

Name: _____

KEY

Period: 1 2 3 4 5 6

Chapter 7 Review

Part A: Terms

1. work: _____
2. energy: _____
3. joule: _____
4. potential energy: _____
5. kinetic energy: _____
6. work input: _____
7. work output: _____
8. efficiency: _____
9. power: _____
10. watt: _____

Part B: Work

Answer the following questions relating to work.

11. Determine whether work is being done.
 - a. A person carries a 5 N bag 22 meters. NO WK
 - b. An ice skater carries their partner around the rink 5 times. NO WK
 - c. A weight lifter lifts 20 N dumbbells. WK
 - d. A student carries books from class to class for a total of 25 meters. NO WK
 - e. A mover push a 250 Newton refrigerator 15 feet. WK

Part C: Potential Energy

12. What is the equation for potential energy?

$$E_p = mgh \text{ (height)}$$

(mass) (gravity)

13. John has an object suspended in the air. It has a mass of 50 kilograms and is 50 meters above the ground. Calculate the objects potential energy.

$$E_p = ? \quad h = 50 \text{ m} \quad E_p = mgh$$

$$m = 50 \text{ kg} \quad E_p = (50)(9.8)(50) = \boxed{24,500 \text{ J}}$$

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

14. Mrs. Jacobs dropped an object from 10 meters. She knows it did 50 joules of work. How much did it weigh?

$$E_p / W = 50 \text{ J}$$

$$h = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$m = ?$$

$$E_p = mgh$$

$$50 = m(9.8)(10)$$

$$50 = m(98) \text{ mass}$$

$$\frac{50}{98} = m = \boxed{.510 \text{ kg}}$$

$$W = Fd$$

$$50 = F(10)$$

$$\frac{50}{10} = F$$

$$\boxed{5 \text{ N} = \text{weight}}$$

15. Maria is holding a ball from a height of 2 m that has the potential energy of 10 J, calculate the mass of the ball.

$$E_p = 10 \text{ J} \quad h = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$m = ?$$

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$E_p = mgh$$

$$10 = m(9.8)(2)$$

$$10 = (m)(19.6)$$

$$\frac{10}{19.6} = m$$

$$\boxed{.51 \text{ kg} = m}$$

Part D: Kinetic Energy

16. What is the equation for kinetic energy?

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

17. You serve a volleyball with a mass of 2.1 kg. The ball leaves your hand with a speed of 30 m/s. What is its kinetic energy?

$$E_k = ?$$

$$m = 2.1 \text{ kg}$$

$$v = 30 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} (2.1) (30^2)$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} (2.1) (900)$$

$$E_k = \boxed{945 \text{ J}}$$

18. A golf pro has 2400 J of kinetic energy and swings his driver which weighs .75 kg. What is the speed of his swing?

$$E_k = 2400 \text{ J}$$

$$m = .75 \text{ kg}$$

$$v = ?$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$2400 = \frac{1}{2} (.75) v^2$$

$$2400 = (.375) v^2$$

$$\frac{2400}{.375} = v^2$$

$$\sqrt{6400} = \sqrt{v^2}$$

$$= v = \boxed{80 \text{ m/s}}$$

18. A running back has 4500 J of kinetic energy and is running at a speed of 8 m/s. Calculate his mass.

$$E_k = 4500 \text{ J}$$

$$v = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$m = ?$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$4500 = \frac{1}{2} m (8^2)$$

$$4500 = 32 m$$

$$\boxed{m = 141 \text{ kg}}$$

Part E: Conservation of Energy

19. You throw a 0.200 kg baseball into the air with an initial speed of 5.0 m/s. How high does the baseball travel?

$$m = .200 \text{ kg}$$

$$v = 5.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$h = ?$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} (.200) (5^2)$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} (.200) (25)$$

$$E_k = 2.5 \text{ J}$$

$$2.5 \text{ J} = E_k + E_p$$

$$E_p = mgh$$

$$2.5 = (.2)(9.8)(h)$$

$$2.5 = 1.96 h$$

$$\boxed{1.28 \text{ m} = h}$$

20. A ball with the mass of 5.50 kg is dropped from a height of 32 meters. Calculate the velocity of the ball.

$$m = 5.50 \text{ kg}$$

$$h = 32 \text{ m}$$

$$v = ?$$

$$E_p = mgh$$

$$E_p = (5.5)(9.8)(32)$$

$$E_p = 1724.8 \text{ J}$$

$$E_p = E_k = 1724.8 \text{ J}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$1724.8 \text{ J} = \frac{1}{2} (5.5) v^2$$

$$1724.8 = (2.75) v^2$$

$$627.2 = v^2$$

$$\boxed{25.04 = v}$$

$$m/s$$

Part F: Power and Efficiency

21. A 100-newton object is lifted 100 meters in 100 seconds. What is the power generated in this situation?

$$W = F \times d$$

$$W = 100 \times 100$$

$$W = 10,000 \text{ J}$$

$$P = W/t$$

$$t = 100 \text{ s}$$

$$P = \frac{10,000 \text{ J}}{100}$$

$$= 100 \text{ watts}$$

22. A half cup of ice cream contains about 836,899 J of energy. How much power can be produced if the energy in a cup of ice cream is expended over a period of 10 minutes (600 seconds)?

$$P = ?$$

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

$$W = 836,899 \text{ J}$$

$$t = 600 \text{ s}$$

$$P = \frac{836,899}{600}$$

$$= 1,394 \text{ watts}$$

23. A simple machine produces 25 joules of output work for every 50 joules of input work. What is the efficiency of this machine?

$$W_o = 25 \text{ J}$$

$$W_i = 50 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Eff} = \frac{W_o}{W_i} \times 100$$

$$\text{Eff} = \frac{25}{50} \times 100 = 50\% \text{ efficient}$$

24. A car's efficiency is only 13 percent. If the input work for the a car is 200 joules, what is the output work?

$$\text{Eff} = 13\%$$

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

$$W_o = ?$$

$$\text{Eff} = \frac{W_o}{W_i}$$

$$*13\% = \frac{W_o}{200 \text{ J}}$$

$$\frac{(200 \text{ J})(13\%)}{100} = W_o \times 100$$

$$26 \text{ J} = W_o$$