

Work-Energy

1. For each vector pair below, sketch the pair and calculate $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$.

a. $\vec{A} = 5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$

$\vec{B} = 1\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$

b. $|\vec{A}| = 2\sqrt{3}, \theta = 45^\circ$

$\vec{B} = -1\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$

c. $\vec{A} = -6\hat{i} + 6\hat{j}$

$\vec{B} = 11\hat{i} + 8\hat{j}$

d. $\vec{A} = -2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j}$

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

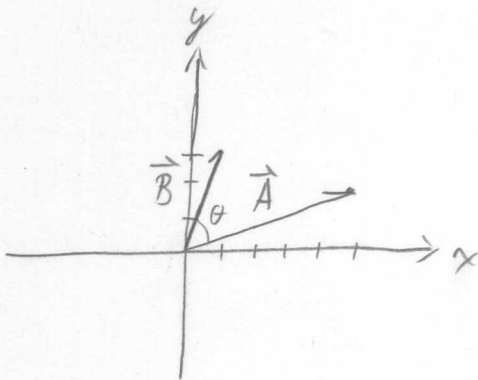
e. $|\vec{A}| = 2\sqrt{10}, \theta = -71.6^\circ$

$\vec{B} = -3\hat{i} + 1\hat{j}$

f. $\vec{A} = -5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$

$\vec{B} = -3\hat{i} + 1\hat{j}$

a)



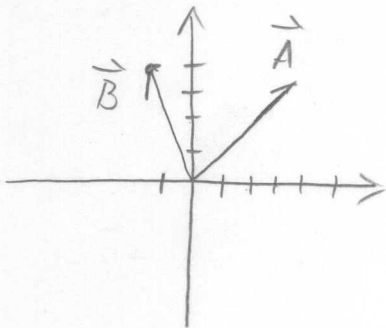
$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = (5)(1) + (2)(3) = 11$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{29}$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{11}{\sqrt{10}\sqrt{29}} \right) = 50^\circ$$

b)



$$\vec{A} = 2\sqrt{3} \cos(45^\circ) \hat{x} + 2\sqrt{3} \sin(45^\circ) \hat{y}$$

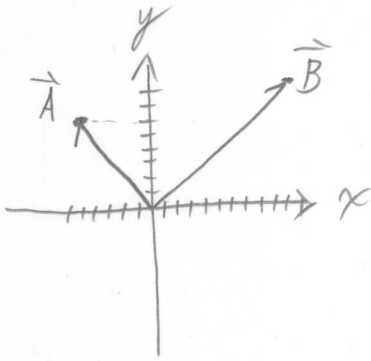
$$= 2.45 \hat{x} + 2.45 \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = (2.45)(-1) + (2.45)(4)$$

$$= \underline{7.35}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{7.35}{2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{17}} \right) = \underline{59^\circ}$$

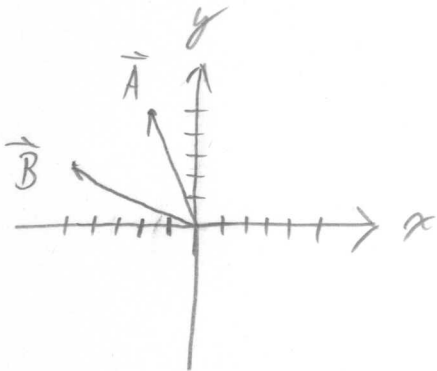
c)



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} &= (-6)(11) + (6)(8) & |\vec{A}| &= 6\sqrt{2} \\ &= -18 & |\vec{B}| &= \sqrt{185}\end{aligned}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-18}{6\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{185}} \right) = \underline{98^\circ}$$

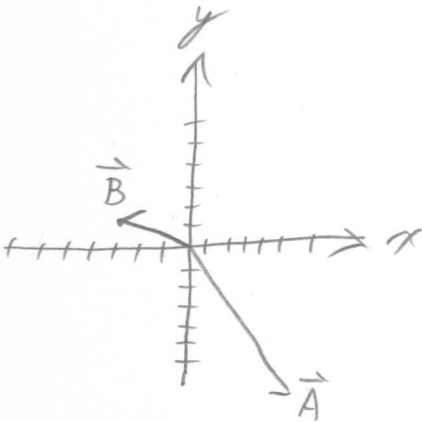
d)



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} &= (-2)(-5) + (6)(2) & |\vec{A}| &= 2\sqrt{10} \\ &= 22 & |\vec{B}| &= \sqrt{29}\end{aligned}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{22}{2\sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{29}} \right) = 50^\circ$$

e)

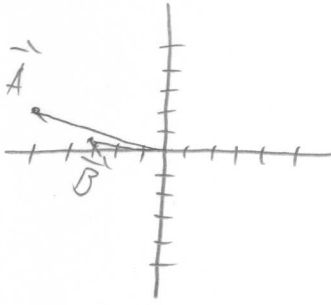


$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= 2\sqrt{10} \cos(-71.6^\circ) \hat{x} + 2\sqrt{10} \sin(-71.6^\circ) \hat{y} \\ &= 2.0 \hat{x} + -6.0 \hat{y}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = (2)(-3) - 6 = \underline{-12}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-12}{2\sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10}} \right) = 126^\circ$$

F)



$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = (-5)(-3) + (2)(1) \\ = \underline{17}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{29}$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{10}$$

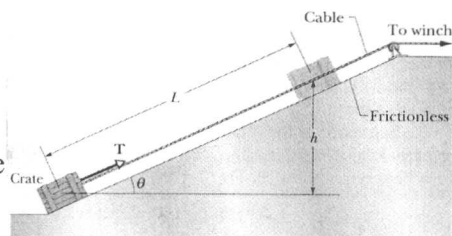
$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{17}{\sqrt{29} \sqrt{10}} \right) = \underline{3.4^\circ}$$

None are orthogonal

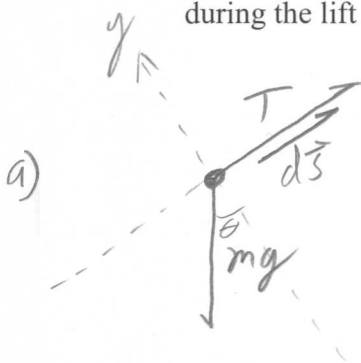
$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \neq 0$$

Work-Energy

An initially stationary crate of mass m is pulled a distance L up a frictionless ramp to a height h where it stops.



- a) Find an expression for the work W_g done on the crate by gravity during the lift in terms of m , h , and g .
- b) Find an expression for the work W_T done on the crate by the tension T in the cable during the lift in terms of m , h and g .



$$\begin{aligned}
 W_g &= \int_0^L m\vec{g} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^L mg \cos(90 + \theta) ds \\
 &= - \int_0^L mg \sin \theta ds \\
 &= -mgL \sin \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{W_g = -mgh}$$

b)

$$W_{\text{net}} = W_g + W_T = \Delta K$$

Since $v = 0$ at the top and the bottom, $\Delta K = 0$

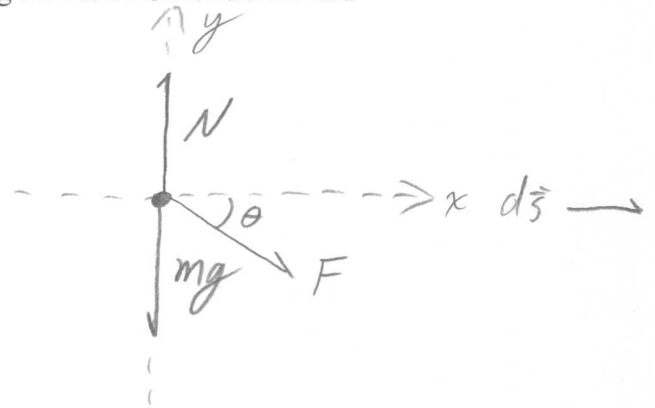
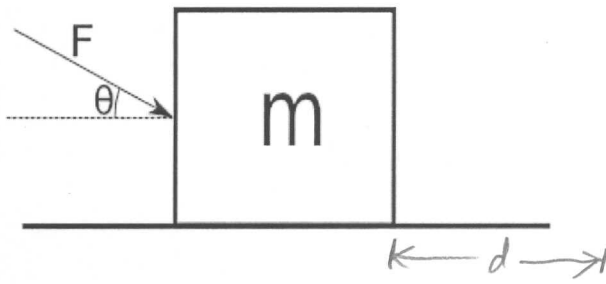
$$W_g + W_T = 0 \Rightarrow W_T = -W_g$$

$$\boxed{\therefore W_T = mgh}$$

Work-Energy

A box with mass m , initially at rest, is pushed a distance d along a surface with a force F making an angle θ with the horizontal. The coefficient of friction between the box and the surface is μ_k .

- Find an expression for the final velocity of the box, V_f , using Work-Energy techniques.
- Find an expression for final velocity of the box using Newton's Second Law and kinematics and show that the answer is the same.



$$a) \quad W_{\text{net}} = W_N + W_g + W_F = \Delta K$$

$$= \int_0^d \vec{N} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_0^d m\vec{g} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_0^d \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\vec{N} \perp d\vec{s} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{g} \perp d\vec{s}$$

$$W_{\text{net}} = \int_0^d F \cos \theta dx = Fd \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} m V_f^2$$

$$\boxed{V_f^2 = \frac{2Fd \cos \theta}{m}}$$

$$b) \quad x: F \cos \theta = m a_x \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{F \cos \theta}{m}}$$

$$y: N - mg = 0$$

$$v_x = v_0^0 + at$$

$$x_f = x_0^0 + v_0^0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$v_x = \frac{F \cos \theta}{m} t$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F \cos \theta}{m} t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{v_x m}{F \cos \theta}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F \cos \theta}{m} \frac{v_x^2 m^2}{F^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\boxed{v_x^2 = \frac{2 F d \cos \theta}{m}}$$