## March 26, Week 10

Today: Chapter 8, Momentum

Homework #8: Mastering Physics: 8 problems from chapter 8 Written Question: 8.101 Due April 2 at 11:59pm

Exam #4, Friday, April 6.

Practice Problems for chapters 5, 6, and 7 available on Mastering Physics

#### **Review**

Momentum: 
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}} = M \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}$$
 Unit:  $kg \cdot m/s$ 

Momentum measures how "hard" it is to change the velocity of an object.

#### **Review**

Momentum: 
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}} = M \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}$$
 Unit:  $kg \cdot m/s$ 

Momentum measures how "hard" it is to change the velocity of an object.

Newton's Second Law: 
$$\Sigma \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}} = \frac{d \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}}{dt}$$

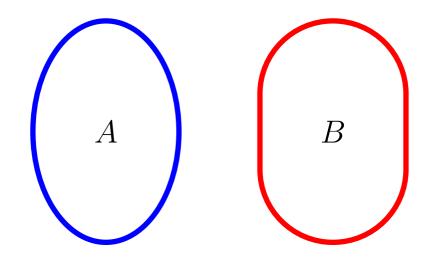
#### **Review**

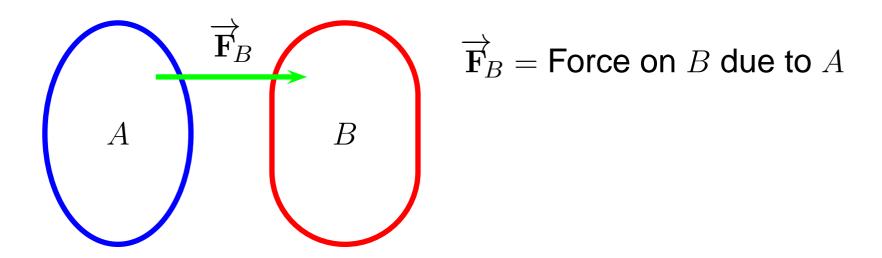
Momentum: 
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}} = M \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}$$
 Unit:  $kg \cdot m/s$ 

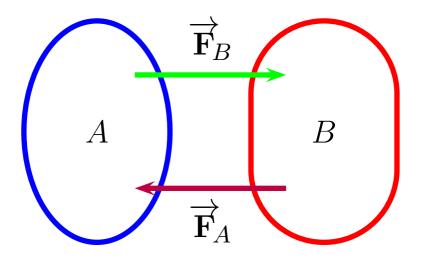
Momentum measures how "hard" it is to change the velocity of an object.

Newton's Second Law: 
$$\Sigma \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}} = \frac{d \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}}{dt}$$

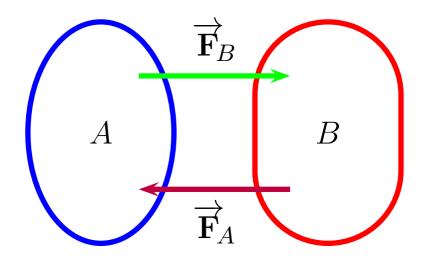
Impulse-Momentum: 
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{J}} = \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_{av} \Delta t$$
  $\Sigma \overrightarrow{\mathbf{J}} = \Delta \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}$ 



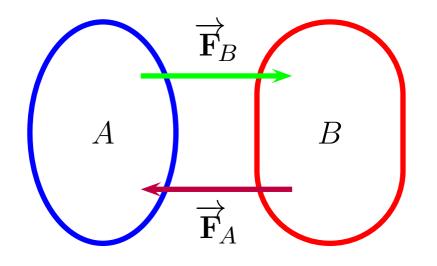




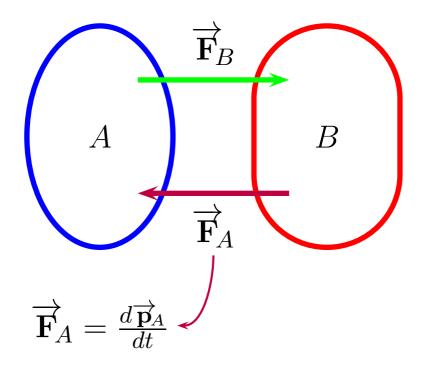
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B =$$
 Force on *B* due to *A*  
 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A =$  Force on *A* due to *B*



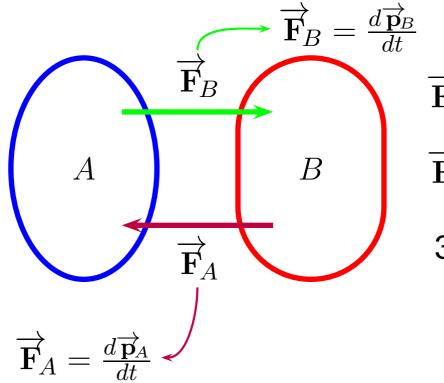
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B = \mathbf{Force} \text{ on } B \text{ due to } A$$
  
 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A = \mathbf{Force} \text{ on } A \text{ due to } B$   
 $\mathbf{3rd Law:} \ \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A = -\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B$ 



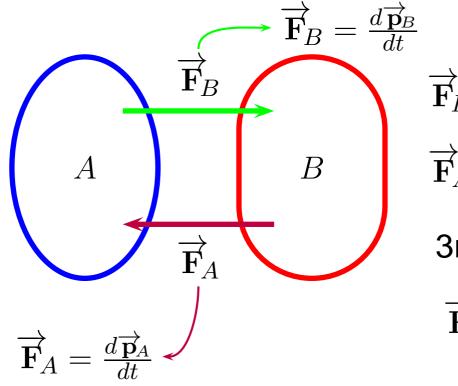
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B = \mathbf{Force} \text{ on } B \text{ due to } A$$
  
 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A = \mathbf{Force} \text{ on } A \text{ due to } B$   
 $\mathbf{3rd Law:} \ \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A = -\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B$   
 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B = 0$ 



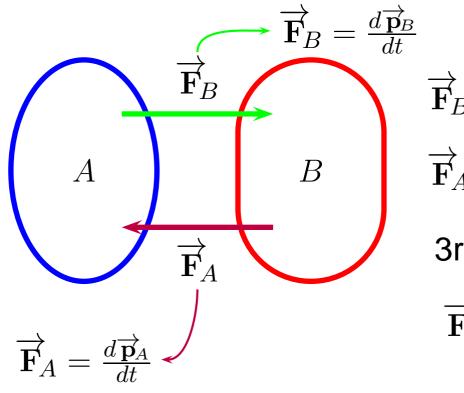
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B = \mathbf{Force} \text{ on } B \text{ due to } A$$
  
 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A = \mathbf{Force} \text{ on } A \text{ due to } B$   
 $\mathbf{3rd Law:} \ \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A = -\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B$   
 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B = 0$ 



 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B = \mathbf{Force} \text{ on } B \text{ due to } A$  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A = \mathbf{Force} \text{ on } A \text{ due to } B$  $\mathbf{3rd Law:} \ \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A = -\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B$  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B = 0$ 



 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B =$  Force on *B* due to *A*  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A =$  Force on A due to B3rd Law:  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A = -\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B$  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_B = 0$  $\rightarrow \frac{d\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_A}{dt} + \frac{d\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_B}{dt} = 0$ 



$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_{B} = \text{Force on } B \text{ due to } A$$

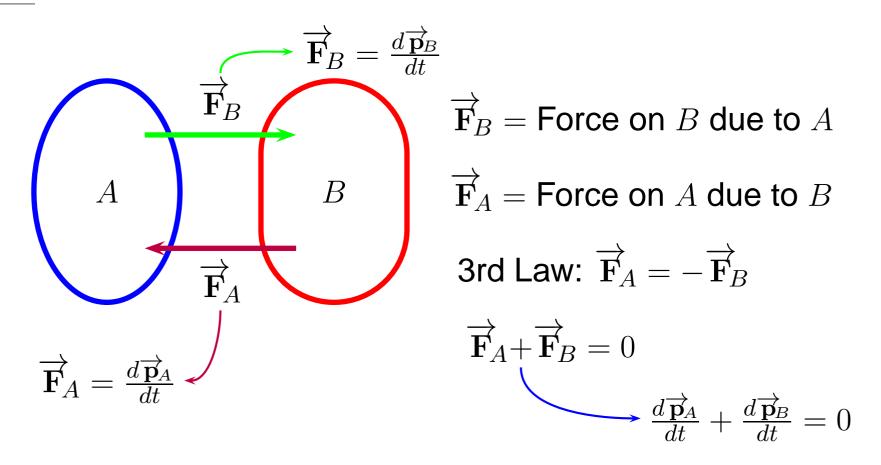
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_{A} = \text{Force on } A \text{ due to } B$$

$$3\text{rd Law: } \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_{A} = -\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_{B}$$

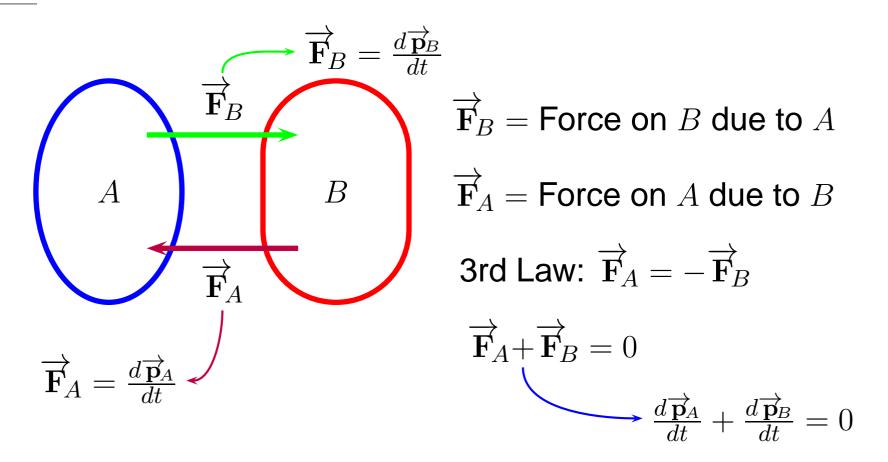
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_{A} + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}}_{B} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{d\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{A}}{dt} + \frac{d\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{B}}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{A}+\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{B}\right)=0$$



 $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{A}+\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{B}\right)=0 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{A}+\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{B}=\text{constant}$ 



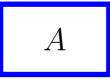
 $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{A}+\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{B}\right)=0 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{A}+\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_{B}=\text{constant}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta\left(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_B\right) = 0}$$

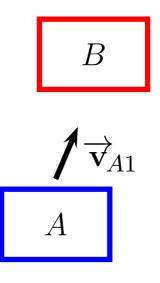
 $\Delta \left( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_B \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$  the total momentum of the system can't change.

 $\Delta \left( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_B \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$  the total momentum of the system can't change.

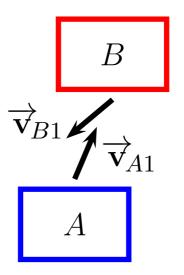




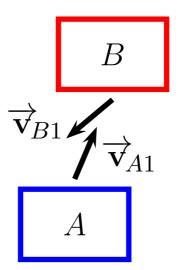
 $\Delta \left( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_B \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$  the total momentum of the system can't change.



 $\Delta \left( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_B \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$  the total momentum of the system can't change.

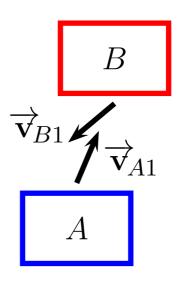


 $\Delta \left( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_B \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$  the total momentum of the system can't change.



$$M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1}$$

 $\Delta \left( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_B \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$  the total momentum of the system can't change.

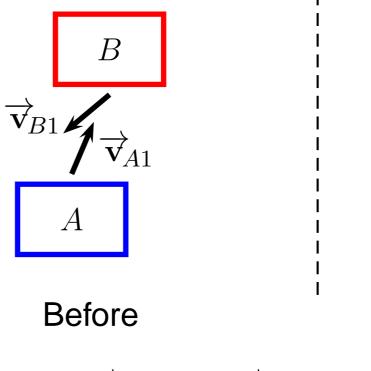


Before

After

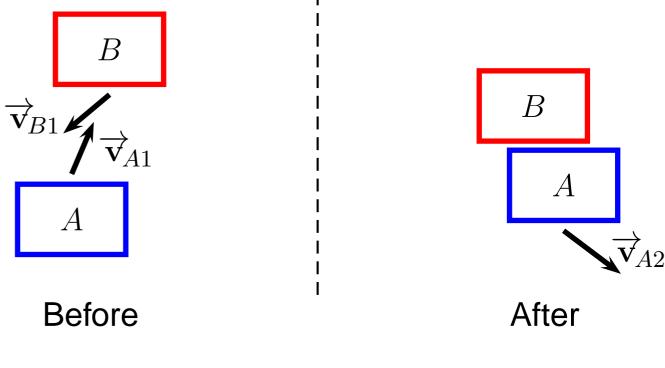
$$M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1}$$

 $\Delta \left( \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_A + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}}_B \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$  the total momentum of the system can't change.

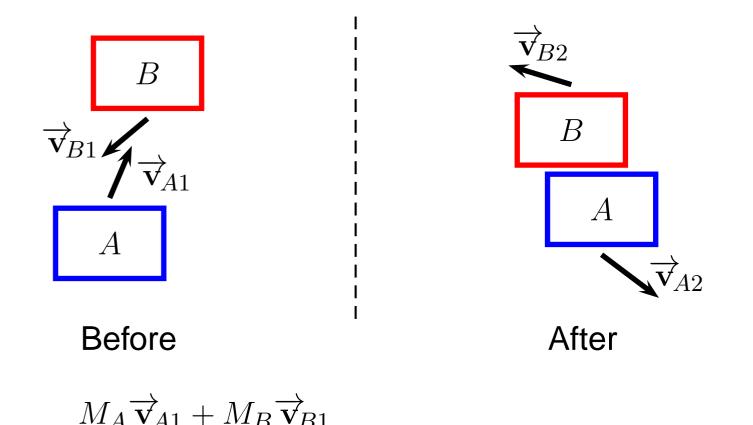


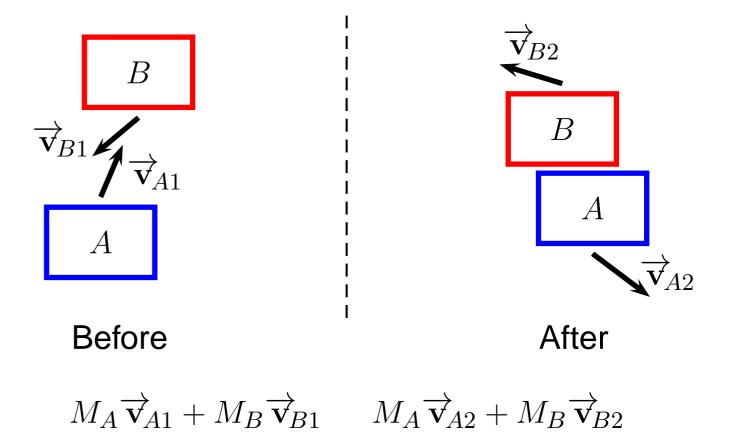
After

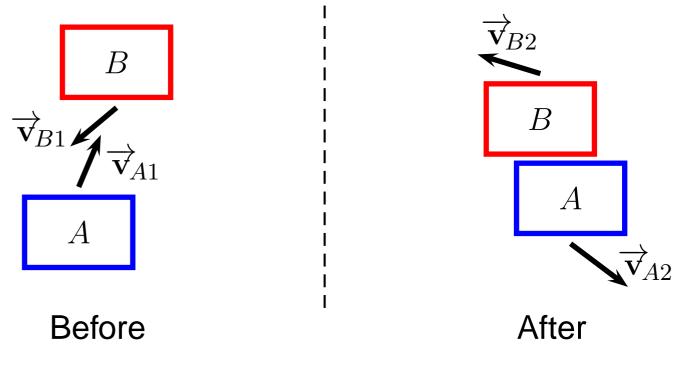
$$M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1}$$



$$M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1}$$

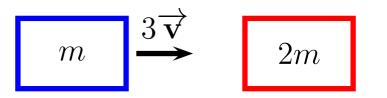


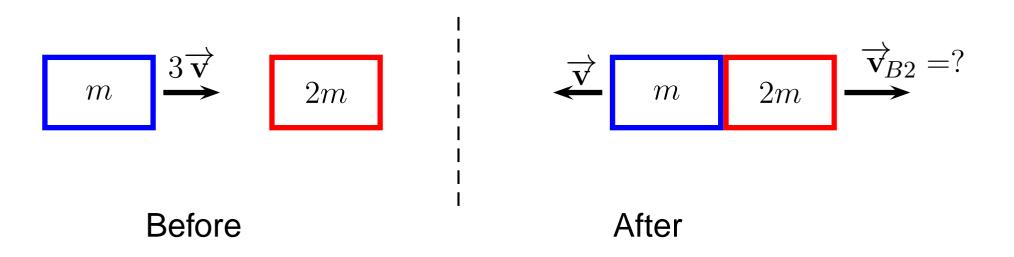


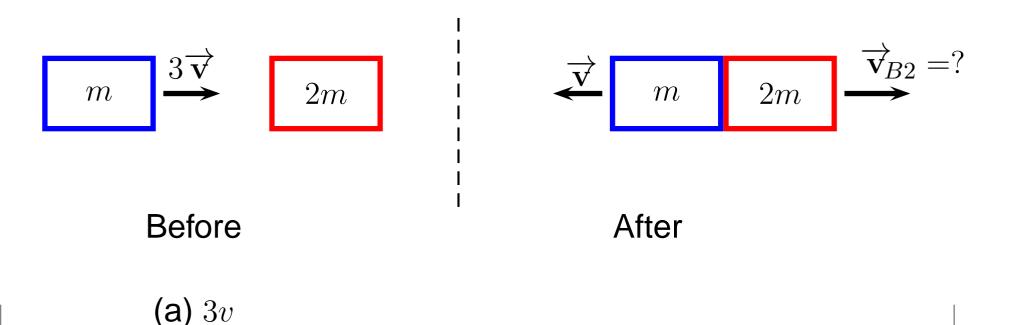


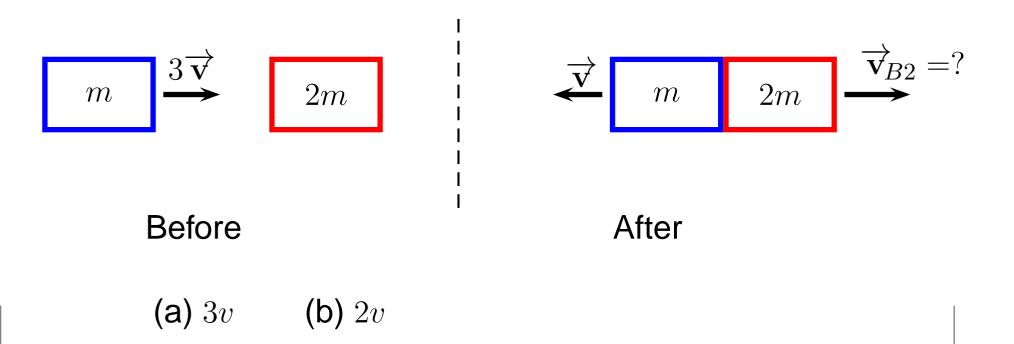
$$M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1} = M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A2} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B2}$$

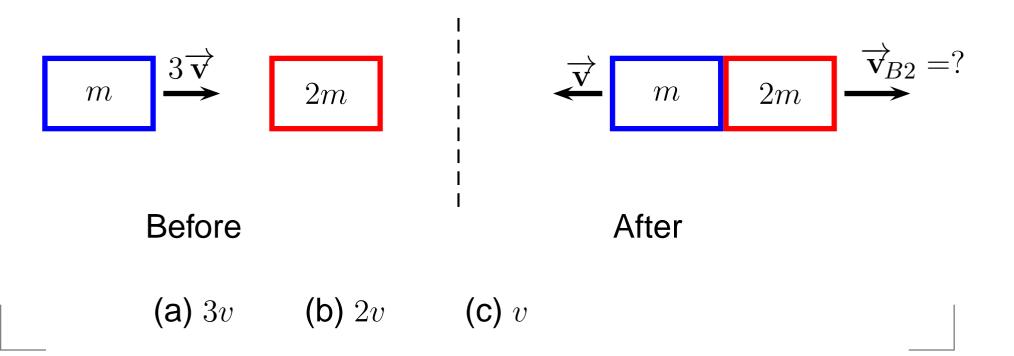
A mass  $M_A = m$  moving with velocity  $3\vec{v}$  to the right collides with an object  $M_B = 2m$  that is at rest. If  $M_A$ bounces to the left with a speed v, how fast must  $M_B$  be going?

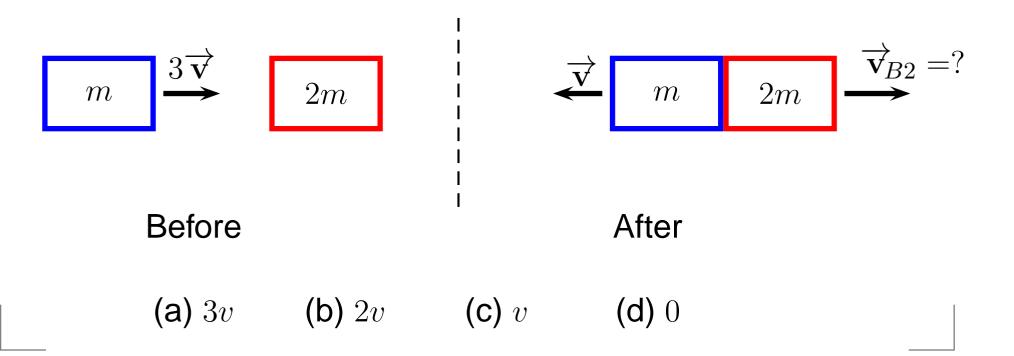


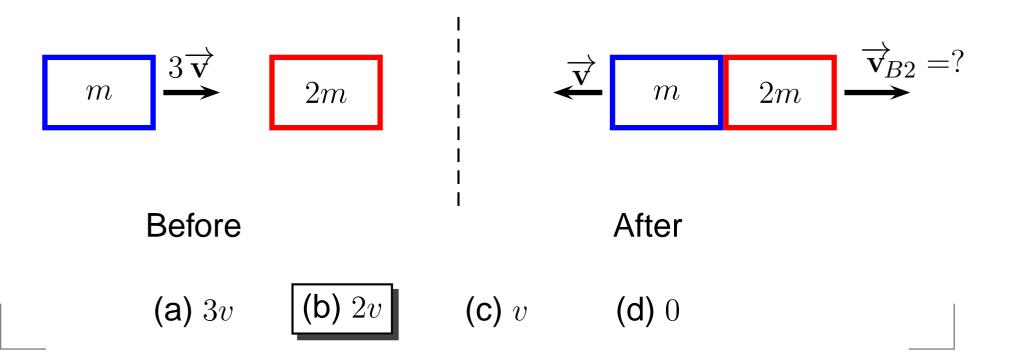












#### **Examples**

 $M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1} = M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A2} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B2}$ 

### **Examples**

$$M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1} = M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A2} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B2}$$

Example: A  $M_A = 5$ -kg block with  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} = 15 m/s$  to the right hits a  $M_B = 12.5$ -kg block that has  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1} = 6 m/s$  to the left. If  $M_B$  bounces with a  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B2} = 3 m/s$  to the right, what velocity must  $M_A$  have?

## **Examples**

$$M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1} = M_A \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A2} + M_B \overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B2}$$

Example: A  $M_A = 5$ -kg block with  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} = 15 m/s$  to the right hits a  $M_B = 12.5$ -kg block that has  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1} = 6 m/s$  to the left. If  $M_B$  bounces with a  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B2} = 3 m/s$  to the right, what velocity *must*  $M_A$  have?

Example: A  $M_A = 5$ -kg block with  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{A1} = 15 m/s$  at  $45^\circ$  hits a  $M_B = 12.5$ -kg block that has  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B1} = 6 m/s$  to the left. If  $M_B$  bounces with a  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{v}}_{B2} = 3.49 m/s$  to the right, what velocity *must*  $M_A$  have?