

Additional Conservation of Energy Practice

1. A 40 kg child starts from rest at the top of a slide that is 4 meters tall. What is her velocity at the bottom if friction does 1 kJ (1000 J) of work on her during her time on the slide?

Energy

Bar Chart

$$1600\text{ J} - 1000\text{ J} = 600\text{ J}$$

COE Equation

$$\boxed{PE_g + W = KE}$$

$$\boxed{5.48\text{ m/s}}$$

2. A block of mass 0.25 kg is placed against a horizontal spring of constant $k = 5000\text{ N/m}$ and is pushed until the spring is compressed by 0.1 m. If the spring is then released, how far along a wood table will the block travel before coming to a rest? The coefficient of friction is 0.3.

Energy

Bar Chart

$$W = Fd$$

$$d = \frac{W}{F} = \frac{25\text{ J}}{.75\text{ N}}$$

$$=$$

$$F_k = \mu F_n = .75\text{ N}$$

$$25\text{ J}$$

COE Equation

$$\boxed{PE_g + W = 0}$$

$$\boxed{33.3\text{ m}}$$

$$\text{or } PE_g = KE \text{ and } KE + W = 0$$

3. In a circus performance, a monkey on a sled 10 meters above the ground is given an initial velocity of 4 m/s down a slide. The combined mass of the monkey and sled is 20 kg. If the monkey is moving 10 m/s at the bottom of the slide, how much work was done by friction?

Energy

Bar Chart

COE Equation

$$\boxed{KE_i + PE_g + W = KE_f}$$

$$\boxed{-1160\text{ J}}$$

$$1600\text{ J} + 2000\text{ J} + W = 1000\text{ J}$$

$$W = -1160\text{ J}$$

4. A pendulum (mass = 2.0 kg) has a speed of 3.0 m/s at its lowest point. Find the speed when the pendulum is at a height of 0.3 m.

Energy

Bar Chart

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2KE}{m}}$$

$$9\text{ J} = 6\text{ J} + 3\text{ J}$$

COE Equation

$$KE_i = PE_{g_f} + KE_f$$

$$1.73\text{ m/s}$$

5. A 75.5 kg diver has an initial upward speed of 2.0 m/s as he jumps from a board 10.0 m above the water's surface. Find the diver's speed when he reaches the water's surface.

Energy

Bar Chart

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2KE}{m}}$$

$$151\text{ J} + 7550\text{ J} = 7701\text{ J}$$

COE Equation

$$KE_i + PE_{g_i} = KE_f$$

$$14.3\text{ m/s}$$

6. A 2000 kg car accelerates from rest under the actions of 2 forces. One is a forward force of 1140 N provided by traction between the wheels and the road. The other is a 950 N resistive force due to various frictional forces. Find how far the car must travel to reach a speed of 2.0 m/s.

$$W_a + W_f = KE_f$$

$$(F_a - F_k)d = 4000\text{ J}$$

$$(1140\text{ N} - 950\text{ N})d = 4000\text{ J}$$

$$d = \frac{4000\text{ J}}{190\text{ N}} = 21\text{ m}$$