

Power

Starter

1. A bicycle of mass 30 kg is pushed up a hill inclined at 15° to the horizontal. Calculate the work done, to the nearest J, in moving the bicycle 70 m, starting and finishing at rest.

Notes

Power is measured in joules per second and this is given a special name — watt (W).

$$1 \text{ J/s} = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Average power} = \frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time taken}} = \frac{WD}{t}$$

- E.g. 1** A hotel lift, of total mass 1200 kg, rises a distance of 60 m in 20 s. What is the power output of the motor?

Power and speed

How is power connected to speed?

$$\text{Average power} = \frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time taken}} = \frac{\text{force} \times \text{distance}}{\text{time taken}} = \text{force} \times \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time taken}} = \text{force} \times \text{speed}$$

$$P = Fv$$

- E.g. 2** A 160 kg barrel of bricks is raised vertically by a 2 kW engine. Calculate the distance the barrel will move in 7 seconds travelling at a constant speed.

Working: $P = Fv$: $2000 = 160g \times v \Rightarrow v \approx 1.2755 \text{ m/s}$
 Distance, $s = 7 \times 1.2755 \dots \approx 8.93 \text{ m}$
 The distance the barrel will move in 7 seconds is 8.93 m (3 s.f.).

- E.g. 3** A swimmer of mass 50 kg pushes off from the side with speed 0.8 m/s. She can develop power of 200 W, and the resistance of the water is 220 N.

- (a) At what rate will she accelerate from the side of the pool?
 (b) Assuming resistance is constant, what is her greatest possible speed?

- E.g. 4** A winch operating at 1 kW pulls a box of weight 980 N up a smooth slope at a constant speed of 2 m/s. Calculate the angle the slope makes with the horizontal.

Video: [Power \(constant speed then uphill\)](#)
 Video: [Power \(accelerating then uphill\)](#)

[Power EQ](#)

[Solutions to Starter and E.g.s](#)

Exercise

p20 1E Qu 1-12

Summary

Power is measured in watts where $1 \text{ W} = 1 \text{ J/s}$

$$\text{Average power} = \frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time taken}} = \frac{WD}{t}$$

$$\text{Average power} = \text{force} \times \text{speed} \quad \text{i.e.} \quad P = Fv$$