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Crash Course Physics #9: Work, Energy, and Power

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. In physics, _____ is done when a force is applied over a distance.
2. The unit used to measure both work and energy is the _____.
3. The equation for work is force times distance times the _____ of the angle.
4. When force varies, the total work done is found using _____.
5. Work is a change in _____ caused by an external force.
6. _____ energy is the energy of motion.
7. The equation for kinetic energy is one-half times mass times _____ squared.
8. _____ energy is stored energy that can be used to do work.
9. Gravitational potential energy is calculated using the formula _____.
10. The _____ constant (k) describes how stiff a spring is.
11. Spring potential energy is one-half times k times _____ squared.
12. A system that does not lose energy is called a _____ system.
13. The total mechanical energy in a conservative system is the sum of potential and _____ energy.
14. _____ is the rate at which work is done over time.
15. The unit used to measure power is the _____.

Crash Course Physics #9: Work, Energy, and Power KEY

1. In physics, **work** is done when a force is applied over a distance.
2. The unit used to measure both work and energy is the **Joule**.
3. The equation for work is force times distance times the **cosine** of the angle.
4. When force varies, the total work done is found using **integration**.
5. Work is a change in **energy** caused by an external force.
6. **Kinetic** energy is the energy of motion.
7. The equation for kinetic energy is one-half times mass times **velocity** squared.
8. **Potential** energy is stored energy that can be used to do work.
9. Gravitational potential energy is calculated using the formula **mgh**.
10. The **spring** constant (k) describes how stiff a spring is.
11. Spring potential energy is one-half times k times **distance** squared.
12. A system that does not lose energy is called a **conservative** system.
13. The total mechanical energy in a conservative system is the sum of potential and **kinetic** energy.
14. **Power** is the rate at which work is done over time.
15. The unit used to measure power is the **Watt**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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