

Subject: -ENGINEERING PHYSICS / Code: - UOMU023014 Lecturer Fatima Muslim

1st term – Lecture No.6 & Lecture Name Work and Kinetic Energy

Work and Kinetic Energy

العمل والطاقة الحركية

Work and kinetic energy are fundamental concepts in physics, specifically in mechanics. They are closely related through the Work-Energy Theorem, which states that the net work done on an object is equal to its change in kinetic energy.

يعتبر العمل والطاقة الحركية من المفاهيم الأساسية في الفيزياء، وخاصة في الميكانيكا. ويرتبطان ارتباطًا وثيقًا من خلال نظرية العمل والطاقة، التي تنص على أن صافي العمل المبذول على جسم يساوي التغير في طاقته الحركية.

Work Done by a Force

العمل الذى تقوم به القوة

Work (W) is defined as the product of force, displacement, and the cosine of the angle between them:

$$W = Fd \cos \theta$$

Where:

W = Work done (Joules, J)

F = Force applied (Newtons, N)

d = Displacement of the object (meters, m)

 θ = Angle between force and displacement

W=العمل المنجز (جول)

F=القوة المطبقة (نيوتن)

D=إزاحة الجسم (متر)

الزاوية بين القوة والإزاحة θ



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Special Cases:

حالات خاصة:

1. Force parallel to displacement ($\theta = 0^{\circ}$)

القوة الموازية للإزاحة

$$W = Fd$$

(Maximum work done)

2. Force perpendicular to displacement ($\theta = 90^{\circ}$)

القوة العمودية على الإزاحة

$$W = 0$$

(No work is done, as in circular motion)

3. Force opposite to displacement ($\theta = 180^{\circ}$)

القوة المعاكسة للازاحة

$$W = -Fd$$

(Negative work, reducing energy)

(العمل السلبي وتقليل الطاقة)

Kinetic Energy (KE)

الطاقة الحركية(KE)

Kinetic Energy is the energy possessed by a moving object due to its motion:

الطاقة الحركية هي الطاقة التي يمتلكها الجسم المتحرك بسبب حركته:

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

Where:

KE = Kinetic energy (Joules, J)

m = Mass of the object (kg)

v = Velocity of the object (m/s)



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Work-Energy Theorem

نظرية العمل والطاقة

The Work-Energy Theorem states that the net work done on an object is equal to its change in kinetic energy:

تنص نظرية العمل والطاقة على أن صافى العمل المبذول على جسم يساوى التغير في طاقته الحركية:

$$W_{net} = \Delta KE = KE_{final} - KE_{initial}$$

$$W_{net} = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2$$

Where:

 v_f = Final velocity

 $v_i = \text{Initial velocity}$

This theorem explains how work changes an object's speed.

Example 1: A 10 N force pushes an object for 5 m in the direction of the force. Find the work done.

Solution:

$$W = Fd\cos\theta$$

$$W=(10)(5)(\cos 0)$$

$$W = 50 J$$



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Example 2: A 2 kg object moves at 3 m/s and is accelerated to 6 m/s by a force. Find the work done.

يتحرك جسم كتلته 2 كجم بسرعة 3 م/ث ويتسارع إلى 6 م/ث بفعل قوة. أوجد العمل المنجز.

Solution:

$$W = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}_{f} - \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}_{i}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}(2)(6^{2}) - \frac{1}{2}(2)(3^{2})$$

$$W = 36 - 9 = 27 J$$

Example 3: A person pushes a box with a force of 20 N for 4 m along a flat surface. The force is applied at an angle of 30° to the displacement. Find the work done by the force.

يدفع شخص صندوقًا بقوة مقدار ها 20 نيوتن لمسافة 4 أمتار على طول سطح مستوٍ. تُطبق القوة بزاوية مقدار ها 30 درجة على الإزاحة. أوجد الشغل المبذول بواسطة القوة.

Solution:

$$W = Fd \cos \theta$$

$$W = (20)(4) \cos 30^{\circ}$$

$$W = 80 \times 0.866$$

$$W = 69.28 J$$



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Example 4: A 5 kg object is moving at 2 m/s. A force is applied, increasing its speed to 5 m/s. Calculate the work done on the object.

Solution:

$$W = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}_{f} - \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}_{i}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}(5)(5^{2}) - \frac{1}{2}(5)(2^{2})$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}(5)(25) - \frac{1}{2}(5)(4)$$

$$W = \frac{125}{2} - \frac{20}{2}$$

$$W = 62.5 - 10$$

$$W = 52.5 J$$

H.W/

- a. A 3 kg object is moving at 8 m/s with when friction brings it to a stop over 10 m. How much work did friction do on object?
- b. A 10 kg object is at rest. A force accelerates it until it reaches 4 m/s over a distance of 5 m. Find the work done on the object and the force applied.