it is:

(a) Zero

(b) 6.1 J

(c) 40 J

(d) 60 J

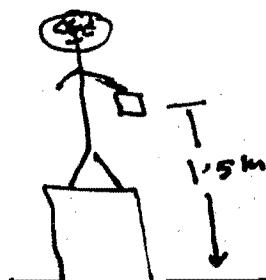
(e) 90 J

solution

نظر آنکہ کام نہیں کیا جاتے

$$w = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} F = mg \\ d = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$w = F \cdot d = 0$$



درست اینه ایدا محض هر اینکه اینکو میگویند که کام کیا شد؟ پس اینکه اینکو میگویند که کام کیا شد؟

(Ex.23) – A block is attached to the end of an ideal spring and moved from coordinate x_i to coordinate x_f . The relaxed position is at $x = 0$. The work done by spring is positive if:

	x_i	x_f
A	2	-2
B	-2	4
C	-4	-2
D	3	5

solution

$$W_A = -\frac{1}{2} k (x_2^2 - x_1^2)$$

$$k = \text{constant}$$

$$W_A = -\frac{1}{2} k (x_2^2 - x_1^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2 (4 - 4) = 0 \leftarrow \text{Zero}$$

$$W_B = -\frac{1}{2} k (x_2^2 - x_1^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2 (16 - 4) = -12 \text{ J}$$

$$W_C = -\frac{1}{2} k (x_2^2 - x_1^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2 (4 - 16) = 12 \text{ J} \leftarrow \text{Positive}$$

$$W_D = -\frac{1}{2} k (x_2^2 - x_1^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2 (25 - 9) = -16 \text{ J} \leftarrow \text{negative}$$

ج
 (Ex.24) - A spring has a force constant of 300 N/m. What is the work must be done on the spring to stretch it 10 cm from its equilibrium position

- (a) 0 (b) 0.24 J (c) 40 J (d) 1.5 J (e) 90 J

solution

$K = 300 \text{ N/m}$ $X = 10 \text{ cm}$ $= 0.1 \text{ m}$ $W = ??$	$X_1 = 0$ $X_2 = 10 \text{ cm}$	$W = \frac{1}{2} k X^2$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times 300 \times 0.1^2$ $= 1.5 \text{ J}$
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$W = \frac{1}{2} k (X_2^2 - X_1^2)$ التعليل ينبع من المذكرة

$W = -\frac{1}{2} k (X_2^2 - X_1^2)$ التعليل ينبع من المذكرة

نهاية

(Ex.25) - Referring to the last question the work done by the spring is:

- (a) -1.5 J (b) -5.5 J (c) -1 J (d) 1.8 J (e) 3.6 J

solution

$$W = -\frac{1}{2} k X^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \times 300 \times 0.1^2 = -1.5 \text{ J}$$

نهاية

* - يلاحظ أن العمل الذي يبذله المذكرة في هذه المسألة هو معاكمة لدراجة قوادين (أي تحريرها)

(Ex.26) - An ideal spring with spring constant is 500 N/m is hung vertically from the ceiling. When a 2 Kg mass hangs at rest from it, the spring is extended 6 cm from its relaxed length. A downward external force is now applied to the mass to extend the spring an additional 10 cm. While the spring is being extended by the external force, the work done by the spring is:

- (a) -3.3 J (b) -5.5 J (c) -1 J (d) 1.8 J (e) 3.6 J

solution

$$x_1 = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$x_2 = 16 \text{ cm}$$

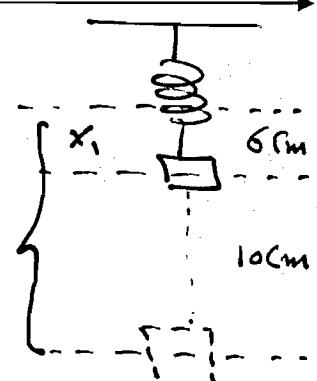
$$k = 500 \text{ N}$$

$$w = -\frac{1}{2} k(x_2^2 - x_1^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 500 (0.16^2 - 0.06^2)$$

$$= -5.5 \text{ J}$$

الإجابة المطلوبة هي -5.5 J



(Ex.27) - An object of mass 1 Kg moves in a horizontal circle of radius 0.5 m at a constant speed of 2 m/s. The work done on the object during one revolution is:

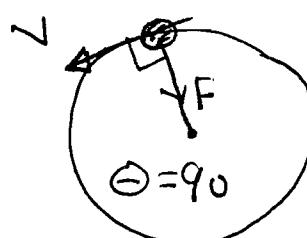
- (a) 1 J (b) 2 J (c) 4 J (d) 16 J (e) zero

solution

E في حالة دوران الم كرة تكون
مقدارها على اتجاه الدوران

و باع

$$W_F = 0$$



(Ex.28) - A horizontal force of 180 N used to pull a 50 kg box on a rough horizontal surface through a distance of 8 m. If the box moves at constant speed, find:

- 1- The work done by the horizontal force.
- 2- The work done by the frictional force.
- 3- The work done by the force of gravity.
- 4- The work done by the normal force.

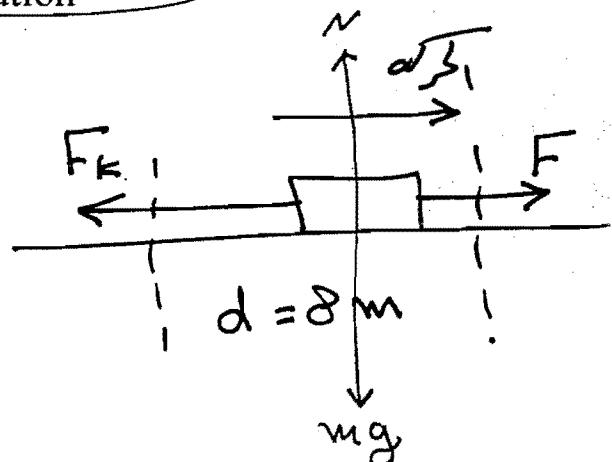
solution

$$F = 180 \text{ N}$$

$$F_k = 180 \text{ N}$$

الإجابة

$$F = F_k$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad W = F \cdot d \cos \theta \quad (\theta = 0)$$

$$= 180 \times 8 \cos 0^\circ \quad \cos 0^\circ = 1$$

$$= 1440 \text{ J}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad W_k = -F_k \cdot d \quad (\theta = 180^\circ) \quad \cos 180^\circ = -1$$

$$= -180 \times 8 = -1440 \text{ J}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad W_g = F_g \cdot d \cos \theta \quad (\theta = 90^\circ) \quad \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad W_N = F_N \cdot d \cos \theta \quad (\theta = 90^\circ) \quad \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$= 0$$

الإجابة

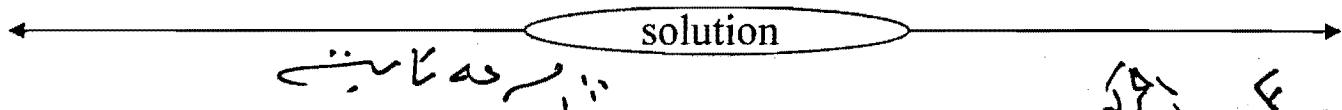
(Ex.29) - A man pushes an 80 N body a distance of 5 m upward along the rough slope ($\mu = 0.25$) that makes an angle of 30° with the horizontal. The force he exerts is parallel to the slope. If the speed of the body is constant, then:

(a) The work done by the normal force is

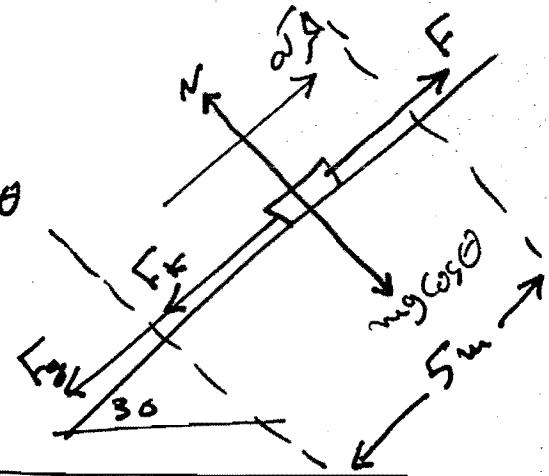
(c) The work done by the friction is

(b) The work done by the man is

(d) The work done by the gravity is



$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= F_k + mg \sin \theta \\
 &= \mu mg \cos \theta + mg \sin \theta \\
 &= 17.3 + 40 \\
 &= 57.3 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$



① $W_N = F_N \cdot d \cos \theta \quad (\theta = 90^\circ)$

$$= 0$$

② $W_m = F \cdot d \cos \theta \quad (\theta = 0)$

$$= 57.3 \times 5 \cos 0 = 286.5 \text{ J}$$

③ $W_k = F_k \cdot d \cos \theta \quad (\theta = 180^\circ)$

$$= -17.3 \times 5 = -85.5 \text{ J}$$

④ $W_g = -(mg d \sin \phi) \quad (\theta = 180^\circ)$

$$= -80 \times 5 \sin 30$$

$$= -200 \text{ J}$$

Power

Rate of work done

القدرة كمية قياسية (scalar quantity) وحداتها الواط او الحصان
 $h\ p = \text{horse power} = 746 \text{ W}$ - Watt ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^3$) (J/S)

$$\boxed{h\ p} \xleftarrow[746 \times]{746 \div} \boxed{\text{Watt}}$$

وعندما تؤثر قوة F على جسم متحرك بسرعة V فان

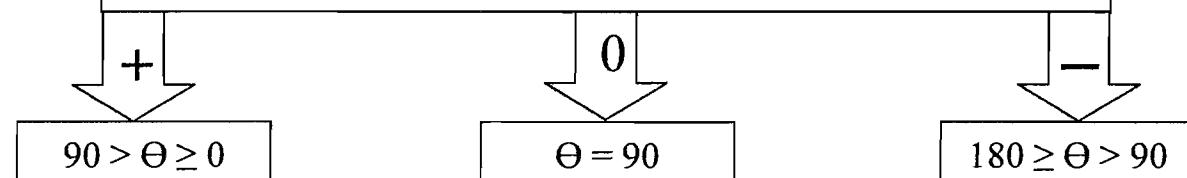
$$P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

ضرب قياسي لـ متجهي القوة والسرعة

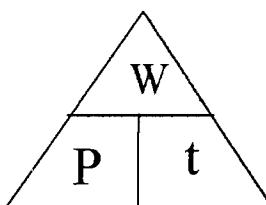
أنواع القدرة

تعتمد قيمة القدرة على قيمة الزاوية بين اتجاه القوة واتجاه السرعة

وتكون القدرة $P = F v \cos \Theta$ حسب القانون



وذلك كما سبق تحديده لإشارة الشغل - حيث ان الشغل والقدرة مرتبطة بالعلاقة



تمنياتي لكم باعلى الدرجات والمعدلات وأرقى الكلمات

يوسف زيدان

Yusuf.zw111@gmail.com

(Ex.30) - A 10 Kg block lifted by a force F a height of 10 m in 5 minutes at constant speed.

Fin the power of:

1- The force F

2- The force of gravity

solution

$$W_F = Fd \cos\theta \\ = mgd$$

$$\theta = 0$$

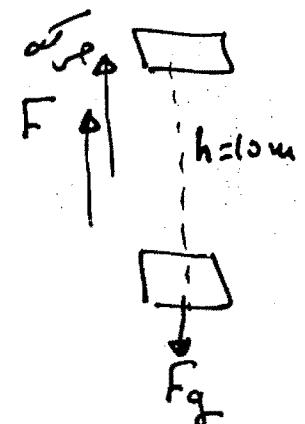
$$W_F = 10 \times 9.8 \times 10 = 980 \text{ J}$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{980}{300} = 3.3 \text{ W}$$

$$W_g = F_g \cdot d \cos\theta \\ \theta = 180^\circ \\ = -mgd = -980 \text{ J}$$

$$P = \frac{-980}{300} = -3.3 \text{ W}$$

جواب
F = F_g = mg
جواب



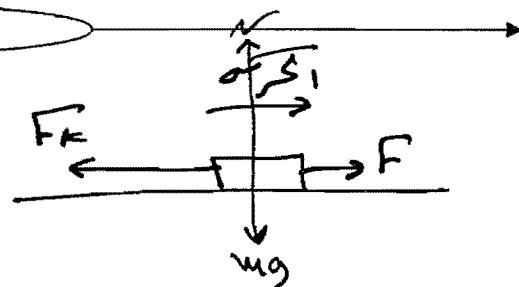
(Ex.31) - A mass of 100 Kg is pushed across a rough horizontal floor at constant speed of 5 m/s by a horizontal force. If $\mu_k = 0.20$ at what rate is work being done by the horizontal force .

- (a) 50 W (b) 9.8 W (c) 392 W (d) 980 W (e) 400 W

solution

$$\therefore F = F_k = \mu mg$$

$$= 0.2 \times 100 \times 9.8 = 196 \text{ N}$$



$$F = 196 \text{ N}$$

$$v = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

الجهد المبذول
من العمل

$$P = F \cdot v \cos\theta \\ = 196 \times 5 \cos 0^\circ = 980 \text{ W}$$

(Ex.32) - A 100 Kg block is pulled at constant speed of 5 m/s across a horizontal floor by a force of 122 N making an angle of 37° above the horizontal. At what rate is the applied force doing work

- (a) 487 J (b) 487 W (c) 610 W (d) 610 J (e) 0

← →

solution

$$m = 100 \text{ kg}$$

$$v = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$F = 122 \text{ N}$$

$$\theta = 37^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= F \cdot v \cos \theta \\ &= 122 \times 5 \cos 37^\circ \\ &= 487 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

— — — — —

(Ex.33) - Watt equals

- (a) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$ (b) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^3$ (c) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{s}^3$ (d) $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{s}^2$

← →

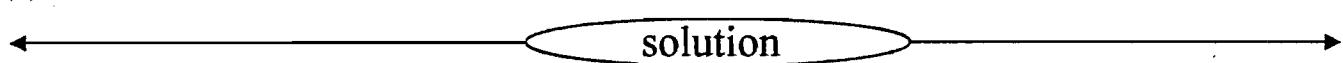
solution

$$P = \frac{w}{t} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s} \cdot \text{s}^2}$$

$$\text{Watt} = \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^3$$

— — — — —

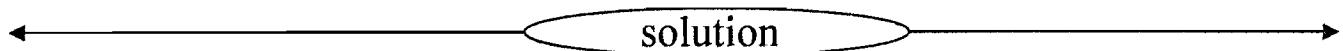
(Ex.34) - Kilo watt hour (KWh) is the unit of



K.W.h
کیلووات ساعت
کیلووات ساعت

$$Kw.h = 1000 \times 3600 \text{ (w.s)} \quad J \equiv w.s \\ = 3.6 \times 10^6 \quad J$$

(Ex.35) – Horse power (h p) =



مَنْ لِحَوْفَهُ هُنْ بِصَانِبِيَا نِي

746 w

(Ex.36) - A force $\vec{F} = 4\ i + 3\ j$ (N) acts on a particle of mass 3 Kg. At a certain instant if the velocity of the particle is $\vec{V} = -2\ i + 5\ j$ (m / s). What is the power at this instant

(a) 7 W

(b) -7 W

(c) 12 W

(d) -12 W

solution

$$\vec{F} = 4i + 3j$$

$$\vec{V} = -2i + 5j$$

$$P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$= -8 + 15 = 7 \text{ W}$$

(Ex.37) - Which of the following groups does not contain a scalar quantity?

A. velocity, force, power

B. displacement, acceleration, force

C. acceleration, speed, work

D. energy, work, distance

solution

الجواب هو المجموعة التي لا تحتوي على كميات متجهة

$$\frac{Ch-3}{P-1}$$

(Ex.38) – At $t = 0$, a 2 Kg particle has a velocity of $(6\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j})$ m/s. At $t = 3\text{s}$ its velocity is $(4\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j})$ m/s. During this time the work done on it is:

- (a) -75 J (b) 4 J (c) -12 J (d) -40 J (e) zero

solution

$$v_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\omega = ??$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2} m (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 (25 - 100)$$

$$= -75 \text{ J}$$

$$t = 3 \text{ s}$$

(Ex.39) – In the previous question, the average power during this time is.

- (a) 1 J (b) -25 J (c) -12 J (d) -40 J (e) zero

solution

$$\omega = -75 \text{ J}$$

$$t = 3 \text{ s}$$

$$P = ??$$

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

$$= \frac{-75}{3}$$

$$= -25 \text{ W}$$

Checkpoints – ch -7

C.P-1 P-144	V ₁	V ₂	K (supposing m = 2kg)	(c) W
a	-3m/s	-2m/s	$K_1 = 0.5mv_1^2 = 9J$ $K_2 = 0.5mv_2^2 = 4J$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Decrease</div>	$W = K_2 - K_1 = -5J$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">negative</div>
b	-2m/s	2m/s	$K_1 = 0.5mv_1^2 = 4J$ $K_2 = 0.5mv_2^2 = 4J$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Constant</div>	$W = K_2 - K_1 = 0J$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Zero</div>

C.P-2 P-151	X ₁	X ₂	W (supposing k = 2N/m)
a	- 3cm = - 0.03m	2cm = 0.02m	$W = - 0.5k(x_2^2 - x_1^2) = 5 \times 10^{-4} J$ (positive)
b	2cm = 0.02m	3cm = 0.03m	$W = - 0.5k(x_2^2 - x_1^2) = - 5 \times 10^{-4} J$ (negative)
c	- 2cm = - 0.02m	2cm = 0.02m	$W = - 0.5k(x_2^2 - x_1^2) = 0 J$ (Zero)

C.P-3 P-156	$W = 0$ $P = 0$ $(P = W \div t)$	من المعروف ان القوة المركزية في الحركة الدائرية لا تبذل شغل (لانها عمودية على الحركة) وبالتالي فان القدرة تساوي صفر
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