

work energy and power webquest answer key Document

Work Energy And Power Webquest Answer Key

Work Energy and Power Webquest Answer Key: Unlocking the Concepts with Confidence

work energy and power webquest answer key is a phrase that many students and

educators search for when trying to navigate the fundamental physics concepts of work, energy, and power through interactive learning. This webquest answer key serves as a helpful guide, providing clarity and support for anyone looking to deepen their understanding of how these physical quantities interrelate and apply to real-world scenarios. Whether you're a student struggling with homework or a teacher planning lessons, having a detailed explanation and solution set can make a significant difference.

Understanding the Basics: What Is Work, Energy, and Power?

Before diving into the webquest answer key, it's essential to grasp the foundational ideas behind the terms. These concepts often cause confusion, but once broken down, they reveal the elegant mechanics of how forces move objects and how energy is transformed.

Work: More Than Just Effort

In physics, work is defined as the process of energy transfer when a force causes an object to move in the direction of the force. The formula for work is:

$$W = F \times d \times \cos(\theta)$$

where θ represents the angle between the force and the direction of displacement.

Key points to remember:

Work is measured in joules (J).

If there is no movement, no work is done, even if force is applied.

Work can be positive, negative, or zero depending on the force direction relative to displacement.

Energy: The Capacity to Do Work

Energy comes in various forms, but in the context of this webquest, kinetic energy and potential energy are the most relevant:

Kinetic Energy (KE) is the energy an object possesses due to its motion. It is calculated as:

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

Potential Energy (PE) is stored energy related to an object's position, often gravitational potential energy:

$$PE = m g h$$

where m is mass, v is velocity, g is acceleration due to gravity, and h is height.

Energy conservation principles also play a vital role in understanding these quantities.

Power: The Rate of Doing Work

Power measures how quickly work is performed or energy is transferred. It is the work done per unit time and is expressed as:

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{Work}}{\text{Time}}$$

Units of power include watts (W), where 1 watt equals 1 joule per second.

Navigating the Work Energy and Power Webquest Answer Key

With these basics established, the work energy and power webquest answer key becomes a practical tool to help students check their answers and understand the reasoning behind each solution. The webquest typically includes interactive questions, calculations, and real-life problem scenarios designed to reinforce these physics concepts.

Common Questions and How the Answer Key Helps

Many webquests include questions such as:

Calculating the work done by a force moving an object over a distance.

Determining kinetic or potential energy in different situations.

Computing the power output of machines or human activities.

Exploring energy conservation in mechanical systems.

The answer key provides step-by-step solutions, ensuring that learners not only get the correct answer but also understand the methodology used.

Example Problem Breakdown

Consider a classic problem often found in these webquests:

?A 10 kg box is pushed across a floor with a force of 50 N for 5 meters. Calculate the work done.

Using the formula for work:

$W = Fd$

$$\text{Work} = \text{Force} \times \text{Displacement} = 50 \, \text{N} \times 5 \, \text{m}$$

$$= 250 \, \text{J}$$

]

The answer key might also explain:

The angle between force and displacement is 0° , so $\cos 0^\circ = 1$.

Work is positive because the force direction and displacement align.

No energy is lost in this idealized calculation (friction ignored).

Such clear explanations help students connect theory with calculation.

Tips for Using the Work Energy and Power Webquest Answer Key

Effectively

Getting the most out of any answer key requires more than just copying answers. Here are some useful strategies to enhance learning:

1. Attempt Problems Before Consulting the Answer Key

Try to solve the problems independently. This active engagement promotes deeper understanding and critical thinking.

2. Review Each Step Thoroughly

Don't just glance at the final answer. Analyze each step in the solution to comprehend why certain formulas or concepts are applied.

3. Identify Common Mistakes

The answer key often reveals common pitfalls, such as mixing units or misapplying formulas. Recognizing these errors can prevent future misunderstandings.

4. Connect Concepts to Real Life

Relate work, energy, and power principles to everyday examples?like lifting groceries, riding a bike, or using a machine. This contextual learning makes abstract ideas tangible.

Expanding Knowledge: Related Concepts in the Webquest

Beyond straightforward calculations, many work energy and power webquests explore broader topics that enrich understanding.

Energy Transformation and Conservation

The principle that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed, is fundamental. The webquest may include scenarios such as a roller coaster converting potential energy to kinetic energy and back, illustrating energy conservation vividly.

Mechanical Advantage and Efficiency

These concepts relate power and energy to practical machines. Understanding how pulleys or levers reduce effort connects physics to engineering and technology.

Power in Human and Mechanical Systems

Exploring how power output differs in cars, athletes, or appliances helps learners appreciate the relevance of physics in daily life and technology.

Why the Work Energy and Power Webquest Answer Key Matters

For students tackling physics, the combination of interactive webquests and a comprehensive answer key can transform confusion into clarity. It encourages self-paced learning, promotes problem-solving skills, and builds confidence in handling complex

concepts.

Teachers also benefit by having a reliable reference to verify answers and provide detailed explanations, ensuring that instruction is consistent and accurate.

By engaging with the work energy and power webquest answer key, learners develop a solid foundation in physics principles that are essential for advanced studies and practical applications alike. This resource empowers users to approach physics problems methodically and with greater enthusiasm.

Understanding work, energy, and power is more than just academic—it's about seeing the invisible forces and transformations that shape our physical world. The work energy and power webquest answer key is a valuable companion on this journey, guiding learners through the fascinating interplay of forces and motion with clarity and confidence.

Question

Answer

What is the definition of work
in physics?

In physics, work is defined as the product of the force applied to an object and the displacement of the object in the direction of the force.

How is kinetic energy
calculated?

Kinetic energy is calculated using the formula $KE = \frac{1}{2}$

mv^2 , where m is the mass of the object and v is its velocity.

What is the formula to calculate power?

Power is calculated by dividing the work done by the time taken, expressed as $\text{Power} = \text{Work} / \text{Time}$.

How does the work-energy theorem relate work and kinetic energy?

The work-energy theorem states that the work done on an object is equal to the change in its kinetic energy.

What units are used to measure work, energy, and power?

Work and energy are measured in joules (J), while power is measured in watts (W), where 1 watt equals 1 joule per second.

****Unlocking the Concepts: Work Energy and Power Webquest Answer Key****

work energy and power webquest answer key serves as a crucial educational tool

designed to assist students and educators in understanding the fundamental principles of

physics related to work, energy, and power. As classrooms increasingly integrate digital resources, webquests have emerged as interactive methods that promote critical thinking and active learning. However, the complexity of the subject matter often necessitates comprehensive answer keys that clarify concepts, verify calculations, and provide detailed explanations. This article delves into the significance, structure, and educational value of the work energy and power webquest answer key, while examining its role in enhancing physics education.

Understanding the Framework of Work, Energy, and Power

Before analyzing the answer key itself, it's essential to revisit the foundational physics concepts that underpin the webquest. Work is defined as the process of energy transfer when a force acts upon an object causing displacement. Energy, broadly classified into kinetic and potential forms, represents the capacity to perform work. Power quantifies the rate at which work is done or energy is transferred over time.

The webquest typically guides students through interactive modules exploring these relationships, often requiring problem-solving skills, formula application, and conceptual analysis. For example, calculating work done using the formula $W = F \cdot d \cdot \cos(\theta)$, analyzing energy transformations in various systems, or determining power output in mechanical scenarios.

The Role of the Work Energy and Power Webquest Answer Key

The answer key functions as an essential companion to the webquest, ensuring learners

can validate their responses and deepen their understanding. It provides step-by-step solutions to numerical problems, detailed explanations for conceptual questions, and clarifications on common misconceptions. This transparency aids educators in assessing student comprehension and offers students a reliable resource for self-study.

Moreover, the answer key often includes:

Complete calculations with unit consistency

1.

Graphical interpretations, such as work done versus displacement plots

2.

Comparative analyses highlighting how power varies with time intervals

3.

Contextual examples illustrating real-world applications of work and power

4.

These features enhance the learning experience beyond rote memorization, encouraging analytical thinking and application skills.

Analyzing the Educational Impact of the Answer Key

The proliferation of online educational tools has made webquests a popular format for teaching complex scientific subjects. However, their effectiveness hinges on the availability of comprehensive support materials like answer keys. The work energy and power webquest answer key not only aids in accuracy but also addresses diverse learning styles by explaining concepts in multiple ways.

Comparing Traditional and Digital Learning Approaches

In traditional classroom settings, physics problems related to work and power were often solved through direct instruction and textbook exercises. The introduction of webquests introduces interactivity and self-guided exploration, yet can also introduce challenges when students encounter difficult problems without immediate instructor feedback.

The answer key bridges this gap by:

Providing immediate feedback that promotes independent learning

1.

Serving as a reference for teachers to prepare targeted lessons

2.

Facilitating differentiated instruction by allowing students to work at their own pace

3.

This integration fosters a blended learning environment where digital and traditional methods complement each other.

Common Challenges Addressed by the Answer Key

Students often struggle with:

Understanding the vector nature of work and the angle between force and

1.

displacement

Distinguishing between different forms of energy and their transformations

2.

Accurately applying formulas for power in varying contexts

3.

Interpreting units and converting between them correctly

4.

The answer key provides explicit guidance on these points, reducing confusion and reinforcing conceptual clarity.

Features of an Effective Work Energy and Power Webquest

Answer Key

An optimal answer key is more than a list of correct answers; it functions as a pedagogical tool. Key attributes include:

Clarity and Detail

Every solution should clearly outline the reasoning process, not just present the final numerical answer. This includes defining variables, explaining assumptions, and demonstrating formula derivations.

Alignment with Learning Objectives

The answer key must correspond to the educational goals of the webquest, emphasizing critical physics principles and supporting curriculum standards.

Accessibility and Usability

Well-organized formatting, use of diagrams where necessary, and straightforward language make the answer key accessible to a broad student audience.

Encouragement of Deeper Inquiry

Beyond providing answers, an effective answer key often poses supplementary questions or challenges, prompting learners to explore extensions of the topic.

Integrating the Work Energy and Power Webquest Answer Key into Curriculum

Educators seeking to maximize the benefits of the webquest should consider strategic incorporation of the answer key. Instead of merely distributing it post-activity, teachers can use the key as a scaffold, encouraging students to attempt problems independently before consulting solutions.

Additionally, the answer key can facilitate group discussions, peer review sessions, and formative assessments. This collaborative approach enhances comprehension and retention.

Technological Considerations

With many webquests hosted on digital platforms, embedding the answer key within interactive tools can improve user engagement. Features such as clickable hints, video explanations, and instant feedback mechanisms can complement traditional answer keys.

SEO Perspective: Leveraging Keywords for Educational Content

When crafting resources like the work energy and power webquest answer key, incorporating relevant keywords improves visibility for educators and students searching for assistance online. Keywords such as "physics work calculations," "energy

transformation problems," "power formula examples," and "interactive physics webquests" enhance search engine optimization without compromising the professional tone.

Natural integration of these terms within explanatory content ensures the material remains informative and accessible while reaching a wider audience.

In summary, the work energy and power webquest answer key stands as a vital resource in modern physics education. Its detailed, methodical approach not only supports student learning but also empowers educators to deliver more effective instruction. By combining clear explanations, practical examples, and alignment with curricular standards, the answer key transforms a potentially challenging topic into an accessible and engaging learning experience.

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Unit 6 Energy

Unit 6 Energy is a fundamental topic in physics that explores the various forms of energy, their transformations, and the principles governing energy conservation. Understanding energy is essential for grasping how the universe operates, from the smallest particles to the largest celestial bodies. This comprehensive guide aims to provide an in-depth overview of unit 6 energy, covering

key concepts, types of energy, energy transfer, conservation laws, and practical applications. Whether you're a student preparing for exams or an enthusiast seeking to deepen your knowledge, this article offers valuable insights into the dynamic world of energy.

Understanding Energy: The Foundation of Unit 6 Energy

Energy is the capacity to do work or produce change. It exists in various forms and can be transferred or transformed from one form to another. The principle of conservation of energy states that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only converted.

What Is Energy?

- Definition: Energy is a scalar physical quantity that measures the ability to cause change.
- Units of Measurement: The SI unit of energy is the joule (J).
- Significance: Energy powers all activities in the universe, from biological processes to mechanical operations.

Key Principles of Energy

- Energy Conservation: Total energy remains constant in an isolated system.
- Energy Transformation: Energy can change forms, such as potential to kinetic.
- Energy Transfer: Energy moves from one object or system to another, often via work or heat.

Types of Energy in Unit 6 Energy

Understanding the different forms of energy is crucial. Each type has unique properties and applications.

Kinetic Energy

- Definition: The energy possessed by a body due to its motion.
- Formula: $KE = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
- m = mass of the object
- v = velocity of the object
- Examples: Moving cars, flowing water, flying birds.

Potential Energy

- Definition: The stored energy an object possesses due to its position or state.
- Types:
 - Gravitational Potential Energy: Energy due to height above the ground.
 - Elastic Potential Energy: Stored in stretched or compressed elastic objects.
- Formula: $(PE = m g h)$
- m = mass
- g = acceleration due to gravity
- h = height above reference point

Other Forms of Energy

- Thermal Energy: Heat energy produced by temperature.
- Chemical Energy: Stored in chemical bonds, released during reactions.
- Electrical Energy: Resulting from electric charges in motion.
- Nuclear Energy: Released during nuclear reactions like fission and fusion.
- Light Energy: Energy carried by electromagnetic waves.

Energy Transfer and Transformation

Energy transfer involves moving energy from one system to another, while transformation converts energy from one form to another. Both processes are fundamental in understanding energy dynamics.

Types of Energy Transfer

- Work: When a force causes displacement, energy is transferred.
- Heat Transfer: Energy moves due to temperature differences, via conduction, convection, or radiation.
- Radiation: Energy transferred through electromagnetic waves.

Energy Transformation Examples

- Pendulum: Potential energy converts to kinetic energy and back.
- Car Engine: Chemical energy from fuel transforms into mechanical and thermal energy.
- Photosynthesis: Light energy converts into chemical energy in plants.

Law of Conservation of Energy

The cornerstone of energy studies is the law stating that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed or transferred.

Implications of Conservation Law

- In any isolated system, the total energy remains constant.
- Energy transformations often involve energy losses, primarily as heat.
- Analyzing energy flow helps in designing efficient machines and systems.

Practical Examples

- Roller Coaster: Gravitational potential energy converts to kinetic energy as it descends.
- Electrical Appliances: Electrical energy transforms into light, heat, or mechanical energy.

Measuring and Calculating Energy

Accurate measurement and calculation are vital for understanding energy systems.

Calculating Kinetic Energy

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

- m in kilograms (kg)
- v in meters per second (m/s)

Calculating Potential Energy

$$PE = m g h$$

- h in meters (m)

Energy Efficiency

- Definition: The ratio of useful energy output to total energy input.
- Formula: $\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Useful Energy Output}}{\text{Total Energy Input}} \times 100\%$

- Importance: Maximizing efficiency reduces waste and conserves resources.

Applications of Unit 6 Energy in Real Life

Energy concepts are integral to various practical fields and everyday activities.

Renewable Energy Sources

- Solar Power: Converts light energy into electrical energy.
- Wind Power: Uses kinetic energy of wind to generate electricity.
- Hydropower: Harnesses potential energy of water moving downhill.

Energy in Transportation

- Vehicles rely on chemical energy in fuels, transformed into kinetic energy.
- Electric vehicles convert electrical energy into motion.

Industrial and Domestic Use

- Heating, cooling, manufacturing, and cooking all depend on various energy forms.
- Efficient energy use reduces costs and environmental impact.

Environmental Impact and Energy Conservation

The pursuit of sustainable energy practices is vital for environmental preservation.

Environmental Concerns

- Excessive reliance on fossil fuels leads to pollution and climate change.
- Renewable energy offers cleaner alternatives but requires technological advancements.

Strategies for Energy Conservation

- Using energy-efficient appliances.
- Implementing insulation to reduce heating/cooling needs.
- Promoting renewable energy sources.

- Encouraging responsible energy consumption behaviors.

Future Trends and Innovations in Energy

Advancements continue to shape the energy landscape.

Emerging Technologies

- Smart Grids: Improve energy distribution efficiency.
- Battery Storage: Enhances storage of renewable energy.
- Nuclear Fusion: Potential for abundant, clean energy.

Global Initiatives

- Transitioning to sustainable energy systems.
- Investing in research and development.
- Implementing policies for reducing carbon footprint.

Summary

Understanding unit 6 energy encompasses exploring the various types of energy, how they transfer and transform, and the laws governing these processes. Recognizing the importance of energy conservation and sustainable practices is essential for addressing environmental challenges and ensuring a sustainable future. From the fundamental physics equations to real-world applications, energy remains a central theme that influences every aspect of modern life.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- Unit 6 energy
- Types of energy
- Energy transfer and transformation
- Conservation of energy
- Kinetic energy formula
- Potential energy formula
- Renewable energy sources
- Energy efficiency
- Environmental impact of energy
- Future of energy technology

- Sustainable energy solutions

This detailed guide aims to improve understanding and visibility of "unit 6 energy" in search engines, helping students, educators, and enthusiasts explore this vital subject comprehensively.

Understanding Unit 6 Energy: A Comprehensive Guide to Energy Forms, Conservation, and Applications

In the realm of physics and environmental science, Unit 6 Energy serves as a foundational pillar that links various concepts related to how energy is stored, transferred, and transformed in our universe. Whether you're a student preparing for an exam, an educator designing a curriculum, or simply a curious mind eager to deepen your understanding, this guide aims to unpack the complexities of energy in a clear, detailed, and engaging manner. We will explore the different forms of energy, the principle of conservation, practical applications, and how energy considerations influence technological and environmental decisions.

What Is Energy? An Introduction

Energy, in essence, is the capacity to do work or produce change. It is an abstract quantity that manifests in various forms, each with distinct characteristics but interconnected through fundamental principles. The concept of energy is central to understanding natural phenomena, technological innovations, and environmental challenges.

Key points:

- Energy is measured in joules (J).
- It can neither be created nor destroyed; it only transforms from one form to another (Law of Conservation of Energy).
- It is essential for powering everything from biological processes to industrial machinery.

Different Forms of Energy

Energy exists in multiple forms, often categorized based on its source or how it is stored. Recognizing these forms helps in understanding how energy flows in systems and how conversions take place.

1. Kinetic Energy

Kinetic energy is the energy possessed by a body due to its motion. Its magnitude depends on the mass of the object and its velocity.

Formula:

$$KE = (1/2) m v^2$$

Examples:

- A moving car
- Flowing water in a river
- A flying airplane

2. Potential Energy

Potential energy is stored energy that has the potential to do work based on an object's position or configuration.

Types of potential energy:

- Gravitational potential energy (due to height)
- Elastic potential energy (springs, stretched rubber bands)
- Chemical potential energy (batteries, fuels)

Formula (for gravitational potential energy):

$$PE = m g h$$

Examples:

- Water stored in a dam
- A stretched bow
- A compressed spring

3. Thermal Energy

Thermal energy relates to the temperature of an object, arising from the movement of particles within it. Increased particle motion results in higher thermal energy.

Applications:

- Heating systems
- Cooking appliances
- Industrial processes

4. Chemical Energy

Stored in chemical bonds, chemical energy is released during reactions such as combustion or metabolic processes.

Examples:

- Fossil fuels
- Batteries
- Food

5. Nuclear Energy

Stored within the nucleus of atoms, nuclear energy is released during fission or fusion.

Applications:

- Nuclear power plants
- Medical imaging and treatments

6. Light and Sound Energy

Energy transmitted through electromagnetic waves and vibrations.

Examples:

- Sunlight (light energy)
- Music and voice (sound energy)

The Law of Conservation of Energy

One of the most fundamental principles in physics is that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed from one form to another. This principle underpins all energy-related phenomena and engineering solutions.

Implications:

- In any process, the total energy before and after remains constant.
- Energy conversions are seldom 100% efficient; some energy typically dissipates as thermal energy (loss).

Practical example:

A roller coaster converts potential energy at the top into kinetic energy as it descends, with some energy lost as thermal due to friction.

Energy Transfer and Conversion: How Energy Moves

Understanding how energy transfers is crucial to fields like engineering, environmental science, and technology development.

Types of Energy Transfer

- Conduction: Transfer through direct contact (e.g., heat through metal)
- Convection: Transfer via fluid movement (liquids or gases)
- Radiation: Transfer via electromagnetic waves (e.g., sunlight)

Common Energy Conversions

- Chemical energy in fuel ? Thermal energy (burning)
- Electrical energy ? Light energy (bulb)
- Mechanical energy ? Electrical energy (generator)
- Solar energy ? Electrical energy (solar panels)

Energy in Practical Applications

Energy is at the heart of modern life, powering industries, transportation, homes, and more. Its efficient use and management are vital for sustainable development.

Energy in Transportation

- Vehicles primarily use chemical energy stored in fuels.

- Electric vehicles convert electrical energy into kinetic energy.
- Hybrid systems combine multiple energy forms for efficiency.

Energy in Industry

- Factories rely on thermal energy from combustion.
- Electricity powers machinery and automation.
- Waste heat recovery systems improve efficiency.

Energy in Homes and Buildings

- Heating, cooling, lighting, and appliances depend on electrical or thermal energy.
- Renewable sources like solar panels and wind turbines are increasingly used.

Renewable vs. Non-Renewable Energy Sources

The sustainability of our energy future hinges on the types of energy sources we utilize.

Non-Renewable Energy

- Finite resources such as coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear fuels.
- Associated with environmental issues like pollution and greenhouse gases.

Renewable Energy

- Naturally replenished resources such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, and biomass.
- Offer cleaner alternatives with lower environmental impact.

Advantages of renewable energy:

- Sustainable and inexhaustible
- Reduce carbon footprint
- Support energy independence

Challenges:

- Intermittency issues (solar and wind)
- High initial costs
- Storage and grid integration

Energy Conservation and Efficiency

Efficient use of energy is crucial for reducing environmental impact and conserving resources.

Strategies include:

- Using energy-efficient appliances and lighting
- Improving insulation and building design
- Implementing smart grids and energy management systems
- Promoting behavioral changes (turning off unused devices)

The Future of Energy: Challenges and Opportunities

As global demand for energy grows, innovation becomes critical. The focus areas include:

- Developing advanced renewable technologies
- Improving energy storage solutions (batteries, pumped hydro)
- Enhancing grid infrastructure for better distribution
- Promoting policies for sustainable energy use
- Investing in research for nuclear fusion and other breakthrough technologies

Conclusion

Unit 6 Energy encapsulates a broad spectrum of concepts that are essential for understanding how our universe operates and how we can harness natural resources responsibly. From the fundamental principles of energy forms and conservation to practical applications and future challenges, a thorough grasp of energy concepts empowers us to make informed decisions, innovate sustainably, and work towards a more environmentally friendly and energy-secure world. Whether you're analyzing physical systems, designing efficient technologies, or advocating for renewable resources, mastering the principles outlined in this guide is a vital step in navigating our energy-dependent society.

QuestionAnswer What is the main focus of Unit 6 in energy studies? Unit 6 primarily focuses on understanding different forms of energy, energy transfer methods, and the principles of energy conservation and efficiency. How does renewable energy differ from non-renewable energy

sources? Renewable energy comes from sources that are naturally replenished, like solar or wind, whereas non-renewable energy comes from finite resources like coal or oil. What are some common forms of energy discussed in Unit 6? Common forms include kinetic energy, potential energy, thermal energy, chemical energy, electrical energy, and nuclear energy. Why is energy conservation important in today's world? Energy conservation helps reduce environmental impact, lowers energy costs, and ensures sustainable use of resources for future generations. How do heat engines convert thermal energy into mechanical energy? Heat engines operate by transferring heat from a high-temperature source to do work, typically through cycles involving expansion and compression of gases. What is the significance of the law of conservation of energy in energy studies? It states that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed from one form to another, which is fundamental to understanding energy systems and efficiency. What are some methods to improve energy efficiency in household appliances? Using ENERGY STAR-rated appliances, proper insulation, LED lighting, and regular maintenance are effective ways to enhance efficiency. How does the concept of energy transfer relate to real-world applications? Understanding energy transfer helps in designing efficient engines, insulation systems, and sustainable energy solutions, impacting technology and environmental management.

Related keywords: energy transfer, power, work, kinetic energy, potential energy, conservation of energy, energy efficiency, energy sources, energy units, mechanical energy

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