

TH!NK: The Norwegian Electric Car Company, Spanish Version

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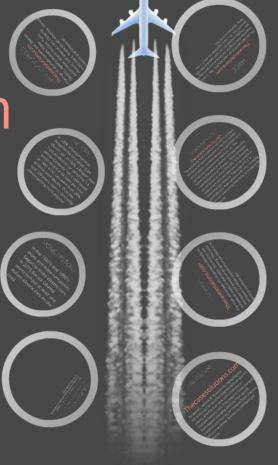




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HOW IT WORKS

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An electric vehicle (E.V) works by replacing the ICE (Internal Combustion Engine) with an electric motor, and the fuel tank with a battery or multiple battery cells. E.Vs require to be charged from special charging stations that can be installed into homes, or charged from stations set up in a similar fashion to standard gas stations.

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ADVANTAGES

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The main advantage of E.Vs produce virtually no exhaust or waste in operation. The motors are very quiet and smooth when driving. The costs are lower in certain aspects because there is no need to purchase gas.

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The production of an electric car still is a heavy producer of chemical waste in the atmosphere and produce a notable amount of pollution. E.Vs can be very expensive to maintain, ex. The batteries standard on electric will degrade after a general period of 7-8 years. These batteries can be priced at about \$10,000. The charging stations are very rare and are not as simple as traditional gas stations. The range of E.V. is generally less than vehicles with ICEs. Charging V.s can take a long time time to charge (abo ours).

PRICE

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The average electrical car costs \$30,000. This is more expensive than a regular car because you don't pay fo gas. A higher end electric car costs between \$50,000 and \$70,000. The most expensive car which is the Tesla Roadster is \$100,000.

MANUFACTURERS

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The top 10 manufacturers are: Detroit Electric, Aperta motors, Fisker automotive, Myers motors, Tesla motors, ZAP electric cars, Phoenix motorcars, Think North America, Honda motors and Chevrolet.