

Date: - 9/12/24

TENDER HEART HIGH SCHOOL, SEC-33B, CHD
CLASS-IX; Ch-2 - [Work, Energy and Power]
Subject: PHYSICS

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Work: - Work is said to be done only if applied force displaces a body. Or applied force makes the body move (i.e. there is a displacement of the body)

For Example: - a man pushing a car, a horse while pulling a cart; A boy going up stairs, A coolie lifting a load.

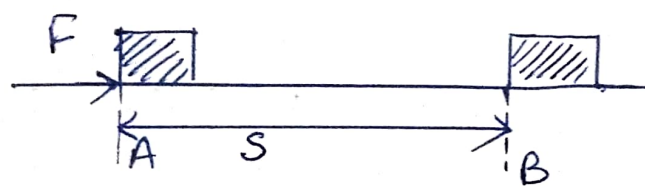
- * pushing the wall, no work is being done (∵ displacement is zero)
- * A coolie standing with a heavy load on his head does no work ∵ displacement of load is zero

⇒ Mathematically;

Work done = Force $\times$ displacement in the direction of force.

$$\boxed{W = F \times S}$$

⇒ Suppose a constant force, F displaces a body from position A to position B, along the direction of force. The displacement produced in a body is S .



So Work done;

$$\boxed{W = F \times S}$$

* Work is a Scalar Quantity.

Basic formula for work done is;

$$W = FS \cos \theta$$

θ is the angle between the direction of force and displacement.

Special Cases: →

(i) Zero work done : → Work done is zero when displacement is perpendicular or normal to the direction of force i.e. $\theta = 90^\circ$

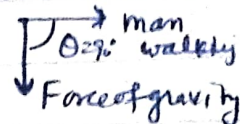
$$\text{So } W = Fs \cos \theta = Fs \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$(\because \cos 90^\circ = 0)$$

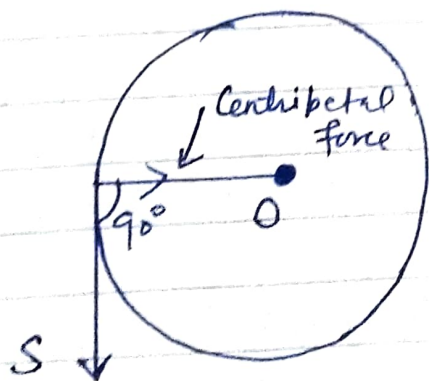
$$\boxed{W = 0}$$

Examples : → (1) A Coolie walking on a ground carrying load
(work done = 0)

∵ Force of gravity and displacement are normal to each other.



(2) When a body moves in a circular path;
work done is zero ∵ Centripetal force and displacement are perpendicular to each other



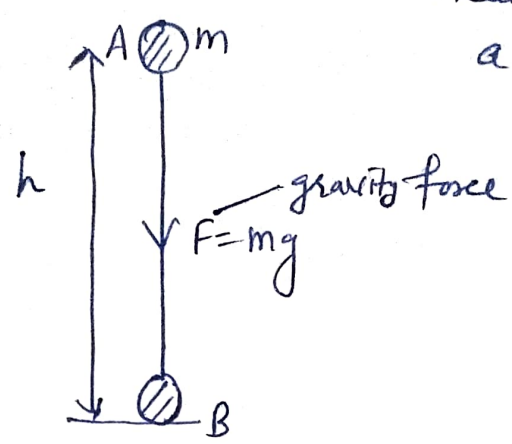
* Work done is also zero when (i) Applied force is zero
(ii) No displacement

(ii) Positive work done : → Work done is positive when displacement is in the direction of force (F) i.e. $\theta = 0^\circ$

$$\text{So, } W = Fs \cos \theta = Fs \cos 0^\circ = Fs(1) \quad [\cos 0^\circ = 1]$$

$$\boxed{W = Fs}$$

Examples: → (a) A Body falling freely (under gravity effect) means when a body falls from a height h under gravity effect.



$$W = FS = (mgh)$$

($\because F = mg$
 $S = h$)

(b) Work done by the coolie in raising the load.
As coolie raises the load against gravity force, $F = mg$ and let it raises the load by height h (in the upward direction)

So $W = FS = mgh$ (as direction of force and displacement are same)

(iii) Negative Work done: → Work done is negative when displacement and force are in opposite direction i.e. $\theta = 180^\circ$

So $W = FS \cos 180^\circ = FS (-1)$ [$\cos 180^\circ = -1$]
So work done = $-FS$

Examples: →

- (1) The work done on a body by a force of friction is negative. As the force of friction between the body and surface is in opposite directions ($\theta = 180^\circ$)
- (2) Work done on body when a body is thrown vertically upwards. Here F and S are in opposite directions. As the force is gravity and it is vertically downwards & displacement is upwards. $W = -mgh$