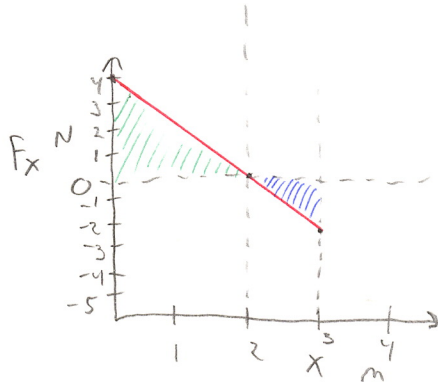


ENERGY: WORK-KE - FUNDAMENTAL EXAMPLE SOLUTIONS

① $KE_i = 7 \text{ J}$

$\Delta x = 3 \text{ m}$



$\Delta KE = \sum W$

NOT CONSTANT!

$KE_f - KE_i = \sum F_x \Delta x$

AREA

USE

$KE_f - KE_i = A_1 - A_2$

AREA₂ IS BELOW ZERO

(FORCE CHANGED DIRECTION)

$KE_f - 7 = 4 - 1$

$KE_f = 10 \text{ J}$

$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(2)(4) = 4 \text{ Nm}$

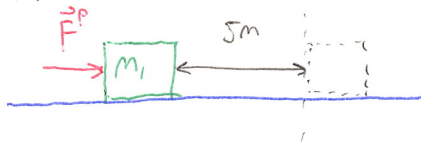
$A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1)(2) = 1 \text{ Nm}$

②

$m_1 = 4 \text{ kg}$

$|\vec{F}^P| = 3 \text{ N}$

$\Delta x = 5 \text{ m}$



$\Delta KE = \sum W$

$\Delta KE = W^P$

$W^P = \vec{F}^P \cdot \Delta \vec{r}$

$W^P = |\vec{F}^P| |\Delta \vec{r}| \cos \theta$

VECTOR OP...



$\theta = 0$

$W^P = |\vec{F}^P| |\Delta \vec{r}| \cos(0)$

$W^P = (3)(5)(1) = 15 \text{ J}$

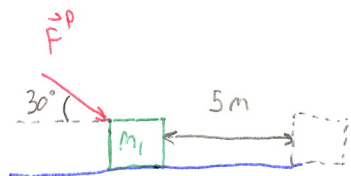
$\Delta KE = 15 \text{ J}$

③ $m_1 = 4 \text{ kg}$

$|\vec{F}^P| = 3 \text{ N}$

$\Delta x = 5 \text{ m}$

$\theta = 30^\circ$



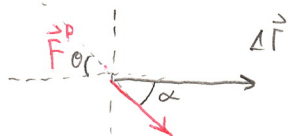
$\Delta KE = \sum W$

$\Delta KE = W^P$

$W^P = \vec{F}^P \cdot \Delta \vec{r}$

$W^P = |\vec{F}^P| |\Delta \vec{r}| \cos(\alpha)$

VECTOR OP...



So $\alpha = \theta = 30^\circ$

$W^P = |\vec{F}^P| |\Delta \vec{r}| \cos(30^\circ)$

$W^P = (3)(5)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

$W^P \approx 13 \text{ J}$

$\Delta KE \approx 13 \text{ J}$