

Mechanics

The first stage

Physics

Work and Power

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Work and Power

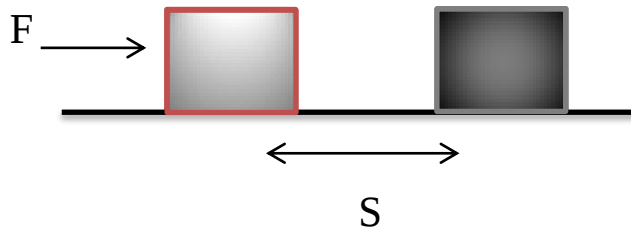
Work: We use the concept of work in our lives to describe a muscular or mental effort that we do to accomplish a certain work. In physics, it means what a force exerts on an object, so a displacement of (s) moves towards it, it depends on

1. Forces acting on a body
2. The displacement that a body moves while under the action of a force
3. The angle between force and displacement

يرمز للشغل بالرمز W

الشغل = القوة $\times$ الازاحة

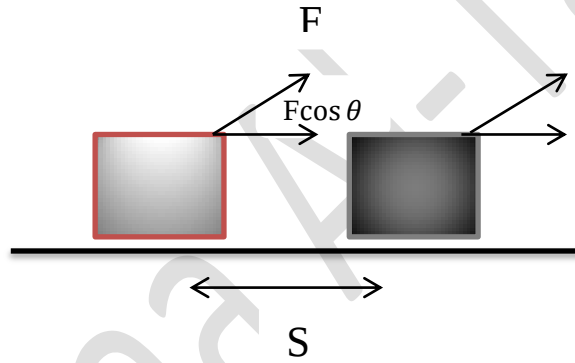
$$W = F \cdot S$$



*القوى ثابتة وتصنع زاوية مع اتجاه الحركة

الشغل في هذه الحالة $W = F \cdot \cos \theta$

المركبة الافقية تبذل شغل . اما المركبة العمودية لا تؤدي شغل لأنها اتجاه عمودي على الحركة



وحدات الشغل Work Units

وحدة القوى نيوتن N

وحدات الازاحة m

$$W = N \cdot m = \text{Joule}$$

$$\text{or } = \text{dyn.cm} = \text{Erg}$$

$$1 \text{Jol} = 10^7 \text{Erg}$$

A joule: is the work done by a force of one Newton to move an object for a displacement of one meter.

Cases of Work

1- الشغل الموجب Positive Work

يكون في هذه الحالة ان اتجاه القوى او احد مركباتها بنفس اتجاه الازاحة مثل سحب صندوق على سطح املس لذا الشغل يكون موجب

$$\theta \text{ تكون حادة } [0 \leq \theta < 90]$$

2- الشغل سالب Negative Work

يكون في هذه الحالة ان اتجاه القوة عكس اتجاه الازاحة . مثل حركة جسم للأعلى عكس الجاذبية الشغل يكون سالب

$$\theta \text{ تكون منفرجة } [90 \leq \theta < 180]$$

3- الشغل يساوي صفر Work is Zero

*يكون الشغل صفر في الحالات

a- اتجاه القوة يتعامد مع اتجاه الازاحة $\theta = 90$

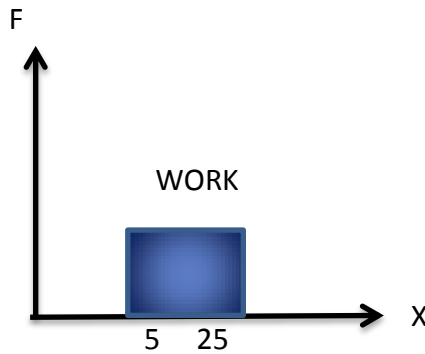
$$\cos 90 = \text{Zero}$$

b- الازاحة تساوي صفر $S = \text{Zero}$

Work done by Varying Force

لنفرض قوة منتظمة قدرها 10N تؤثر على جسم ليتحرك مسافة من $X_i=5m$ الى $X_f=25m$

وبالتالي فان الازاحة مقدارها يكون 20m ويتمثل بالشكل ادناه

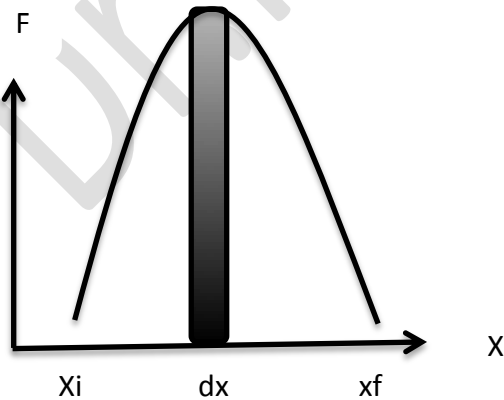


$$W = F \cdot S$$

$$10 \times 20 = 200J$$

اما في حالة كون القوى متغيرة خلال الازاحة كما في الشكل الشغل يكون

$$W = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F dx$$



*وهو تكامل المسافة تحت المنحني

Ex1 : box of mass m is placed on a rough horizontal ground. Its frictional force F_r acts on it with a force F that makes an angle θ with the ground. Calculate. What is the magnitude of each force acting on the body? And the magnitude of the total work done?

1- $F \cos \theta$ Work

$$W_1 = F \cos \theta \cdot S \cos \theta$$

$$W_1 = F \cos \theta \cdot S \cos 0$$

$$W_1 = F \cdot S \cos \theta$$

2- N Work

$$W_2 = N \cdot S \cos 90$$

$$W_2 = 0$$

3- $F \sin \theta$ Work

$$W_3 = F \sin \theta \cdot S \cos \theta$$

$$W_3 = 0$$

4- mg Work

$$W_4 = mg \cdot S \cos 90$$

$$W_4 = 0$$

5- F_r Work

$$W_5 = F_r \cdot S \cos 180$$

$$W_5 = -F_r S$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = W_1 + W_2 + W_3 + W_4 + W_5$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = F \cdot S \cos \theta + 0 + 0 + 0 + (-F_r S)$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = (F \cos \theta - F_r) S$$

EX 2\ A body weighing (10N) on a horizontal ground, its friction force is (1N), a force of (5N) affected it, as it was making an angle (37) with the horizon, and the body moved on the ground with a displacement (4m) Calculate the work of all forces and the total work done ?

$$1-F \cos 37$$

$$W_1 = F \cos 37 \cdot S$$

$$W_1 = F \cdot S \cos 0$$

$$W_1 = F \cos 37 \cdot S \cos(0)$$

$$W_1 = F \cdot S \cos 37$$

$$W_1 = 5 \times 0.8 \times 4 = 16 \text{Joul}$$

$$2- N$$

$$W_2 = N \cdot S \cos 90$$

$$W_2 = 10 \times 4 \times (0) = \text{Zero}$$

$$3-F \sin 37$$

$$W_3 = F \sin 37 \cdot S \cos 90$$

$$W_3 = 5 \times 4 \times (0) = \text{Zero}$$

$$4-mg$$

$$W_4 = mg \cdot S \cos 90$$

$$W_4 = 10 \times 4 \times (0) = \text{Zero}$$

$$5- Fr$$

$$W_5 = Fr \cdot S \cos 180$$

$$W_5 = 1 \times 4 \times (-1) = -4$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = W_1 + W_2 + W_3 + W_4 + W_5$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = 16 - 4 = 12 \text{Joul}$$

Work done by a Spring

يعتبر النابض (الزنبرك) spring افضل تطبيق على قوة متغيرة مع الازاحة حيث ان القوة تعطى بالقانون

$$F = -KX \quad \text{قانون هوك}$$

حيث K هوة ثابت التناسب للنابض

والاشارة السالبة تدل ان قوة الشد عكس اتجاه الازاحة

حساب الشغل

$$W = \int F dx$$

$$F = KX$$

$$W = \int_0^x KX dx$$

$$W = K \int_0^x X dx$$

$$W = K \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^x$$

$$W = K \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 0 \right]$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} Kx^2$$

الشغل المبذول لأحداث الاستطالة بالنابض يخزن فيه بشكل طاقة كامنة تعمل على اعادة النابض الى وضعه الاصلي (الطبيعي) عند زوال القوة تسمى (القوة المعيدة)

Power

Power: is the rate of change of work done per unit time or work done per unit time

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{F \cdot S}{t}$$
$$P = F \cdot V$$

* القدرة كمية عددية .

* وحدة قياس القدرة الواط

A watt : is the power required to do work of one joule per second.
The unit of power is the units of work divided by units of time.

$$Watt = \frac{Joul}{sec} = \frac{N \cdot M}{S}$$

حول Watt الى وحداته الأساسية في النظام الدولي ؟

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

$$Watt = \frac{kg \cdot m}{sec^3}$$

$$Kilo Watt = 1000 Watt$$

EX₁: A force of magnitude (75N) acts on a static body of mass(25Kg) and movement towards it for a period of (20s). Calculate the power of the force at the end of its effect?

$$F = m \cdot a$$

$$75 = 25 \times a$$

$$a = 3 \text{ m/sec}^2$$

$$V_2 = V_1 + at$$

$$V = 0 + 3 \times 20$$

$$V = 60 \text{ m/s}$$

$$P = F \cdot V$$

$$P = 75 \times 60 = 4500 \text{ Watt}$$

EX₂: A worker lifts a box weighing ($1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$) with a horizontal force of (345 N) a distance of (24m). Assuming that the coefficient of kinetic friction between the box and the ground is(0.220)

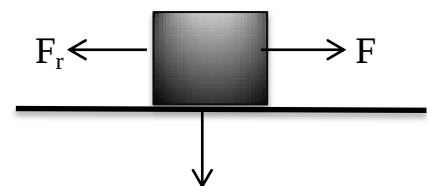
a- How much work does the worker do to carry the box?

b- How much work does the Earth do on the box?

a- $W = F \cdot S \cos \theta$

$$W = 345 \times 24 \times 1$$

$$W = 8.3 \times 10^3 \text{ Joule}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b- } W &= F_r \cdot S \cos \theta \\
 W &= (M \cdot N) \times S \times (-1) \\
 W &= -0.220 \times 1.5 \times 10^3 \times 24 \\
 W &= -7.92 \times 10^3 \text{ Joul}
 \end{aligned}$$

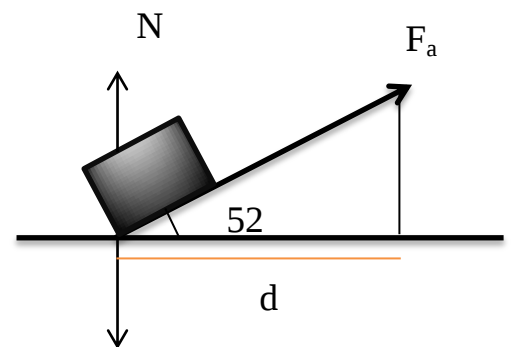
$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{\text{total}} &= W_f + W_r \\
 W_{\text{total}} &= 8.3 \times 10^3 + -7.92 \times 10^3 \\
 W_{\text{total}} &= 3.6 \times 10^2 \text{ Joul}
 \end{aligned}$$

EX₃: A flight attendant drags a bag weighing **(70N)** at a constant speed a distance of **(253m)** on the ground of the airport. For this purpose, the flight attendant applies a force of **(40N)** at an angle of **(52)** horizontal forces. Find the following.

- a-** The work the hostess does on her bag?
- b-** The work done by the force of friction on the bag?
- c-** Coefficient of kinetic friction between the bag and the ground?

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= F \cdot S \cos \theta \\
 W &= 40 \times 253 \times \cos 52 \\
 W &= 6.23 \times 10^3 \text{ Joul}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_r &= -F_a \cos \theta \\
 F_r &= 40 \times \cos 52
 \end{aligned}$$



$$F_r = 24.63 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{F_r} &= F_r \times S \cos \theta \\ W_{F_r} &= 24.63 \times 253 \times (-1) \\ W_{F_r} &= -6.23 \times 10^3 \text{ joule} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_r &= M_r \cdot N \\ M &= \frac{-F_r}{F_a \sin 52 - mg} \\ M &= \frac{24.63}{50 \times \sin 52 - 70} \end{aligned}$$

$$M = 0.640$$