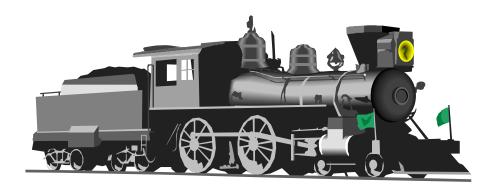


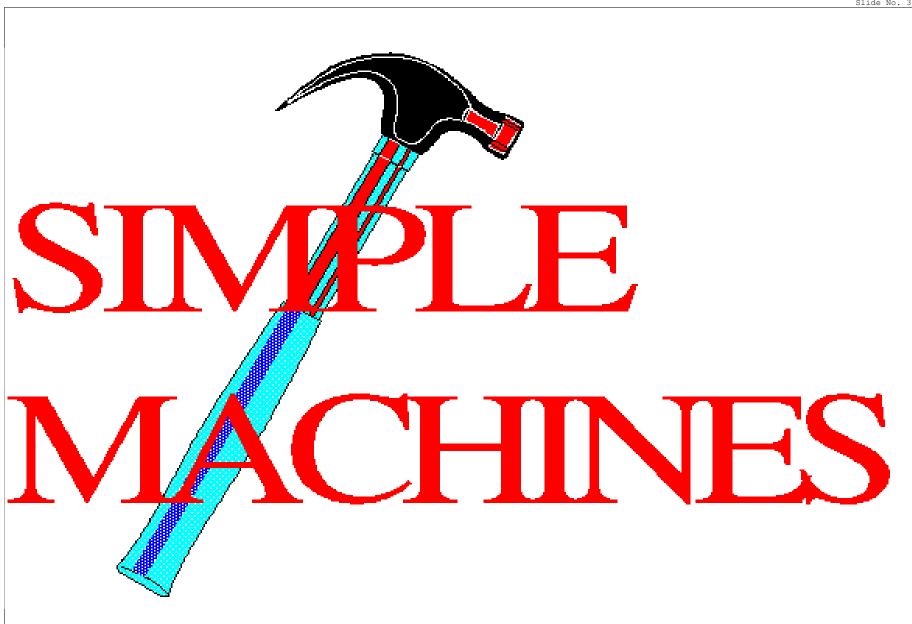
## CREATING ENERGY TO MAKE MACHINES DO EFFICIENT WORK

#### remember the four interactions

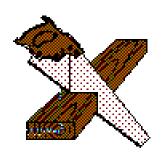




Slide No. 3



## INCLINED PLANE

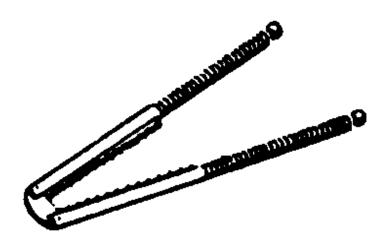


to transfer the movement of energy efficiently

engineering of waterways and railroads in early Europe and China

## **LEVER**

to make work easier, (lifting, moving, or breaking)



a rigid body pivoted on a fixed fulcrum

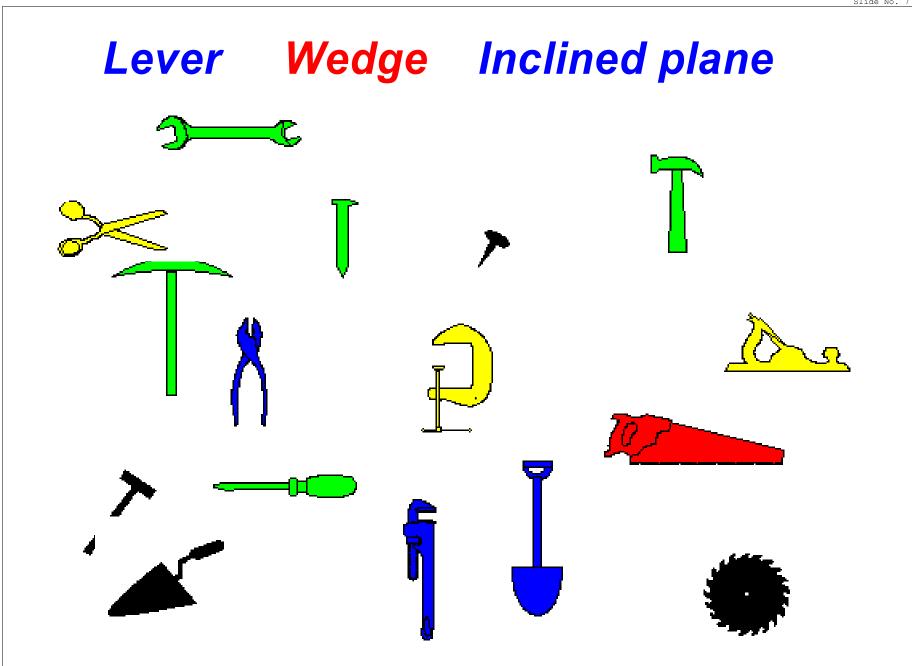


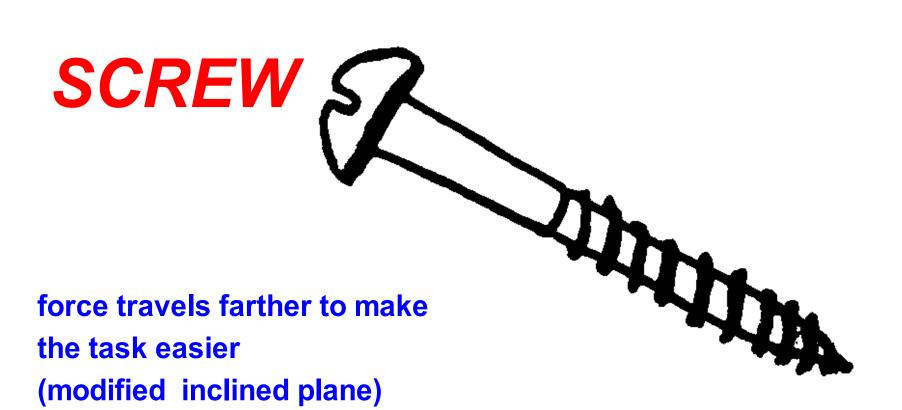
" Give me a fulcrum on which to rest and I will move the Earth." Archimedes

## WEDGE

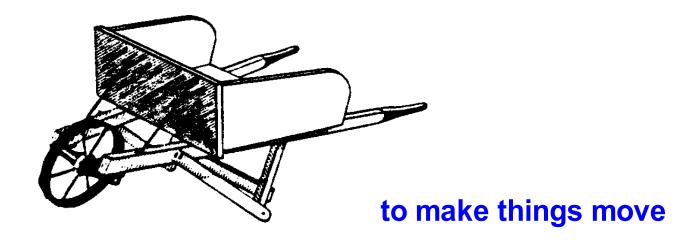


to help direct energy to be more efficient





## WHEEL AND AXLE



invention 4000 BC from potter's wheel in Mesopotamia, spoked wheel about 2000 BC

**PULLEY** 

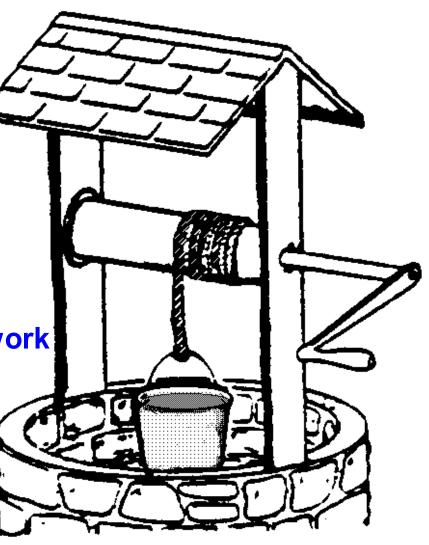
requires a belt

**Helps to lift heavy objects** 

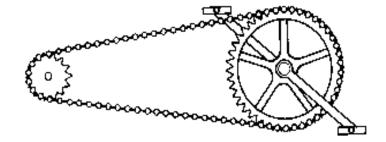
easily

transfer of energy to

create different types of work

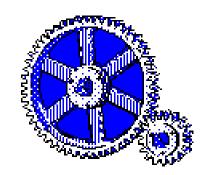


## **GEARS**



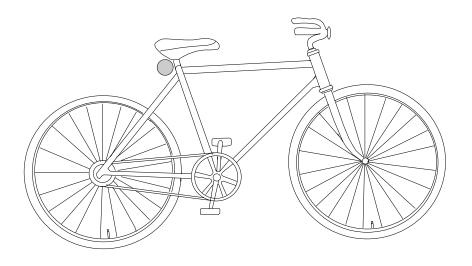
Transfers motion and force from one rotating shaft to another, controls

grooves of gear = teeth smaller gear = pinon; larger = gear



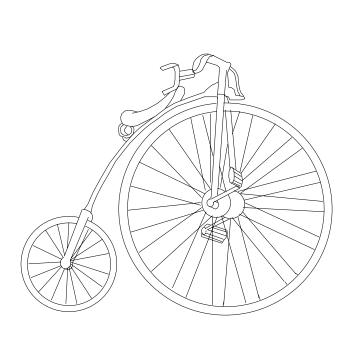
## **Gear Ratio**

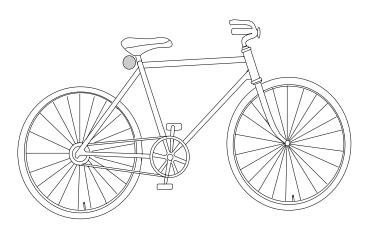
#### transfer of energy efficiently



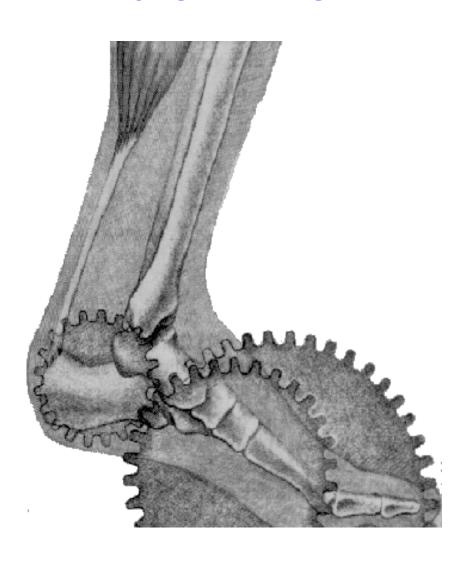
teeth gear teeth pion = gear ratio

# WHICH BIKE IS MORE EFFICIENT? WHY?



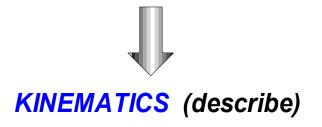


## The Human Machine



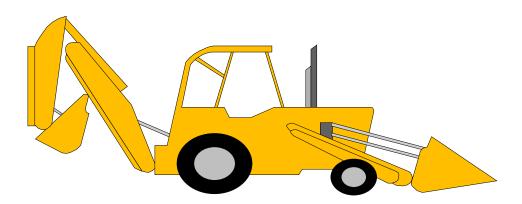
## **MECHANICS**

STUDY OF MOTION OF OBJECTS





**DYNAMICS** (forces related)



in other words, the physics of understanding and designing machines that create work

### **VOCABULARY OF MACHINES**

mass
potential
kinetic
efficiency
momentum
acceleration
distance
force









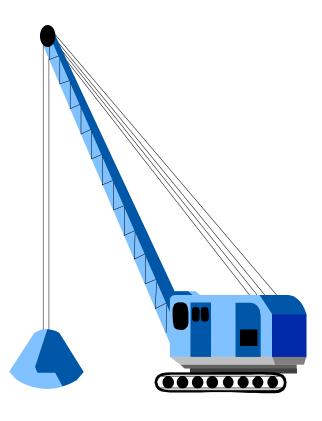




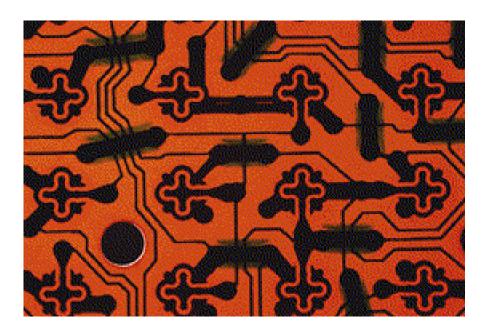
#### WORK IN = WORK OUT

W = FD

F = MA



#### Are machines being redefined?



after mechanics - atomic physics, quantum mechanics, thermodynamics, and who knows where physics will lead us