1. Recall how we calculated work given both (a) a constant force and (b) a variable force.



2. A rectangular fuel oil tank has dimensions $1m \times 1m$ on the base and is 3 m in height. Assume the depth of the oil in the tank is 2 m. How much work is required to pump all the oil out of the top of the tank.

(Facts to use: No. 2 fuel oil is roughly 900 kg/m³. Hence, So the weight (force) density at sea level on earth, of heating oil, is $(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2) \cdot (900 \text{ kg/m} + ^3) = \frac{8829 \text{ N/m}^3}{1000 \text{ m}^3}$. This means that a cubic meter of oil on a scale would push down 8829 N, compared to 1 kg of something pushing 9.81 N.)



SECTION 2.5: WORK AND MASS (EXTRA)

1. Recall how we calculated work given both (a) a constant force and (b) a variable force.

2. A rectangular fuel oil tank has dimensions $1m \times 1m$ on the base and is 3 m in height. Assume the depth of the oil in the tank is 2 m. How much work is required to pump all the oil out of the top of the tank.

(Facts to use: No. 2 fuel oil is roughly 900 kg/m³. Hence, So the weight (force) density at sea level on earth, of heating oil, is $(9.81 \text{m/s}^2) \cdot (900 \text{kg/m}+^3) = 8829 \text{N/m}^3$. This means that a cubic meter of oil on a scale would push down 8829 N, compared to 1 kg of something pushing 9.81 N.)