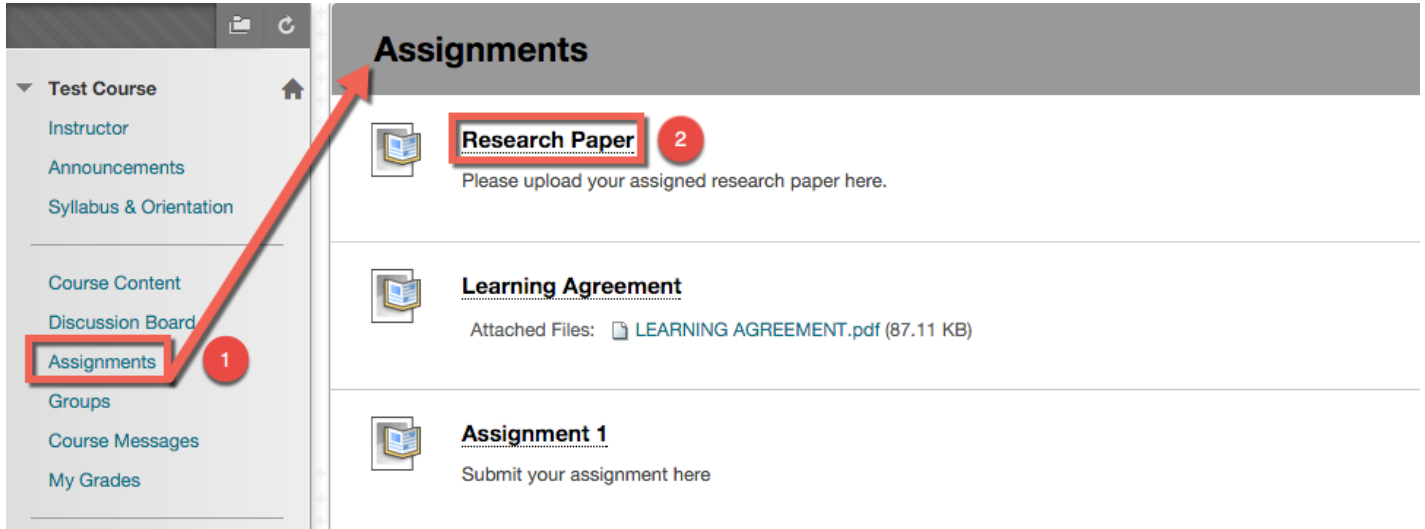


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1. Once you are inside of your course, select the menu link where the assignment is stored. For this example, the assignment is located in the Assignments content area. Click **Assignments**.
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### Upload Assignment: Research Paper

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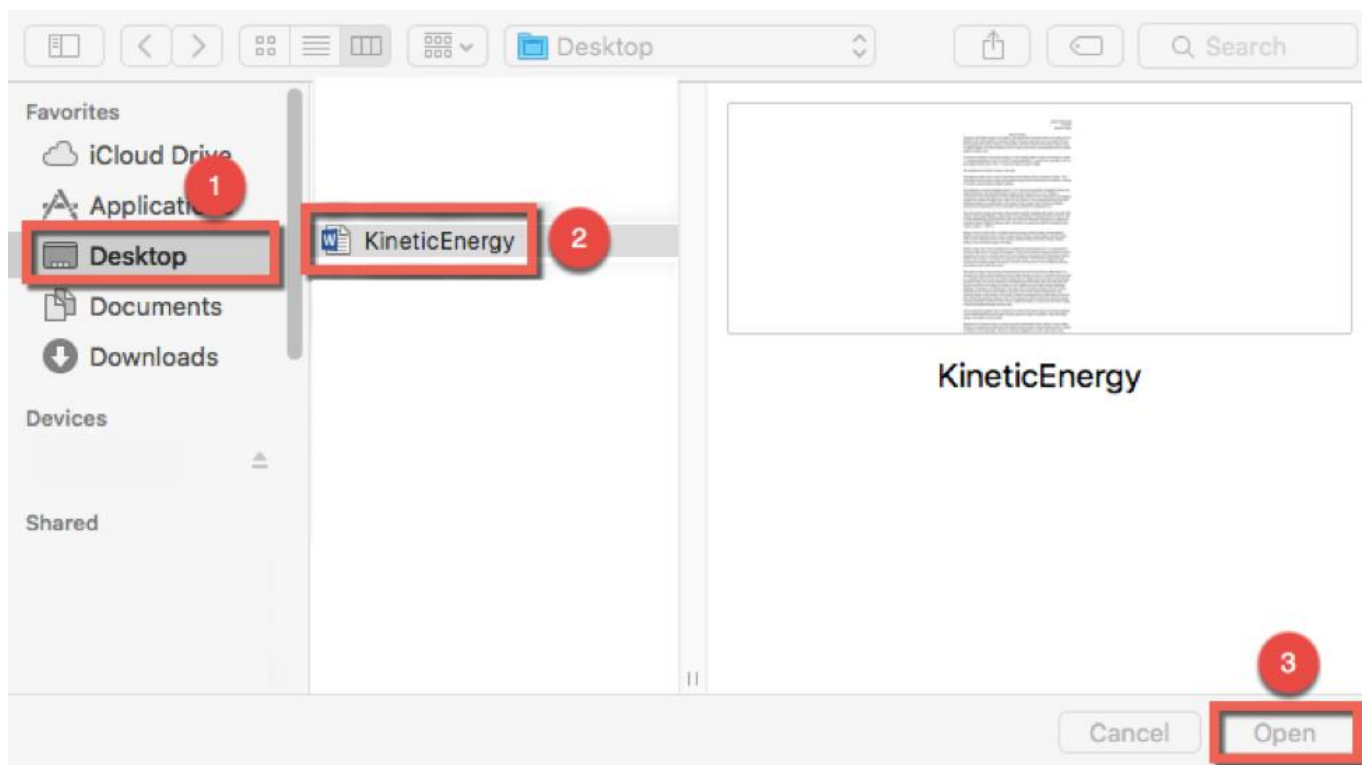
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## ASSIGNMENT SUBMISSION


Text Submission

Write Submission

Attach File

Browse My Computer

Attached files

File Name	Link Title	
 KineticEnergy.docx	KineticEnergy.docx	<a href="#">Do not attach</a>

Once you submit, you will receive a success message and your assignment will appear below. If your screen does not look similar to the below screenshot, you may want to reupload your assignment. If you cannot reupload your assignment, please contact your instructor to allow you an additional attempt.

1. **Demagnify:** Reduce the text size.
2. **Magnify:** Increase the text size.
3. **Download:** Click this icon to download a copy of this paper.
4. **Previous Page:** Click to move to the previous page.
5. **Next Page:** Click to move to the next page.
6. **Paper content area:** This is where you can view your paper. Your instructor will be able to view the same screen.
7. **Grade:** Once your instructor has input a grade, it will appear here.
8. **Submission:** If you had multiple attachments, you click the links to change what will show in the paper content area. The button to the right is another icon to download the paper.
9. **OK:** Click the OK button to bring you back to the content area.

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## Review Submission History: Research Paper

Assignment Instructions ▾

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1 of 2

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Kinetic Energy

Daniel Farnsworth  
11/4/2015  
Research Paper

In physics, the kinetic energy of an object is the energy that it possesses due to its motion.[1] It is defined as the work needed to accelerate a body of a given mass from rest to its stated velocity. Having gained this energy during its acceleration, the body maintains this kinetic energy unless its speed changes. The same amount of work is done by the body in decelerating from its current speed to a state of rest.

In classical mechanics, the kinetic energy of a non-rotating object of mass  $m$  traveling at a speed  $v$  is  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ . In relativistic mechanics, this is a good approximation only when  $v$  is much less than the speed of light.

The standard unit of kinetic energy is the joule.

The adjective kinetic has its roots in the Greek word κίνησις kinesis, meaning "motion". The dichotomy between kinetic energy and potential energy can be traced back to Aristotle's concepts of actuality and potentiality.[citation needed]

The principle in classical mechanics that  $E = mv^2$  was first developed by Gottfried Leibniz and Johann Bernoulli, who described kinetic energy as the living force, vis viva. Willem 's Gravesande of the Netherlands provided experimental evidence of this relationship. By dropping weights from different heights into a block of clay, Willem 's Gravesande determined that their penetration depth was proportional to the square of their impact speed. Émile du Châtelet recognized the implications of the experiment and published an explanation.[2]

The terms kinetic energy and work in their present scientific meanings date back to the mid-19th century. Early understandings of these ideas can be attributed to Gaspard-Gustave Coriolis, who in 1829 published the paper titled Du Calcul de l'Effet des Machines outlining the mathematics of kinetic energy. William Thomson, later Lord Kelvin, is given the credit for coining the term "kinetic energy" c. 1849–51.

Energy occurs in many forms, including chemical energy, thermal energy, electromagnetic radiation, gravitational energy, electric energy, elastic energy, nuclear energy, and rest energy. These can be categorized in two main classes: potential energy and kinetic energy. Kinetic energy is the movement energy of an object.

Kinetic energy may be best understood by examples that demonstrate how it is transformed to and from other forms of energy. For example, a cyclist uses chemical energy provided by food to accelerate a bicycle to a chosen speed. On a level surface, this speed can be maintained without further work, except to overcome air resistance and friction. The chemical energy has

7 -/50

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SUBMISSION

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KineticEnergy.docx

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← OK

*Note: If you see a blank page instead of the assignment you just submitted, you submitted a blank attempt and will have to contact your instructor to allow you to resubmit.*