# Energy of a Vibrating Mass on a Spring

c. first

## Activity 1 KE, PE, and TME Question Group 1 Question 1

A spring is attached to a ceiling hook. A mass is attached to the spring and pulled down to position A. It is released from rest and vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **A to B**?



The kinetic energy would ...

a. increaseb. decreaseincrease and then decreased. first decrease and then increase

e. remain unchanged

## The gravitational potential energy would ...

- a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- e. remain unchanged

## The elastic potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase

- c. first increase and then decrease
- e. remain unchanged

## The total mechanical energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease

- d. first decrease and then increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- e. remain unchanged

A spring is attached to a ceiling hook. A mass is attached to the spring and pulled down to position A. It is released from rest and vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **A to B**?

- The kinetic energy would ...
- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase
- The gravitational potential energy would ...
- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

### The elastic potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase



# Question Group 2 Question 3

A spring is attached to a ceiling hook. A mass is attached to the spring and pulled down to position A. It is released from rest and vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **C to B**?

# The kinetic energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase c. first increase and then decrease

e. remain unchanged

e. remain unchanged

# The gravitational potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase

## The elastic potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase

## The total mechanical energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase

c. first increase and then decrease

- c. first increase and then decrease
- e. remain unchanged
- c. first increase and then decrease
- e. remain unchanged



A spring is attached to a ceiling hook. A mass is attached to the spring and pulled down to position A. It is released from rest and vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **C to B**?

- The kinetic energy would ...
- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase
- The gravitational potential energy would ...
- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

## The elastic potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase



# Question Group 3 Question 5

A spring is attached to a ceiling hook. A mass is attached to the spring and pulled down to position A. It is released from rest and vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **B to A**?

# The kinetic energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase c. first increase and then decrease

e. remain unchanged

# The gravitational potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase

The elastic potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase

# The total mechanical energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase e. remain unchanged

c. first increase and then decrease

- c. first increase and then decrease
- e. remain unchanged
- c. first increase and then decrease
- e. remain unchanged



A spring is attached to a ceiling hook. A mass is attached to the spring and pulled down to position A. It is released from rest and vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **B to A**?

- The **kinetic energy** would ... a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase
- The gravitational potential energy would ...
- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

## The elastic potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase



# **Question Group 4 Question 7**

A spring is attached to a ceiling hook. A mass is attached to the spring and pulled down to position A. It is released from rest and vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **B to C**?

The kinetic energy would ...

b. decrease a. increase

increase and then decrease

c. first

d. first decrease and then increase

e. remain unchanged

# The gravitational potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase

- c. first increase and then decrease
- e. remain unchanged

e. remain unchanged

The elastic potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease

d. first decrease and then increase

# The total mechanical energy would ...

- a. increase b. decrease
- d. first decrease and then increase
- c. first increase and then decrease

c. first increase and then decrease

e. remain unchanged



A spring is attached to a ceiling hook. A mass is attached to the spring and pulled down to position A. It is released from rest and vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **B to C**?

- The kinetic energy would ...
- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase
- The gravitational potential energy would ...
- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

## The elastic potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase



# Question Group 5 Question 9

An air track glider is attached to a spring. It is pulled back to position A and released from rest. It vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **A to B**?

The kinetic energy would ...

- a. increase b. decrease
- d. first decrease and then increase
- c. first increase and then decrease e. remain unchanged

# The gravitational potential energy would ...

- a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- e. remain unchanged

# The elastic potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase

- a. increase b. decrease
- d. first decrease and then increase
- c. first increase and then decrease e. remain unchanged
- c. first increase and then decrease
- e. remain unchanged



An air track glider is attached to a spring. It is pulled back to position A and released from rest. It vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **A to B**? The **kinetic energy** would ...

a. remain unchanged

b. increase

b. increase

- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

### The gravitational potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

## The elastic potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

- a. remain unchanged
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase



An air track glider is attached to a spring. It is pulled back to position A and released from rest. It vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **C to B**?

The kinetic energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease then decrease

d. first decrease and then increase

e. remain unchanged

c. first increase and

# The gravitational potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase c. first increase and then decrease

e. remain unchanged

## The elastic potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase

## The total mechanical energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase c. first increase and then decrease

c. first increase and then decrease

e. remain unchanged

e. remain unchanged



An air track glider is attached to a spring. It is pulled back to position A and released from rest. It vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **C to B**? The **kinetic energy** would ...

a. remain unchanged

b. increase

b. increase

- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

### The gravitational potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

## The elastic potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

- a. remain unchanged
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase



# **Question Group 6 Question 13**

An air track glider is attached to a spring. It is pulled back to position A and released from rest. It vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations B to A?

The kinetic energy would ...

a. increase

b. decrease then decrease

c. first increase and

e. remain unchanged

d. first decrease and then increase

# The gravitational potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase c. first increase and then decrease

e. remain unchanged

e. remain unchanged

- The elastic potential energy would ...
- b. decrease a. increase d. first decrease and then increase

# The total mechanical energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease

- d. first decrease and then increase
- c. first increase and then decrease

c. first increase and then decrease

e. remain unchanged



An air track glider is attached to a spring. It is pulled back to position A and released from rest. It vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **B to A**? The **kinetic energy** would ...

a. remain unchanged

b. increase

b. increase

- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

## The gravitational potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

## The elastic potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

- a. remain unchanged
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase



An air track glider is attached to a spring. It is pulled back to position A and released from rest. It vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations B to C?

The kinetic energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease then decrease

d. first decrease and then increase

e. remain unchanged

c. first increase and

# The gravitational potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase c. first increase and then decrease

e. remain unchanged

## The elastic potential energy would ...

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase

## The total mechanical energy would ....

a. increase b. decrease d. first decrease and then increase c. first increase and then decrease

c. first increase and then decrease

e. remain unchanged

e. remain unchanged

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An air track glider is attached to a spring. It is pulled back to position A and released from rest. It vibrates back and forth between positions A and C. Position B is the equilibrium position. Assuming no damping, what changes would be observed as the mass vibrates from locations **B to C**? The **kinetic energy** would ...

a. remain unchanged

b. increase

b. increase

- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

### The gravitational potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

## The elastic potential energy would ...

- a. remain unchanged b. increase
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase

- a. remain unchanged
- c. first increase and then decrease
- d. decrease e. first decrease and then increase



# Activity 2 Energy Bar Charts Question Group 7 Question 17

An air track glider is attached to a spring. Positions A and B are two positions along its back-and-forth path. The energy bar chart for A is shown below. Identify the co rrect energy bar chart for position B.









# Question Group 8 Question 18

An air track glider is attached to a spring. Positions A and B are two positions along its back-and-forth path. The energy bar chart for A is shown below. Identify the correct energy bar chart for position B.







# Question Group 9 Question 19

An air track glider is attached to a spring. Positions A and B are two positions along its back-and-forth path. The energy bar chart for A is shown below. Identify the correct energy bar chart for position B.







# Question Group 10 Question 20

An air track glider is attached to a spring. Positions A and B are two positions along its back-and-forth path. The energy bar chart for A is shown below. Identify the correct energy bar chart for position B.





# Question Group 11 Question 21

An air track glider is attached to a spring. Positions A and B are two positions along its back-and-forth path. The energy bar chart for A is shown below. Identify the correct energy bar chart for position B.







# Question Group 12 Question 22

An air track glider is attached to a spring. Positions A and B are two positions along its back-and-forth path. The energy bar chart for A is shown below. Identify the correct energy bar chart for position B.







## Activity 3: Do It With Numbers (Horizontal) Question Group 13 Question 23

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 12 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.

PE = 3 J	PE = 3 J	PE = 0 J
KE = 3 J	KE = 9 J	KE = 12 J

### **Question 24**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 12 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



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PE = 0 J	$E = 0 J \qquad PE = 3 J$	PE = 3 J	
KE = 12 J	KE = 3 J	KE = 9 J	

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 12 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 3 J	PE = 12 J	PE = 3 J
KE = 9 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 3 J

### **Question 26**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 12 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 3 J	PE = 12 J	PE = 3 J
KE = 3 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 9 J

# Question Group 14 Question 27

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 12 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 16 J	PE = -12 J	PE = 0 J
KE = 0 J	KE = 4 J	KE = 16 J

# **Question 28**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 12 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 0 J	PE = 16 J	PE = -12 J
KE = 16 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 4 J

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 12 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = -12 J	PE = 0 J	PE = 16 J
KE = 4 J	KE = 16 J	KE = 0 J

#### **Question 30**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is AAA J and the KE is BBB J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 16 J	PE = -12 J	PE = 0 J
KE = 0 J	KE = 4 J	KE = 16 J

# Question Group 15 Question 31

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 10 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 3 J	PE = 3 J	PE = 0 J
KE = 7 J	KE = 10 J	KE = 10 J

# **Question 32**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 10 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 0 J	PE = 3 J	PE = 3 J	
KE = 10 J	KE = 7 J	KE = 10 J	

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 10 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 3 J	PE = 0 J	PE = 3 J
KE = 10 J	KE = 10 J	KE = 7 J

#### **Question 34**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 10 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 0 J	PE = 3 J	PE = 3 J
KE = 10 J	KE = 10 J	KE = 7 J

# Question Group 16 Question 35

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 2 J and the KE is 6 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



## **Question 36**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 2 J and the KE is 6 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 8 J	PE = 0 J	PE = -2 J
KE = 0 J	KE = 8 J	KE = 6 J



A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 2 J and the KE is 6 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = -2 J	PE = 8 J	PE = 0 J
KE = 6 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 8 J

### **Question 38**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 2 J and the KE is 6 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 0 J	PE = -2 J	PE = 8 J
KE = 8 J	KE = 6 J	KE = 0 J

# Question Group 17 Question 39

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 8 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



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PE = 12 J	PE = 0 J	PE = 2 J
KE = 0 J	KE = 12 J	KE = 10 J

## **Question 40**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 8 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 2 J	PE = 12 J	PE = 0 J
KE = 10 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 12 J

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 8 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 0 J	PE = 2 J	PE = 12 J
KE = 12 J	KE = 10 J	KE = 0 J

#### **Question 42**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 8 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 0 J	PE = 12 J	PE = 2 J
KE = 12 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 10 J

# Question Group 18 Question 43

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 8 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 2 J	PE = 12 J	PE = 0 J
KE = 10 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 12 J

## **Question 44**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 8 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 0 J	PE = 2 J	PE = 12 J	
KE = 12 J	KE = 10 J	KE = 0 J	

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 8 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE = 12 J	PE = 0 J	PE = 2 J
KE = 0 J	KE = 12 J	KE = 10 J

### **Question 46**

A mass is attached to a horizontal spring and vibrating back and forth. At location A, the PE is 4 J and the KE is 8 J. Determine the energy values at location B.

<sup>3000000000</sup> Equ	il <mark>.</mark>
	A
J0000000000000000000000000000000000000	B

PE = 2 J	PE = 0 J	PE = 12 J
KE = 10 J	KE = 12 J	KE = 0 J

## Activity 4 Do It With Numbers (Vertical) **Question Group 19 Question 47**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the PEgrav is -1.200 J, the PEspring is 0.900 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



 $PE_{spring} = 0.625 J$ 

 $PE_{grav} = -1.000 J$ 

KE =	0.075 J	
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E <sub>grav</sub> = -1.400 J	$PE_{grav} = -0.900 \text{ J}$
$E_{spring} = 0.520 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.100 J$
KE = 0.580 J	KE = 0.100 J

# **Question 48**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the PEgrav is -1.200 J, the PEspring is 0.900 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -0.900 J$	$PE_{grav} = -1.000 J$	$PE_{grav} = -1.400 J$
$PE_{spring} = 1.100 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.625 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.520 J$
KE = 0.100 J	KE = 0.075 J	KE = 0.580 J

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -1.200 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.900 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -1.400 \text{ J}$	$PE_{grav} = -0.900 \text{ J}$	$PE_{grav} = -1.000 J$
$PE_{spring} = 0.520 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.100 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.625 J$
KE = 0.580 J	KE = 0.100 J	KE = 0.075 J

### **Question 50**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -1.200 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.900 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PEspring	=	0.625	J
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0 J KE = 0.075 J

 $PE_{spring} = 1.100 J$ 

 $PE_{grav} = -0.900 J$ 

KE = 0.100 J

 $PE_{spring} = 0.520 J$ KE = 0.580 J

# Question Group 20 Question 51

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -0.800 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.800 J and the KE is 0.600 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -1.200 \text{ J}$	$PE_{grav} = -0.600 \text{ J}$	$PE_{grav} = -1.200 J$
$PE_{spring} = 1.800 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.000 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.000 J$
KE = 0 J	KE = 0.200 J	KE = 0.800 J

### **Question 52**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -0.800 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.800 J and the KE is 0.600 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE <sub>grav</sub> = -1.200 J	$PE_{grav} = -1.200 J$	$PE_{grav} = -0.600 \text{ J}$
$PE_{spring} = 1.000 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.800 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.000 J$
KE = 0.800 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 0.200 J

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -0.800 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.800 J and the KE is 0.600 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -0.600 \text{ J}$	$PE_{grav} = -1.200 \text{ J}$	$PE_{grav} = -1.200 \text{ J}$
$PE_{spring} = 1.000 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.000 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.800 J$
KE = 0.200 J	KE = 0.800 J	KE = 0 J

### **Question 54**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -0.800 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.800 J and the KE is 0.600 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE <sub>grav</sub> = -1.200 J	$PE_{grav} = -1.200 J$	$PE_{grav} = -0.600 \text{ J}$
$PE_{spring} = 1.800 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.000 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.000 J$
KE = 0 J	KE = 0.800 J	KE = 0.200 J

# Question Group 21 Question 55

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -0.600 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.225 J and the KE is 0.075 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -0.400 \; J$	$PE_{grav} = -0.700 \text{ J}$	$PE_{grav} = -0.650 J$
$PE_{spring} = 0.100 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.300 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.350 J$
KE = 0 J	KE = 0.100 J	KE = 0 J

### **Question 56**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -0.600 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.225 J and the KE is 0.075 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -0.650 \; J$	$PE_{grav} = -0.400 \text{ J}$	$PE_{grav} = -0.700 J$
$PE_{spring} = 0.350 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.100 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.300 J$
KE = 0 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 0.100 J

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -0.600 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.225 J and the KE is 0.075 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -0.700 \text{ J}$	$PE_{grav} = -0.650 J$	$PE_{grav} = -0.400 J$
$PE_{spring} = 0.300 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.350 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.100 J$
KE = 0.100 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 0 J

### **Question 58**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -0.600 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.225 J and the KE is 0.075 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



PE <sub>grav</sub> = -0.700 J	$PE_{grav} = -0.400 J$	$PE_{grav} = -0.650 \text{ J}$
$PE_{spring} = 0.300 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.100 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.350 J$
KE = 0.100 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 0 J

## Question Group 22 Question 59

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -1.50 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.45 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -2.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -1.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -3.00 J$	
$PE_{spring} = 0.80 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.25 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$	
KE = 0.15 J	KE = 0.70 J	KE = 1.75 J	

### **Question 60**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -1.50 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.45 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -3.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -2.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -1.00 J$
$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.80 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.25 J$
KE = 1.75 J	KE = 0.15 J	KE = 0.70 J

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -1.50 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.45 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -1.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -3.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -2.00 J$	
$PE_{spring} = 0.25 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.80 J$	
KE = 0.70 J	KE = 1.75 J	KE = 0.15 J	

### **Question 62**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -1.50 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.45 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.

 $PE_{grav} = -2.00 J$ 

 $PE_{spring} = 0.80 J$ 

KE = 0.15 J



$PE_{grav} = -3.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -1.00 J$
$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.25 J$
KE = 1.75 J	KE = 0.70 J

# Question Group 23 Question 63

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -4.00 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 3.20 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -1.75 J$	$PE_{grav} = -5.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = 2.20 J$	
$PE_{spring} = 0.61 J$	$PE_{spring} = 2.00 J$	$PE_{spring} = -3.80 J$	
KE = 0.34 J	KE = 2.20 J	KE = 0.80 J	

### **Question 64**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -4.00 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 3.20 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = 2.20 J$	$PE_{grav} = -1.75 J$	$PE_{grav} = -5.00 J$
$PE_{spring} = -3.80 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.61 J$	$PE_{spring} = 2.00 J$
KE = 0.80 J	KE = 0.34 J	KE = 2.20 J

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -4.00 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 3.20 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -5.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = 2.20 J$	$PE_{grav} = -1.75 J$	
$PE_{spring} = 2.00 J$	$PE_{spring} = -3.80 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.61 J$	
KE = 2.20 J	KE = 0.80 J	KE = 0.34 J	

## **Question 66**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -4.00 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 3.20 J and the KE is 0 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = 2.20 J$	$PE_{grav} = -5.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -1.75 J$
$PE_{spring} = -3.80 J$	$PE_{spring} = 2.00 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.61 J$
KE = 0.80 J	KE = 2.20 J	KE = 0.34 J

# Question Group 24 Question 67

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -1.2 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.45 J and the KE is 0.15 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -2.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -0.80 J$	$PE_{grav} = -1.60 J$	
$PE_{spring} = 1.25 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$	
KE = 0.15 J	KE = 0 J	KE = 0.80 J	

### **Question 68**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -1.2 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.45 J and the KE is 0.15 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -1.60 J$	$PE_{grav} = -2.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -0.80 J$
$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.25 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$
KE = 0.80 J	KE = 0.15 J	KE = 0 J

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -1.2 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.45 J and the KE is 0.15 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -0.80 J$	$PE_{grav} = -1.60 J$	$PE_{grav} = -2.00 J$	
$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.25 J$	
KE = 0 J	KE = 0.80 J	KE = 0.15 J	

## **Question 70**

A mass is attached to a vertical spring and vibrating up and down. At location A, the  $PE_{grav}$  is -1.2 J, the  $PE_{spring}$  is 0.45 J and the KE is 0.15 J. Determine the energy values at location B.



$PE_{grav} = -1.60 J$	$PE_{grav} = -2.00 J$	$PE_{grav} = -0.80 J$
$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$	$PE_{spring} = 1.25 J$	$PE_{spring} = 0.20 J$
KE = 0.80 J	KE = 0.15 J	KE = 0 J