

Physics with Synno – Motion-2 – Lesson 22

M.7.6 Power (mechanical)

The rate at which work is done on, or by a body is called power.

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{Work done}}{\text{Time taken}}$$

$$\text{or } P = \frac{w}{t} = \frac{\Delta E}{t}$$

Units of power are joule per second = Watts (W)

Example

The fastest woman to scale the Rialto building stairs in the Great Rialto Stair Trek, in a particular year climbed the 1222 steps, which are a total of 247 m high, in 7 min 58 s. Given that her mass is 60 kg, at what rate was she using energy to overcome the gravitational force alone?

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{\Delta E}{t} \\ \Delta E &= U_g = m g h = 60 \times 9.8 \times 247 = 145236 \text{ J} \\ t &= (7 \times 60) + 58 = 478 \\ P &= \frac{\Delta E}{t} \\ P &= \frac{145236}{478} \\ P &= 303.8 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

M.7.6.1 Efficiency

In the real world all of the energy is never transformed to the new type. The **percentage** that is transformed into what you want is called **efficiency**.

$$\text{Efficiency } (\eta) = \frac{\text{useful energy out}}{\text{total energy in}} \times 100 \%$$

Example

An electric kettle uses 23.3 kJ of electrical energy as it boils water. The efficiency is 18%. How much of this energy is actually transferred to the water as heat?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efficiency } (\eta) &= \frac{\text{useful energy out}}{\text{total energy in}} \times 100 \% \\ 18 &= \frac{\text{useful energy out}}{23.3 \times 10^3} \times 100 \\ \text{useful energy out} &= \frac{18 \times 23.3 \times 10^3}{100} \\ \text{useful energy out} &= 4194 \text{ J} = 4.194 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

M.7.6.2 Power force and Average Speed

In everyday situations **friction** is involved. A force is required to keep things moving at constant speed. In this case power can be calculated from force and speed.

$$P = \frac{\text{Work}}{\text{time}} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{work} = F x$$

so
$$P = \frac{F x}{\text{time}} \quad \text{but} \quad v_{ave} = \frac{x}{t}$$

Thus
$$P = F v_{ave}$$

Example

Calculate the power required to keep a car moving at an average speed of 22 m/s if the force of friction is 1200 N.

$$\begin{aligned} P &= F v_{ave} \\ P &= 1200 \times 22 \\ P &= 26400 = 26.4 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

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(FIFTH TEST AT THIS POINT)

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