

# Worksheet Work Power Problems

**Worksheet: Work & Power Problems (Answer Key)**

**I. Work**

**A. Sample Problems:**

- $F = 200 \text{ Newtons}$   
 $d = 20 \text{ meters}$   
 $W = ?$   
Formula:  $W = Fd$   
Substitution:  $W = (200 \text{ N})(20 \text{ m})$   
Answer with unit of measure:  $W = 4000 \text{ J}$
- $F = 5 \text{ Newtons}$   
 $W = 75 \text{ Joules}$   
 $d = ?$   
Formula:  $d = W/F$   
Substitution:  $d = 75 \text{ J} / 5 \text{ N}$   
Answer with unit of measure:  $d = 15 \text{ m}$
- $W = 120 \text{ Joules}$   
 $d = 10 \text{ meters}$   
 $F = ?$   
Formula:  $F = W/d$   
Substitution:  $F = 120 \text{ J} / 10 \text{ m}$   
Answer with unit of measure:  $F = 12 \text{ N}$
- If 10 Joules of work is needed to move a box 10 meters, what force was used?  
 $W = 10 \text{ J}$   
 $d = 10 \text{ m}$   
 $F = 10 \text{ J} / 10 \text{ m}$   
 $F = 1 \text{ N}$

**B. Fill in the blanks:**

- Work is done when an object moves through a distance because of a force acting upon the object.
- When calculating work, you should use the formula: work = force  $\times$  distance.
- The SI unit for work is the Joule. It is represented by the letter J.

**C. Mixed Problems:**

- $F = 90 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 5 \text{ m}$   
 $W = ?$   
 $W = Fd$   
 $W = (90 \text{ N})(5 \text{ m})$   
 $W = 450 \text{ J}$
- $F = 6 \text{ N}$   
 $W = 72 \text{ J}$   
 $d = ?$   
 $d = W/F$   
 $d = 72 \text{ J} / 6 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 12 \text{ m}$
- $W = 120 \text{ J}$   
 $d = 24 \text{ m}$   
 $F = ?$   
 $F = W/d$   
 $F = 120 \text{ J} / 24 \text{ m}$   
 $F = 5 \text{ N}$
- $W = 7$   
 $F = 42.6 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 17 \text{ m}$   
 $W = Fd$   
 $7 = (42.6 \text{ N})(d)$   
 $d = 7 / 42.6 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 0.164 \text{ m}$
- $F = 132 \text{ J}$   
 $d = 10 \text{ m}$   
 $W = ?$   
 $W = Fd$   
 $W = (132 \text{ J})(10 \text{ m})$   
 $W = 1320 \text{ J}$
- $W = 136 \text{ J}$   
 $F = 10 \text{ N}$   
 $d = ?$   
 $d = W/F$   
 $d = 136 \text{ J} / 10 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 13.6 \text{ m}$
- If 100 Joules of work are needed to move a crate a distance of 8 meters, what is the weight of the crate?  
 $W = 100 \text{ J}$   
 $d = 8 \text{ m}$   
 $F = 100 \text{ J} / 8 \text{ m}$   
 $F = 12.5 \text{ N}$
- If a group of workers can apply a force of 100 Newtons to move a crate 20 meters, what amount of work will they have accomplished?  
 $F = 100 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 20 \text{ m}$   
 $W = Fd$   
 $W = (100 \text{ N})(20 \text{ m})$   
 $W = 2000 \text{ J}$
- If 60 Joules of work was necessary to move a 4 Newton crate, how far was the crate moved?  
 $W = 60 \text{ J}$   
 $F = 4 \text{ N}$   
 $d = W/F$   
 $d = 60 \text{ J} / 4 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 15 \text{ m}$
- How much work is done in holding a 15 N sack of potatoes while waiting in line at the grocery store for 3 minutes.  
 $F = 15 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 0 \text{ m}$   
 $W = Fd$   
 $W = (15 \text{ N})(0 \text{ m})$   
 $W = 0 \text{ J}$

**II. Power**

**A. Sample:**

- $W = 200 \text{ Joules}$   
 $t = 25 \text{ seconds}$   
 $P = ?$   
Formula:  $P = W/t$   
Substitution:  $P = 200 \text{ J} / 25 \text{ sec}$   
Answer with unit of measure:  $P = 8 \text{ W}$
- $P = 25 \text{ watts}$   
 $W = 3000 \text{ Joules}$   
 $t = ?$   
Formula:  $t = W/P$   
Substitution:  $t = 3000 \text{ J} / 25 \text{ W}$   
Answer with unit of measure:  $t = 120 \text{ sec}$
- $P = 10 \text{ watts}$   
 $t = 20 \text{ seconds}$   
 $W = ?$   
Formula:  $W = Pt$   
Substitution:  $W = (10 \text{ W})(20 \text{ sec})$   
Answer with unit of measure:  $W = 200 \text{ J}$
- If a man moves a large box that weighs 10 Newtons 20 meters in 10 seconds, how much power was used?  
 $F = 10 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 20 \text{ m}$   
 $t = 10 \text{ sec}$   
 $W = Fd$   
 $W = (10 \text{ N})(20 \text{ m})$   
 $W = 200 \text{ J}$   
 $P = W/t$   
 $P = 200 \text{ J} / 10 \text{ sec}$   
 $P = 20 \text{ W}$

**B. Fill in the blanks:**

- Power is the rate at which work is done.
- When calculating power, you should use the formula:  $P = \text{work} / \text{time}$ . In the formula, "P" stands for power, "W" stands for work, and "t" for time.
- The SI unit for Power is the Watt.

**C. Power Problems:**

- $W = 100 \text{ J}$   
 $t = 10 \text{ s}$   
 $P = ?$   
 $P = W/t$   
 $P = 100 \text{ J} / 10 \text{ s}$   
 $P = 10 \text{ W}$
- $W = 225 \text{ J}$   
 $t = 25 \text{ W}$   
 $d = ?$   
 $d = W/P$   
 $d = 225 \text{ J} / 25 \text{ W}$   
 $d = 9 \text{ m}$
- $W = 500 \text{ J}$   
 $t = 20 \text{ s}$   
 $P = ?$   
 $P = W/t$   
 $P = 500 \text{ J} / 20 \text{ s}$   
 $P = 25 \text{ W}$
- $W = 120 \text{ J}$   
 $t = 10 \text{ s}$   
 $P = ?$   
 $P = W/t$   
 $P = 120 \text{ J} / 10 \text{ s}$   
 $P = 12 \text{ W}$
- $W = 225 \text{ J}$   
 $t = 9 \text{ sec}$   
 $P = ?$   
 $P = W/t$   
 $P = 225 \text{ J} / 9 \text{ sec}$   
 $P = 25 \text{ W}$
- $W = 20 \text{ W}$   
 $t = 15 \text{ s}$   
 $W = ?$   
 $W = Pt$   
 $W = (20 \text{ W})(15 \text{ s})$   
 $W = 300 \text{ J}$
- $W = 100 \text{ J}$   
 $t = 10 \text{ s}$   
 $P = ?$   
 $P = W/t$   
 $P = 100 \text{ J} / 10 \text{ s}$   
 $P = 10 \text{ W}$
- $W = 136 \text{ J}$   
 $t = 10 \text{ s}$   
 $P = ?$   
 $P = W/t$   
 $P = 136 \text{ J} / 10 \text{ s}$   
 $P = 13.6 \text{ W}$
- A person weighing 600 N gets on an elevator. The elevator lifts the person 6 m in 10 seconds. How much power was used?  
 $F = 600 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 6 \text{ m}$   
 $t = 10 \text{ sec}$   
 $W = Fd$   
 $W = (600 \text{ N})(6 \text{ m})$   
 $W = 3600 \text{ J}$   
 $P = W/t$   
 $P = 3600 \text{ J} / 10 \text{ sec}$   
 $P = 360 \text{ W}$
- How much time is needed to produce 720 Joules of work if 30 watts of power is used?  
 $W = 720 \text{ J}$   
 $P = 30 \text{ W}$   
 $t = ?$   
 $t = W/P$   
 $t = 720 \text{ J} / 30 \text{ W}$   
 $t = 24 \text{ sec}$
- If 60 W of power is produced in 10 seconds, how much work is done?  
 $P = 60 \text{ W}$   
 $t = 10 \text{ sec}$   
 $W = ?$   
 $W = Pt$   
 $W = (60 \text{ W})(10 \text{ s})$   
 $W = 600 \text{ J}$
- A set of pulleys lifts an 800 N 4 meters in 7 seconds. What power was used?  
 $F = 800 \text{ N}$   
 $d = 4 \text{ m}$   
 $t = 7 \text{ sec}$   
 $W = Fd$   
 $W = (800 \text{ N})(4 \text{ m})$   
 $W = 3200 \text{ J}$   
 $P = W/t$   
 $P = 3200 \text{ J} / 7 \text{ sec}$   
 $P = 457.1 \text{ W}$

Worksheet work power problems are essential components in the study of physics, helping students grasp the concepts of work and power in practical situations. These problems not only enhance understanding but also foster critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Understanding work and power is crucial for students as they lay the foundation for more advanced topics in mechanics and energy. In this article, we will delve into the definitions of work and power, explore the formulas used to solve problems, and provide a variety of worksheet problems with solutions.

## Understanding Work and Power

### What is Work?

In physics, work is defined as the energy transferred when a force is applied to an object over a distance. The formula for calculating work (W) is given by:

$$W = F \cdot d \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

Where:

-  $W$  = work done (in joules, J)

- $(F)$  = force applied (in newtons, N)
- $(d)$  = distance moved by the object in the direction of the force (in meters, m)
- $(\theta)$  = angle between the force and the direction of motion

Key Points about Work:

- Work is done only when the object moves in the direction of the force.
- No work is done if the object does not move, or if the force acts perpendicular to the direction of motion.

## What is Power?

Power, on the other hand, refers to the rate at which work is done or energy is transferred. The formula for calculating power (P) is:

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$

Where:

- $(P)$  = power (in watts, W)
- $(W)$  = work done (in joules, J)
- $(t)$  = time taken to do the work (in seconds, s)

Key Points about Power:

- Power indicates how quickly work is done.
- Higher power means more work is done in a shorter time.

## Applications of Work and Power

Work and power concepts have vast applications in various fields including engineering, mechanics, and everyday life. Here are some practical applications:

1. Mechanical Engineering: Understanding work and power is vital in designing machines and engines.
2. Construction: Workers must calculate the work done in lifting materials to ensure efficiency.
3. Sports Science: Athletes often analyze their power output during training.
4. Everyday Life: From moving furniture to using appliances, we encounter work and power regularly.

## Common Worksheet Problems

To solidify the understanding of work and power, let's explore some common

worksheet problems that students might encounter.

## Problem 1: Calculating Work Done

Question: A force of 50 N is applied to push a box 3 meters across the floor. Calculate the work done if the force is applied in the same direction as the movement.

Solution:

Using the formula for work:

$$W = F \cdot d$$

Substituting the values:

$$W = 50 \text{ N} \cdot 3 \text{ m} = 150 \text{ J}$$

Answer: The work done is 150 joules.

## Problem 2: Calculating Work Done at an Angle

Question: A person pulls a sled with a force of 30 N at an angle of 30 degrees to the horizontal while moving it 5 meters. Calculate the work done.

Solution:

Using the work formula:

$$W = F \cdot d \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

Substituting the values:

$$W = 30 \text{ N} \cdot 5 \text{ m} \cdot \cos(30^\circ)$$

Using  $\cos(30^\circ) \approx 0.866$ :

$$W = 30 \cdot 5 \cdot 0.866 = 129.9 \text{ J}$$

Answer: The work done is approximately 129.9 joules.

## Problem 3: Calculating Power

Question: If 200 joules of work is done in 10 seconds, what is the power output?

Solution:

Using the power formula:

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$

Substituting the values:

$$P = \frac{200 \text{ J}}{10 \text{ s}} = 20 \text{ W}$$

Answer: The power output is 20 watts.

## Problem 4: Work Done Against Gravity

Question: A student lifts a backpack weighing 10 kg to a height of 2 meters. Calculate the work done against gravity (use  $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ ).

Solution:

First, calculate the force due to gravity:

$$F = m \cdot g = 10 \text{ kg} \cdot 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 = 98.1 \text{ N}$$

Now calculate the work done:

$$W = F \cdot d = 98.1 \text{ N} \cdot 2 \text{ m} = 196.2 \text{ J}$$

Answer: The work done against gravity is 196.2 joules.

## Problem 5: Average Power Calculation

Question: A motor does 1500 joules of work in 5 seconds. What is the average power output of the motor?

Solution:

Using the power formula:

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$

Substituting the values:

$$P = \frac{1500 \text{ J}}{5 \text{ s}} = 300 \text{ W}$$

Answer: The average power output is 300 watts.

## Practice Problems

Here are some additional problems for practice:

1. A cyclist applies a force of 100 N to pedal uphill for 200 meters. Calculate the work done.
2. A crane lifts a load of 500 kg to a height of 10 meters. Calculate the work done (use  $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ ).
3. A runner completes a 400-meter lap in 60 seconds. If the average work done is 1200 joules, what is the average power output?
4. A box is pushed with a force of 80 N at an angle of 45 degrees for 4 meters. Calculate the work done.
5. An electric motor does 2400 joules of work in 4 seconds. What is its power output?

## Conclusion

Worksheet work power problems play a crucial role in the educational process, aiding students in understanding the fundamental concepts of physics. By applying the formulas for work and power to various real-world scenarios, students not only reinforce their theoretical knowledge but also develop practical skills that are invaluable in scientific and engineering fields. With consistent practice through problems and real-life applications, mastering work and power concepts becomes achievable, preparing students for more complex topics in physics.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What is the formula for calculating work in physics?

The formula for calculating work is  $W = F \times d \times \cos(\theta)$ , where  $W$  is work,  $F$  is the force applied,  $d$  is the distance moved in the direction of the force, and  $\theta$  is the angle between the force and the direction of motion.

### How is power defined in the context of work?

Power is defined as the rate at which work is done. It can be calculated using the formula  $P = W/t$ , where  $P$  is power,  $W$  is work done, and  $t$  is the time taken.

### What units are commonly used to measure work and power?

Work is commonly measured in joules (J), while power is measured in watts (W), where 1 watt equals 1 joule per second.

### How can I calculate the power output of a machine if I know the work done and time taken?

You can calculate the power output using the formula  $P = W/t$ . Simply divide

the total work done (in joules) by the time taken (in seconds) to find the power in watts.

## **What is an example of a worksheet problem involving work and power?**

An example problem could be: 'A person lifts a box weighing 20 N to a height of 5 m. Calculate the work done and the power output if it takes 4 seconds to lift the box.' The work done would be 100 J and the power output would be 25 W.

## **What common mistakes should be avoided when solving work and power problems?**

Common mistakes include not using the correct units, forgetting to account for the angle in the work formula, and miscalculating time when determining power.

## **In what real-life situations can the concepts of work and power be applied?**

Work and power concepts can be applied in various real-life situations such as lifting weights in a gym, operating machinery, and calculating energy efficiency in vehicles.

## **How do you differentiate between work and energy in physics problems?**

In physics, work refers to the transfer of energy when a force is applied over a distance, while energy is the capacity to do work. They are closely related, as work done on an object results in a change in its energy.

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