KINETIC ENERGY



Like all energy types, the units of kinetic Energy are Joules (J). Notice that kinetic energy only depends on the mass and speed of an object. Also notice that KE has to be a positive number. There is no such thing as "negative mass" and v^2 will always have a positive result.

Kinetic Energy is a <u>SCALAR</u> - it has a magnitude, but it dresn't matter the direction an object is going at all. If you go to the left with a certain spead and then to the right with the same speed, your kinetic evergy would be the same in both cases (But your MOMENTUM would be opposite, because momentum is a vector!)

Looking at the equation, you should see that speeding up always increases your kinetic energy and that slowing down always decreases your kinetic energy. As long as you have a constant speed (even if turning) you would have a constant kinetic energy.

POTENTIAL ENERAY

Actually, there are many kinds of Potential Energy. All of them refer to a "stored" energy because of the position of something, and each of them refers to the force that is causing the energy to be stored.

The only equation we will use is The Potential Energy from Gravity:



height means how high off the ground - not how tall you are! :

In this case, the "position" is the height "h" of the object. Notice how the rest of the equation is the force of gravity - "mg". Even though we won't use the equations, other kinds of potential energy are

Elastic Potential Energy - the energy stored in a stretched spring or rubber band. It depends on the force of the spring and how much the spring is stretched.

- Electric Potential Energy The energy stored by electric charges being close together
- Magnetic Potential Energy energy stored by how close magnets are
- Chemical Potential Energy energy stored in molacules and now the atoms [electrons are arranged.