

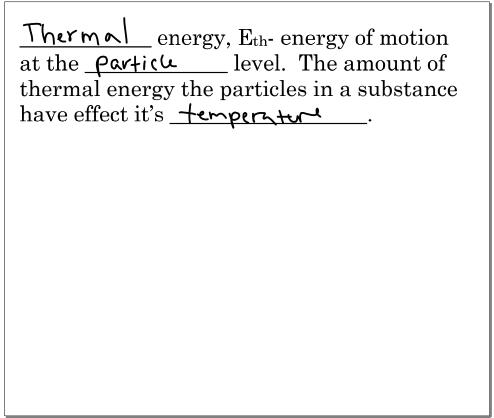
Oct 29-4:24 PM

Oct 30-11:26 AM

<u>kinetic</u> energy, Ek – energy of motion. The quantity of kinetic energy stored by an object is related to both its <u>mass</u> and <u>velocity/speed</u>. You instinctively recognize this as you would rather catch barehanded a baseball thrown by your instructor than one thrown by a major league pitcher. Similarly, you wouldn't mind if a softball landed on your toe, but would suddenly move if a shot put were heading that way.

Oct 29-4:29 PM

 $\frac{\Box r + i \circ r A}{Potential energy, E_p-}$ energy due to an objects  $\underline{Position}$  and . This is a form of potential energy because it has the potential to cause change, or be transferred into the kinetic energy account. A text book on a higher shelf has  $\underline{m \circ r}$ potential energy than the same text book on a lower shelf. Similarly, a large textbook has  $\underline{m \circ r}$  E<sub>p</sub> than a paperback book at the same height.



## Oct 29-4:30 PM

Energy Stations Briefly describe how your system changes at each station. Explain how you see energy transferred from the following accounts in order to cause those changes: Kinetic Potential Thermal