

09/01/2022

Work (2.5)

<https://tutorial.math.lamar.edu/Classes/Calcll/Calcll.aspx/>

In classical, algebra-based physics, we learn that work is force times distance.

$$W = Fd$$

In calculus-based physics

$$W = \int_a^b F(x)dx$$

Or

$$W = \int_a^b d(x)dF$$

Simplest case is probably the spring problem.

Example. Suppose that 5 N stretches a spring 10 cm from equilibrium. Find the work done stretching the spring an additional 5 cm.

$$\begin{aligned} F &= kx \\ 5 &= k(0.1) \\ k &= 50 \end{aligned}$$

$$W = \int_{0.1}^{0.15} 50x dx = 25x^2 \Big|_{0.1}^{0.15} = 25(0.15^2 - 0.1^2) = 0.3125 \text{ Nm}$$

Example. Suppose that a 10 lbs mass stretches a spring 4 inches. Find the work done stretching the spring from equilibrium to an additional 8 inches in length.

$$\begin{aligned} F &= kx \\ 10 &= k\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \\ k &= 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$W = \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} 30x dx = 15x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{2}{3}} = 15\left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2\right) = \frac{20}{3} \text{ foot-pounds}$$

Watch out for units (foot-pounds vs. inch-pounds, or mile-tons, etc. or kilogram masses vs. Newtons or pounds... use  $F=ma$  to find Newtons from kilograms, or pounds from slugs).

The distance is from the natural length/equilibrium of the spring. If the length of the spring is provided, you may need to subtract it out to find  $x$ .

Generally speaking, you need to find spring constant  $k$  from information in the problem.

Problems that are similar:

Gravity problems:  $F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{x^2} = \frac{k}{x^2}$ .

Usually have to keep in mind the radius of the body. If you are on Earth,  $r \approx 4000 \text{ mi}$ .

Similar to the gravity is charged particles:  $F = \frac{k}{x^2}$ .

Variable force problems:

Chains and tank problems (pumping liquid out of a tank)

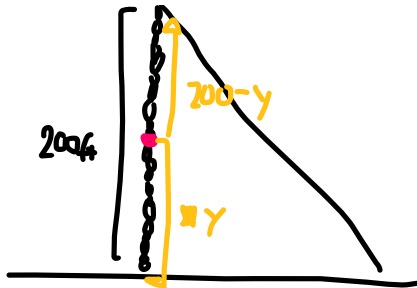
Chain:

Suppose you have a chain hanging from a crane. It hangs 200 feet from the top. Suppose that it weighs 8 pounds per foot. Calculate the work done in winding up the chain all the way to the top.

Calculate the force:

$$F = \text{density} \times \text{length}$$

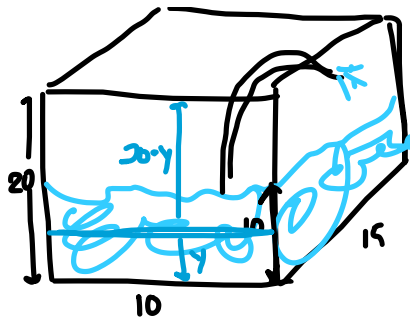
$$dF = 8 \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{ft}} \times dy \text{ ft} = 8 dy \text{ (lbs)}$$



$$W = \int_0^{200} (200 - y) 8 dy = 8 \left[ 200y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_0^{200} = 8[40,000 - 20,000] = 160,000 \text{ foot - pounds}$$

Water tank:

Suppose we have a rectangular tank with a base that is 10 feet by 15 feet that is 20 feet deep. The tank is half-filled with water, with density 62.4 pounds/cubic-foot. Find the work to pump the water out over the top of the tank.



$$F = \text{density} \times \text{volume}$$

$$F = \text{density} \times (\text{area} \times dy)$$

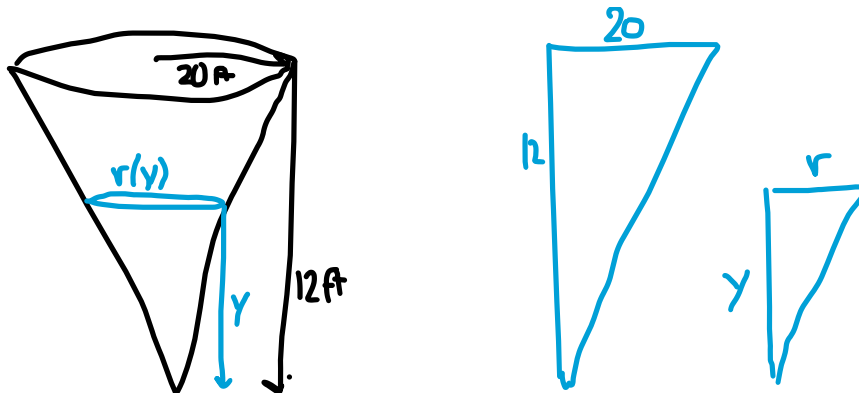
$$F = 62.4(10)(15)dy$$

$$W = \int_0^{10} 62.4(10)(15)(20 - y)dy = 62.4(150) \left[ 20y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_0^{10} = 62.4(150)(200 - 50) \\ = 62.4(150)^2 = 140,400 \text{ foot-pounds}$$

In SI units, the density of water is 1000 N/m<sup>3</sup>.

Example.

Suppose we have a conical tank that is 12 feet high with a radius of 20 feet. The tank is full of water. Calculate the work needed to pump all the water out of the tank.



$$\frac{20}{12} = \frac{r}{y} \rightarrow \frac{5}{3}y = r$$

$F = \text{density} \times \text{volume}$

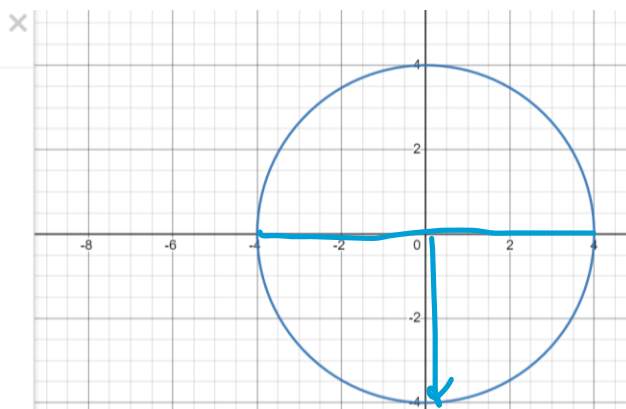
$$F = \text{density} \times (\text{area})dy = \text{density} \times (\pi r^2)dy = 62.4 \left( \pi \left( \frac{5}{3}y \right)^2 \right) dy$$

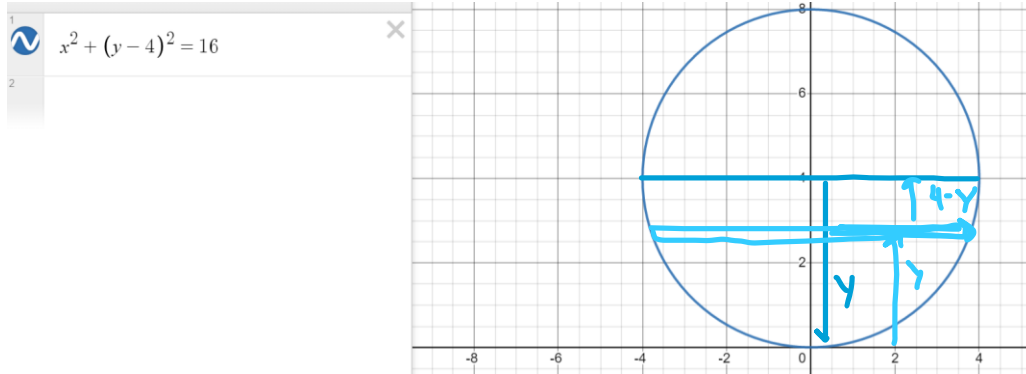
$$W = \int_0^{12} 62.4\pi \left( \frac{25}{9} \right) y^2 (12 - y) dy = 62.4 \left( \frac{25}{9} \right) \pi \int_0^{12} 12y^2 - y^3 dy =$$

$$62.4 \left( \frac{25}{9} \right) \pi \left[ 4y^3 - \frac{1}{4}y^4 \right]_0^{12} = 62.4 \left( \frac{25}{9} \right) \pi (6912 - 5184) = 299,520\pi$$

Hemispherical tank.

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$





Suppose we have a hemispherical tank that has a radius of 4 feet. The tank is full. We want to pump all the water out of the tank over the top. Calculate the work done in doing so.

For a given height  $y$ , the radius at that point is  $x$ . So, solve the equation (of the circle) for  $x$ .

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8y + 16 = 16$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8y = 0$$

$$x^2 = 8y - y^2$$

$$r = x = \sqrt{8y - y^2}$$

$$F = \text{density} \times \text{volume} = \text{density} \times (\text{area})dy$$

$$= \text{density} \times (\pi r^2)dy = 62.4 \left( \pi (\sqrt{8y - y^2})^2 \right) dy = 62.4 \pi (8y - y^2) dy$$

$$W = \int_0^4 62.4 \pi (8y - y^2)(4 - y) dy$$

Ugh! I forgot to record!

I'll post the video and notes from my summer class in the recordings link page.