

Energy

Simple Machines-Mechanical Advantage -Solve Using Energy Methods-

- 1. Screw drivers act like a wheel and axle. Imagine that a screw has a radius of 0.28 centimeters. The handle of the screwdriver has a radius of 4.5 centimeters. Assume that the screwdriver is 100% efficient.
 - a. If the screw needs 67 N worth of force applied to it in order to get it to turn, with how much force does the handle of the screwdriver need to be turned?
 - b. What is the ideal mechanical advantage of this screwdriver?

- 2. A nutcracker acts like a lever, as shown above. The closed end of the nutcracker is the fulcrum.
 - a. What is the ideal mechanical advantage of the nutcracker?
 - b. Imagine that the nutcracker is only 92% efficient. What is the mechanical advantage of the nutcracker?
 - c. With how much force must you squeeze the handles to crack a nut that requires 55 N to break?





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 - b. What is the ideal mechanical advantage of this screwdriver?
 - a. 4.187 newtons [100% eff.---IMA = AMA = 16 : 1]
 - b. IMA = 16:1 [100% eff.---IMA = AMA = 16:1]

- 2. A nutcracker acts like a lever, as shown above. The closed end of the nutcracker is the fulcrum.
 - a. What is the ideal mechanical advantage of the nutcracker?
 - b. Imagine that the nutcracker is only 92% efficient. What is the mechanical advantage of the nutcracker?



- c. With how much force must you squeeze the handles to crack a nut that requires 55 N to break?
- a. IMA = 4:1 [20 cm / 5 cm]
- b. AMA = 3.68 : 1 [% eff.(IMA) = AMA so .92(4)]
- c. 14.94 newtons [AMA = F_{out}/F_{in}]