

TYPES OF ENERGY

Potential Energy = mass x gravity x height

Energy stored in an object as the result of its vertical position or height

Potential Energy is equal to the mass of an object multiplied by gravity multiplied by the height of that object.

Kinetic Energy = $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$

Energy of motion.

Kinetic Energy is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the mass of an object multiplied by the velocity squared of that object

Mechanical Energy = The sum of an object's kinetic and potential energy

Mechanical energy is the energy used to do work. Work is the amount of force used to move an object a certain distance.

Example: The wind turning a windmill converts wind energy into mechanical energy.

In other words, wind moves the windmill blades.

The total mechanical energy of an object is the sum of the potential energy and the kinetic energy of that object.

Thermal Energy / Heat Energy:

Energy transferred between materials that have different temperatures.

Light Energy: Energy in the movement of light particles

Sound Energy:

Energy produced by sound vibrations as they travel

Mechanical Energy: The energy of motion that does work like the wind turns a windmill.

Electrical Energy: When motion, light or heat is produced by an electrical current



Chemical Energy: Energy stored in the particles that make up food, fuel and other matter.

Gravitational Energy: When motion, like water going over a dam, is caused by gravity's pull.

Elastic Energy: Energy stored in a stretched elastic band or spring

Nuclear Energy: Energy stored in atoms

POTENTIAL AND KINETIC ENERGY MATCHING-ANSWERS

	POTENTIAL ENERGY Stored Energy	KINETIC ENERGY Energy of Motion
MECHANICAL		
LIGHT		
ELECTRICITY		
HEAT		
SOUND		
GRAVITATIONAL		