

# U<sub>g</sub>

## Gravitational Potential Energy

**Definition:** Stored energy that depends on the **mass (m)** and the **height (h)** of an object

**Measured in** Joules (J)

**Example:** A cat has greater **potential energy** on a higher tree branch than on a lower branch



# Gravitational Potential Energy

$$U_g = mgh$$



# U<sub>s</sub>

## Elastic Potential Energy

**Definition:** Energy stored in elastic materials as a result of their *compressing* or *stretching*

Measured in Joules (J)

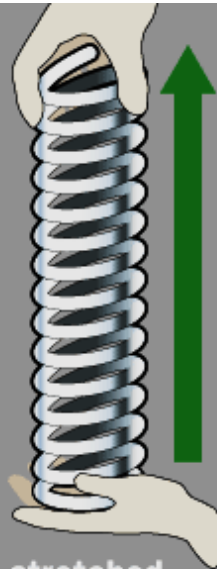
When compressed or stretched, a spring gains elastic potential energy.



static



compressed



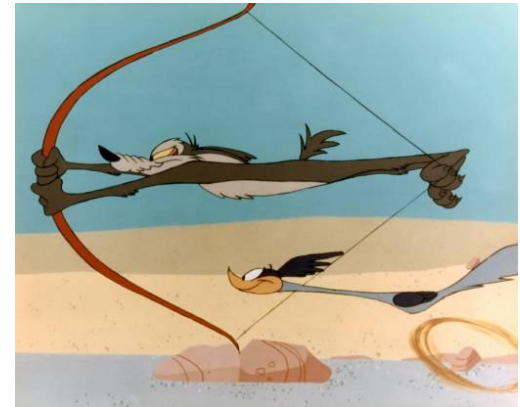
stretched



Pogo stick

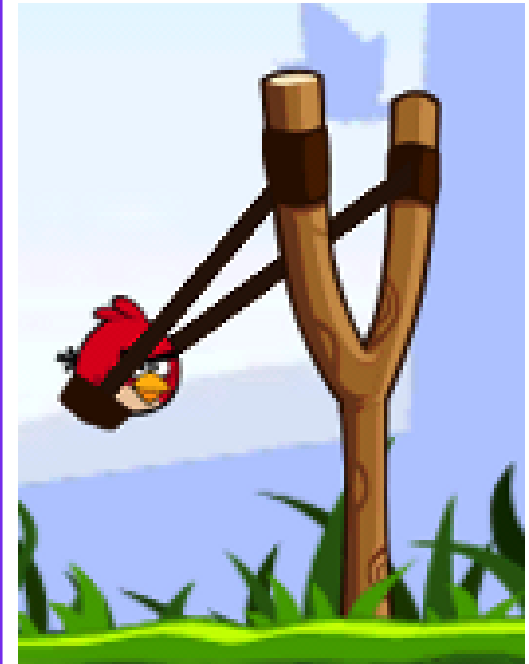
# U<sub>s</sub>

## Elastic Potential Energy



Example:

**Stretching**  
(pulling back) the  
slingshot *further*  
**increases** the  
elastic potential  
energy of the  
angry bird.



# KE

## Kinetic Energy

**Definition:** If an object is *moving*, it has kinetic energy. Kinetic energy depends upon an object's **mass (m)** and **velocity (v)**.

**Measured in** Joules (J)

**Example:** The **kinetic energy** of the angry birds increase as they fall to the ground.



**Elastic Potential  
Energy**

$$U_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$



**100%  
Elastic  
Potential  
Energy**

**Kinetic  
Energy**

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



**100%  
Kinetic  
Energy**

Right before  
Wile E Coyote  
falls, he has...



100%  
Gravitational  
Potential  
Energy

On the way down, his  
kinetic energy increases as his  
gravitational potential energy  
decreases.



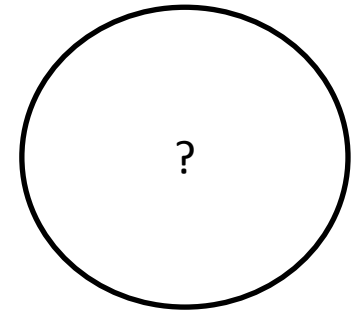
Kinetic  
Energy  
Gravitational  
Potential  
Energy

Right before  
he hits the  
ground,  
he has...

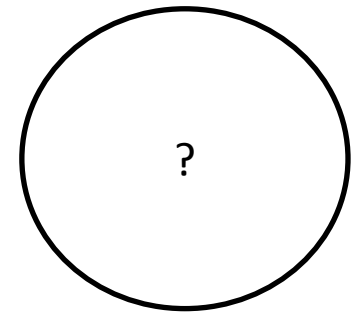


100%  
Kinetic  
Energy

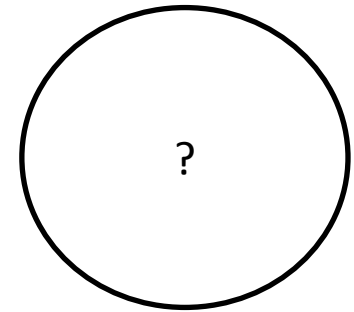
Right before  
Wile E Coyote  
falls, he has...



On the way down, his  
kinetic energy \_\_\_\_\_, as his  
gravitational potential energy  
\_\_\_\_\_.



Right before  
he hits the  
ground,  
he has...





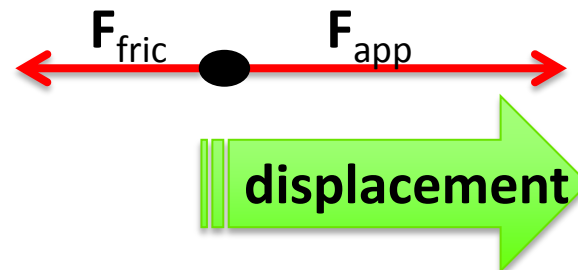
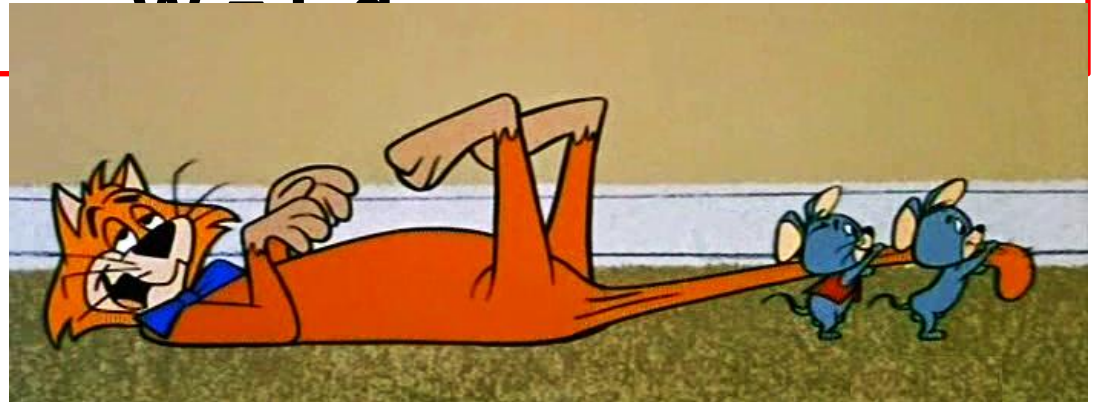
# W

# Work

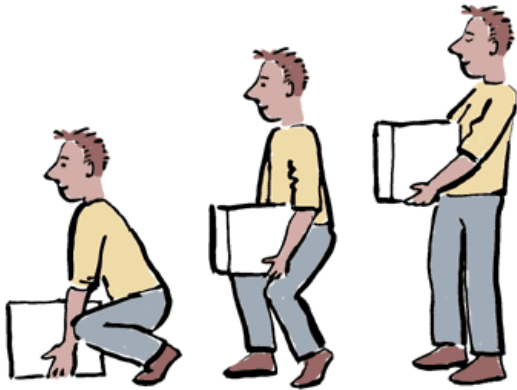
**Definition:** The **force (F)** on an object multiplied by the **displacement (d)** it moves **parallel to that force**.

Measured in Joules (J)

**Example:** It takes a lot of **work** for the mice to drag the cat across the room.



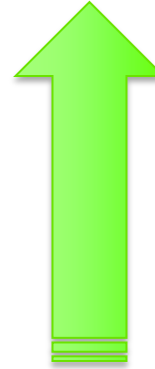
$$W = F \times d$$



Direction of  
Forces



Direction of  
Movement



**WORK  
IS  
DONE**



**NO  
WORK  
IS  
DONE**

# P

## Power

**Definition:** The **rate** at which **work** gets done.

$$P = W/t$$

**Measured in** watts (W) or kilowatts (kW)

**Example:** The person on the left has more **power**, as he runs up the stairs faster than the person on the right.



Time to reach top of stairs:

23 sec

35 sec