

# March 29, Week 10

Today: Chapter 8, Conservation of Momentum

Homework Assignment #7 - Due Today

**Mastering Physics:** 6 problems from chapter 7

**Written Questions:** 7.60

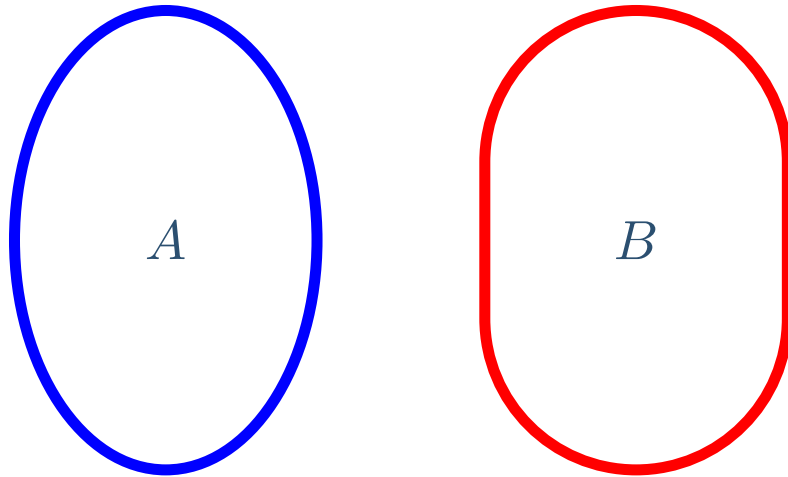
Homework Assignment #8 - Due Monday, April 8. (Special Office hours to be held that Monday.)

Homework Assignment #9 - Due Friday, April 12.

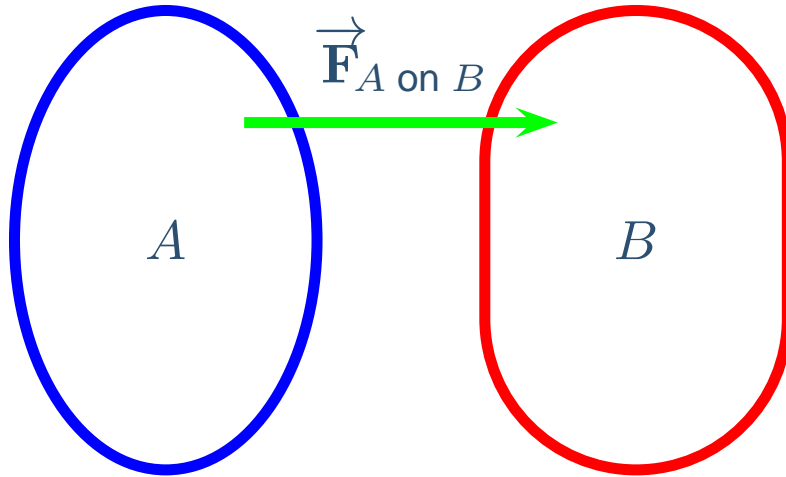
Exam #3, Next Wednesday, April 3. Practice Exam available on webpage. Review session: Tuesday, April 2, 5:15-7:00 PM. Room 114 of Regener Hall.

# Conservation of Momentum

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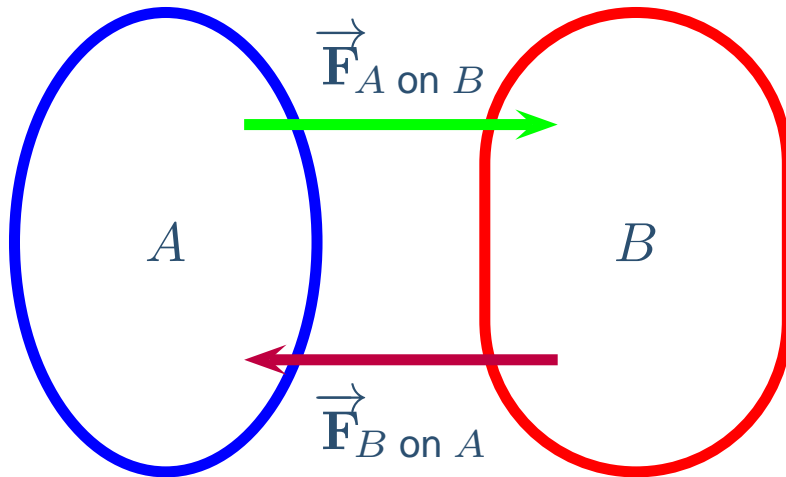


# Conservation of Momentum



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

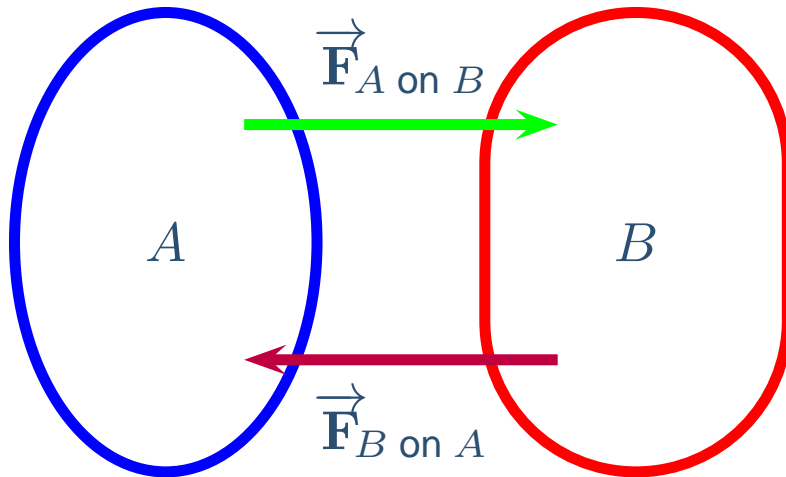
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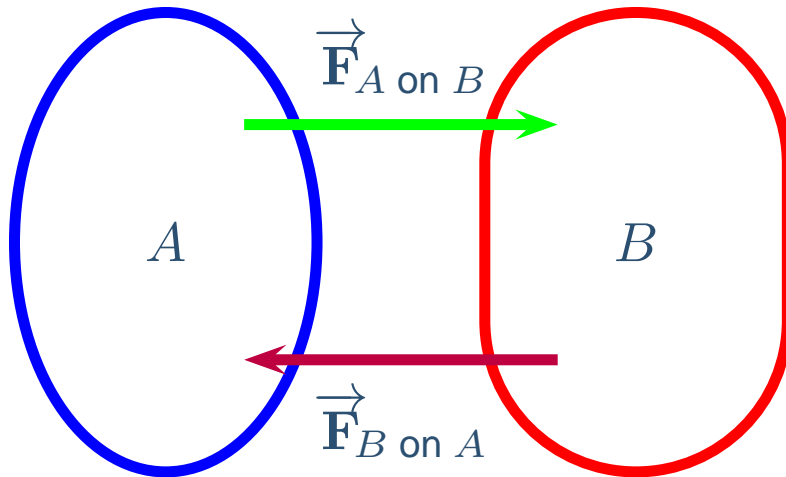


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3rd Law:  $\vec{F}_{B \text{ on } A} = -\vec{F}_{A \text{ on } B}$

# Conservation of Momentum



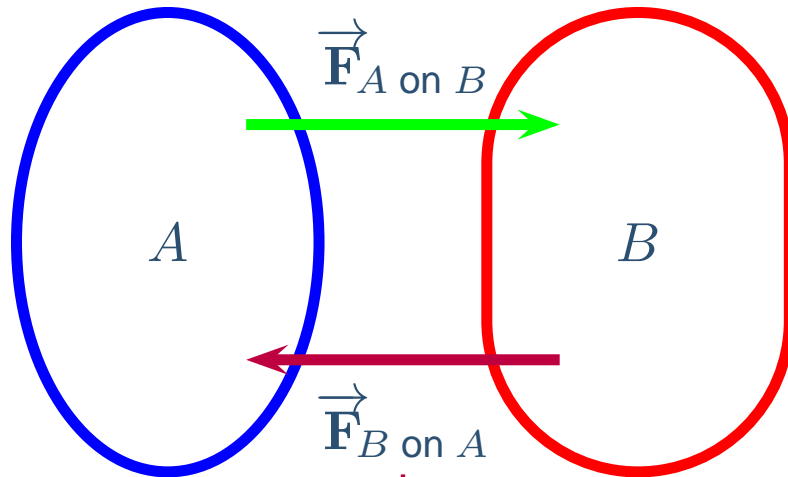
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# Conservation of Momentum



$$\vec{F}_{B \text{ on } A} = \frac{d\vec{p}_A}{dt}$$

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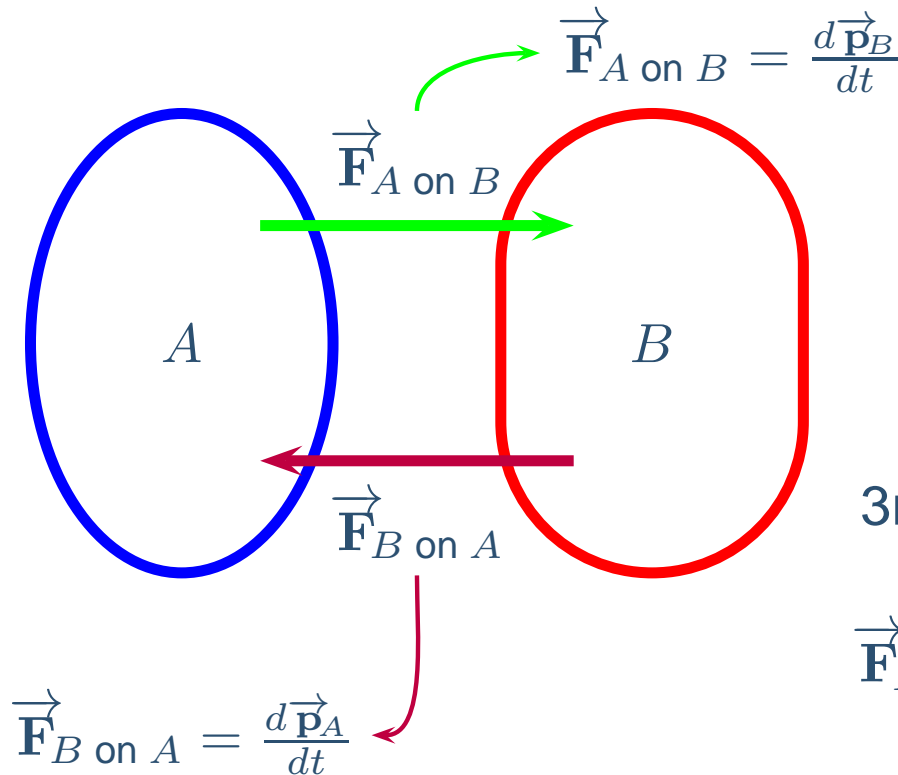
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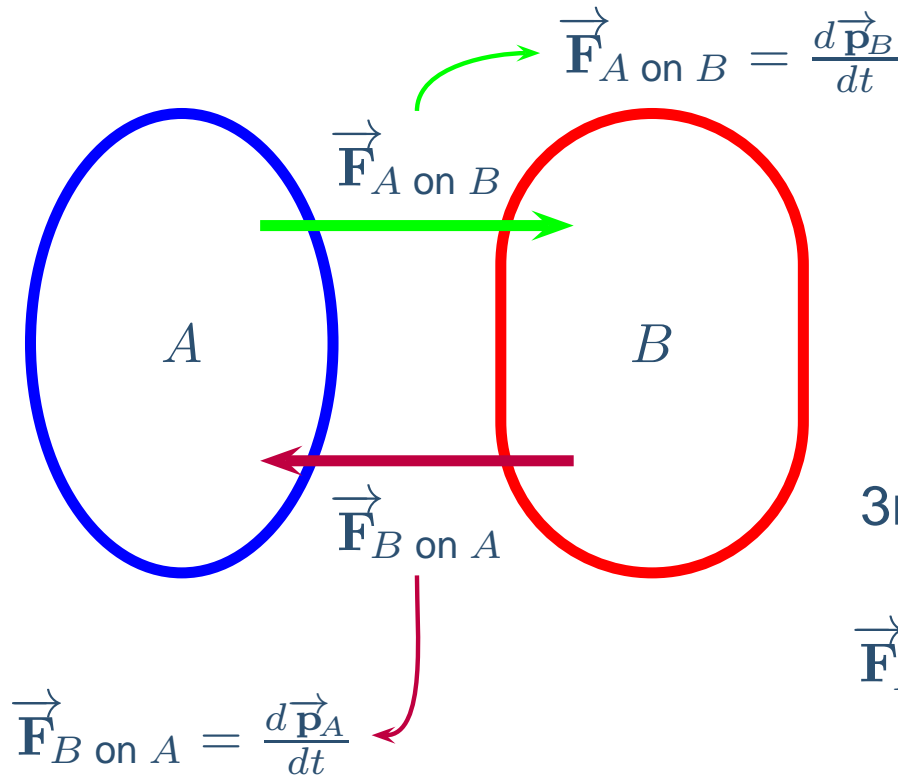
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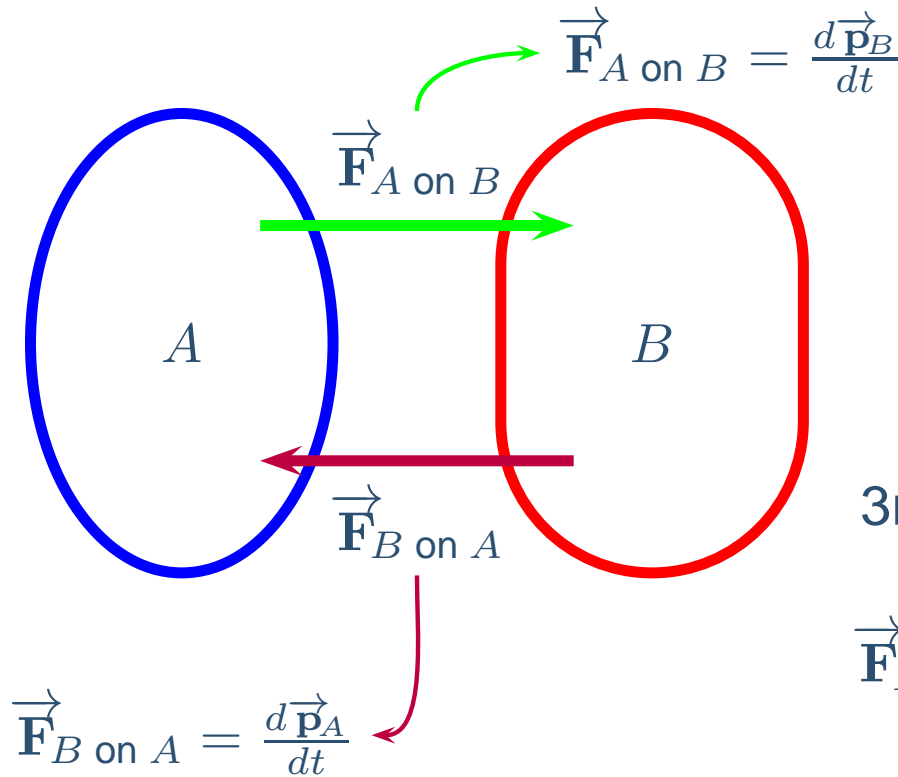
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# Conservation of Momentum



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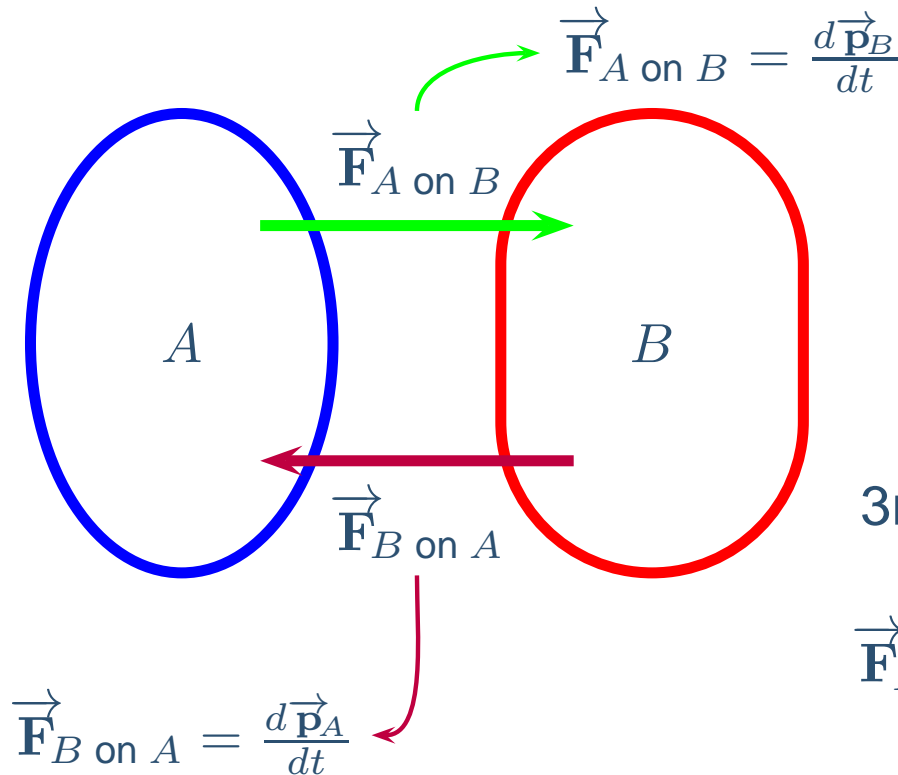
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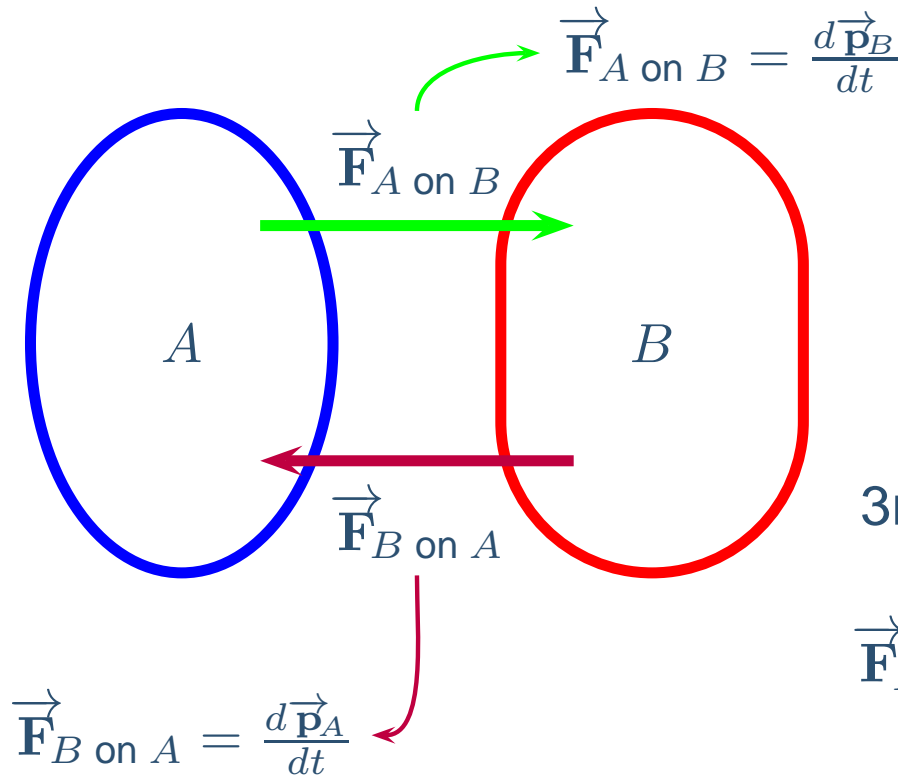
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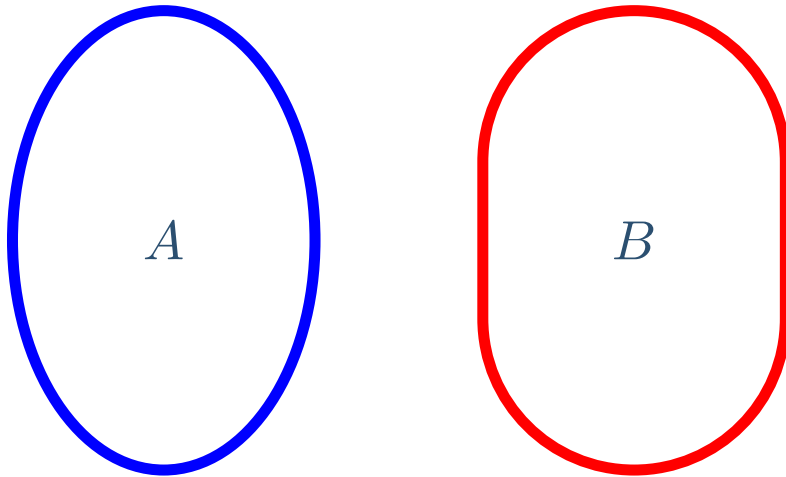
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The *total* momentum can't change

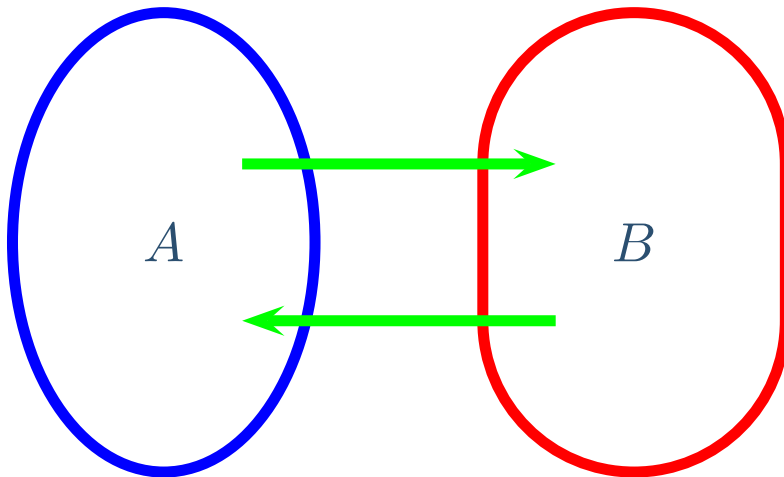
# Conservation of Momentum II

Conservation of Momentum - In the absence of external forces, the total momentum of the system cannot change.



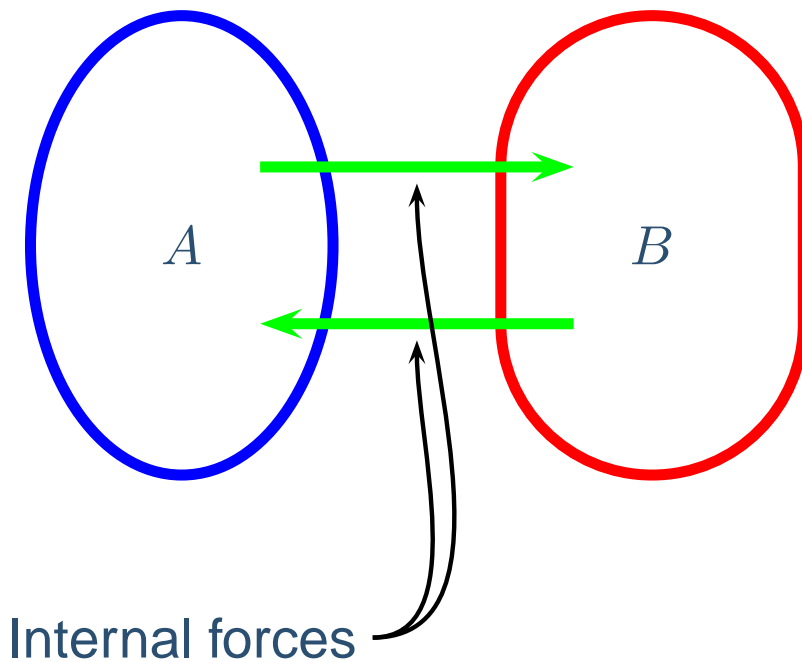
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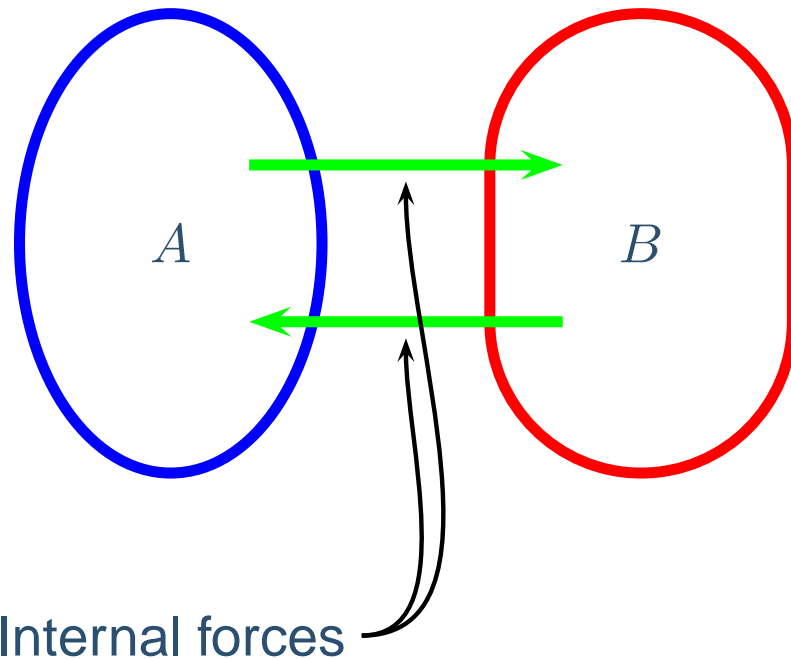
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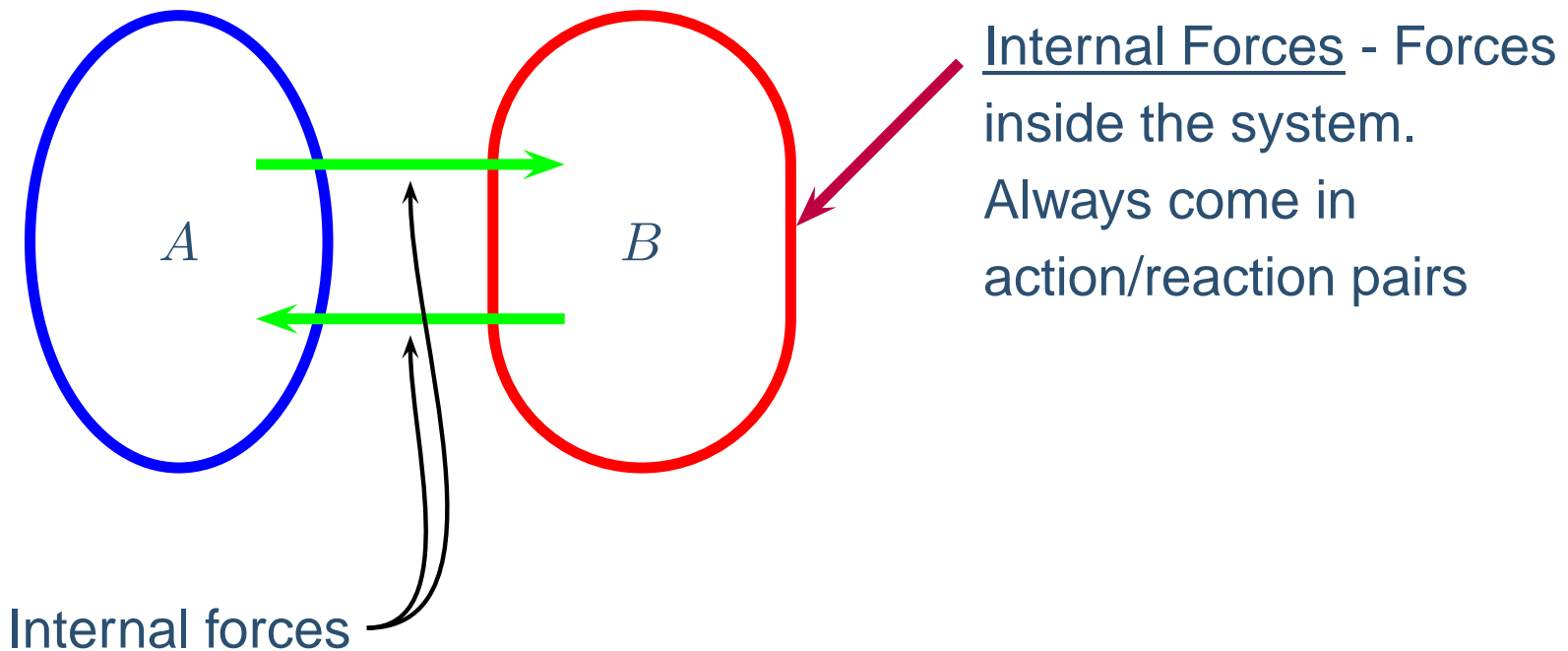
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Internal Forces - Forces inside the system.  
Always come in action/reaction pairs

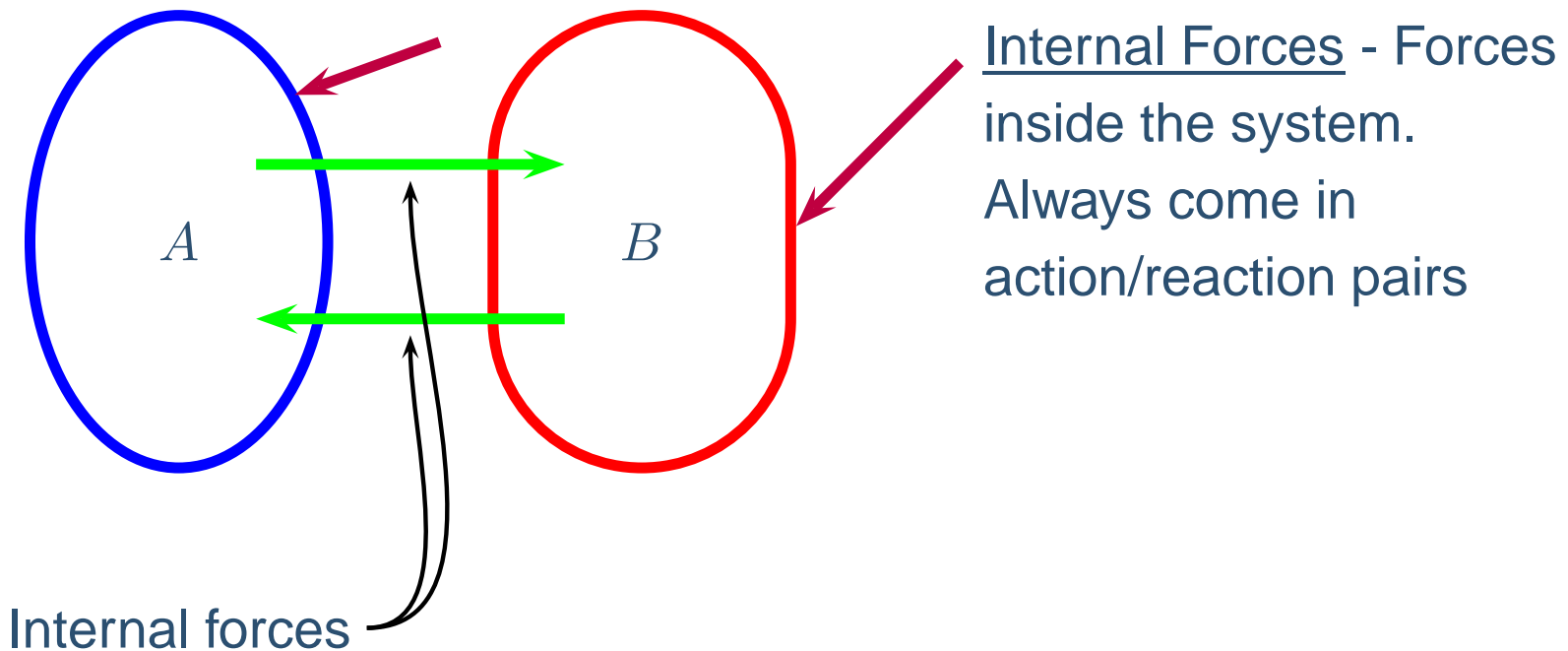
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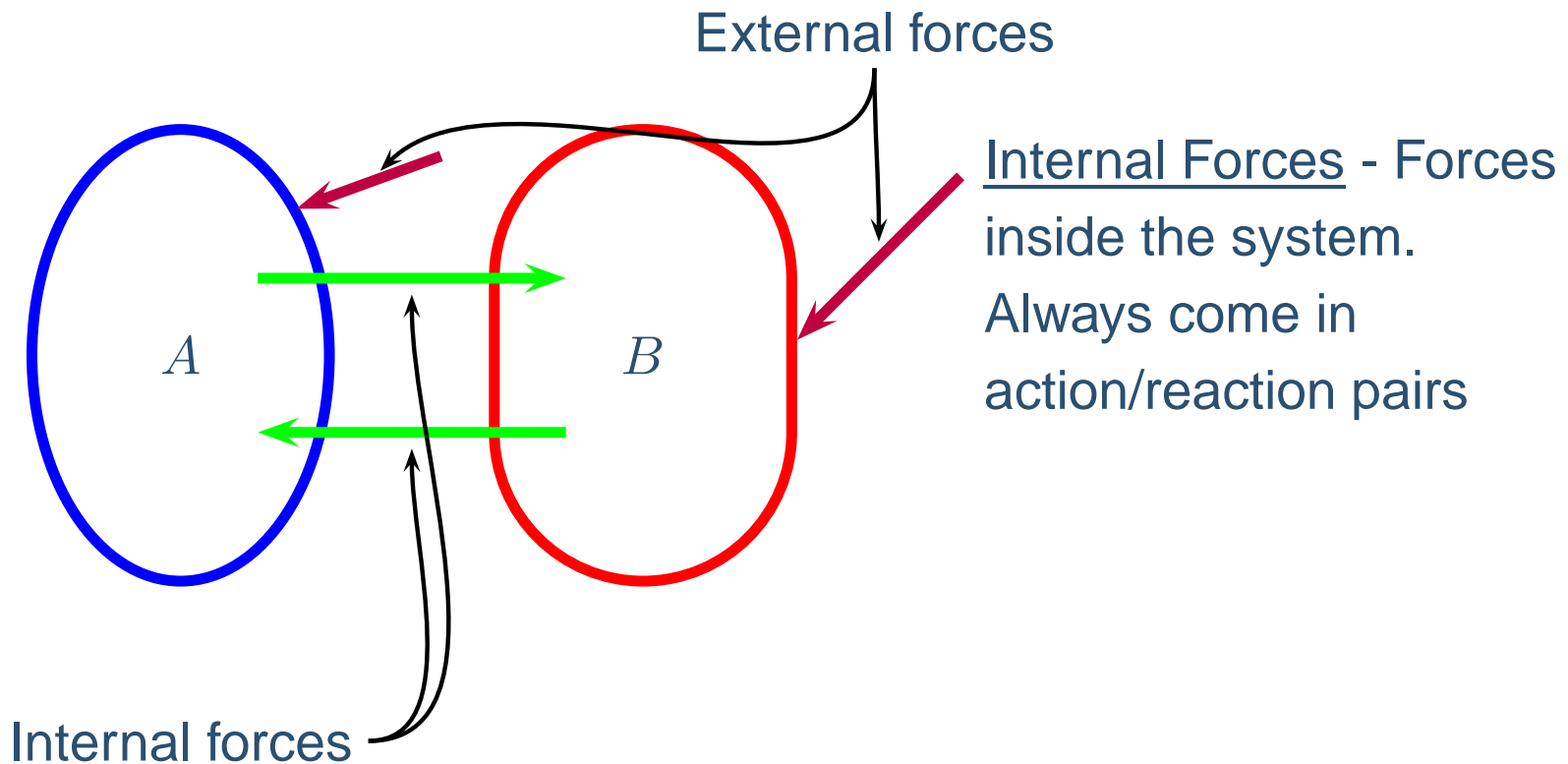
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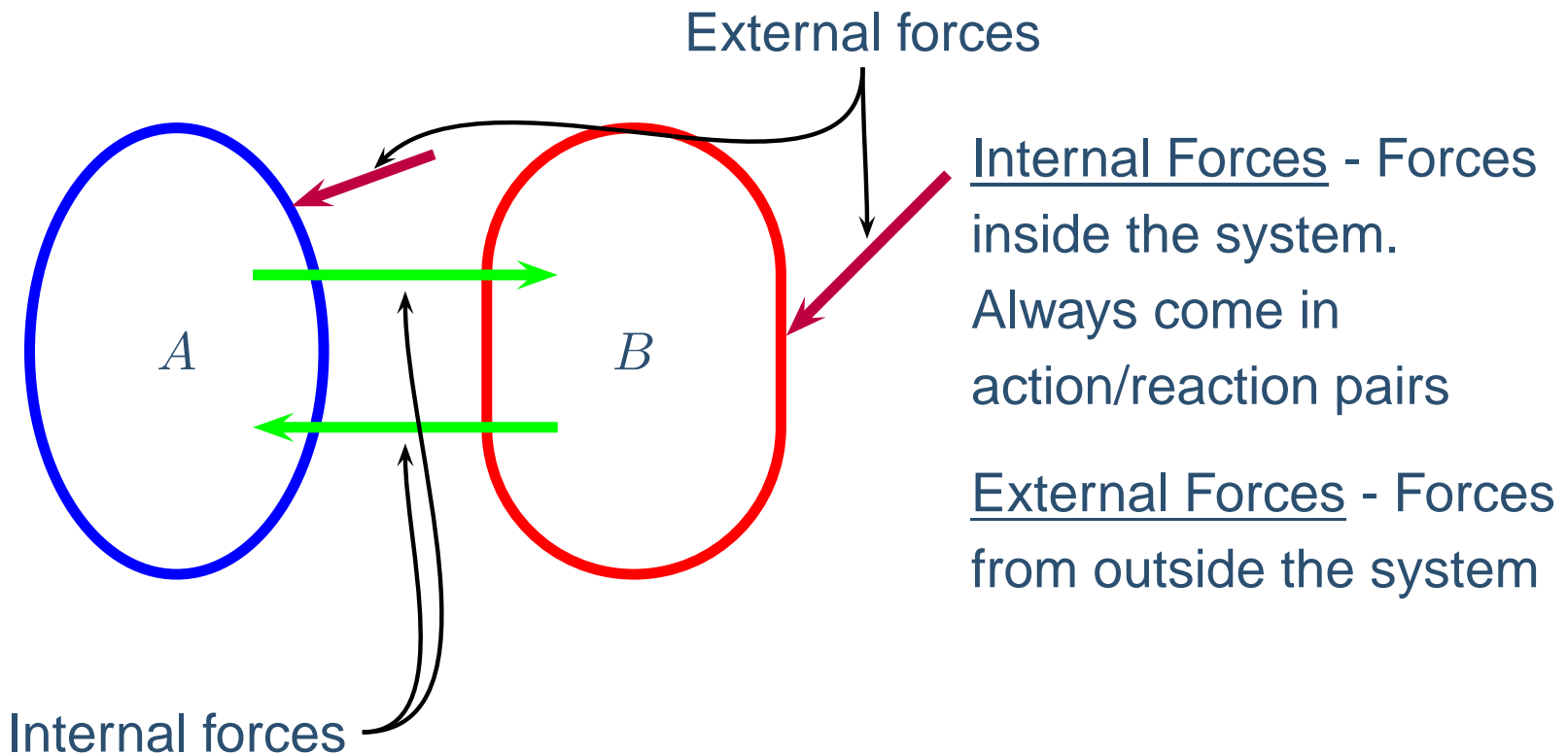
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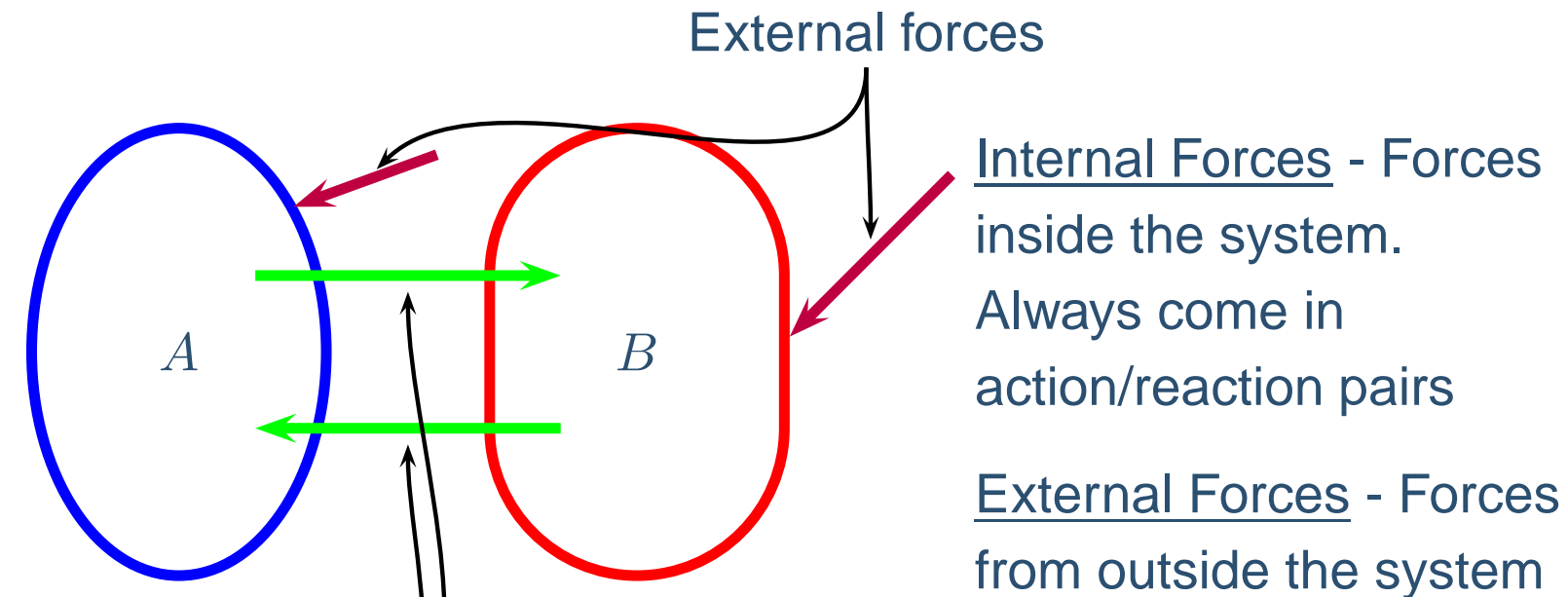
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Internal forces

Impulse Hypothesis - During the small times that a collision lasts, the external forces are small compared to the internal forces so we can ignore them

# Using Conservation of Momentum

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

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Before



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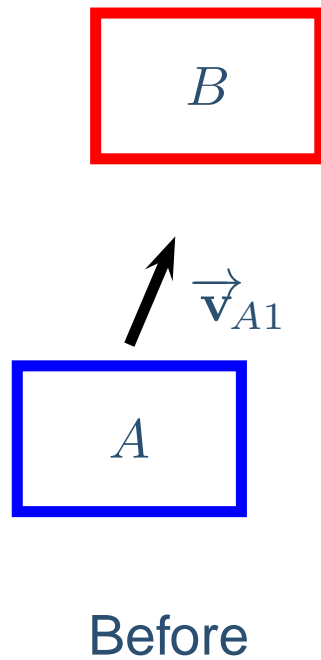
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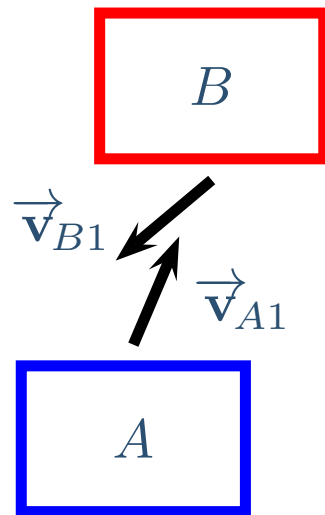
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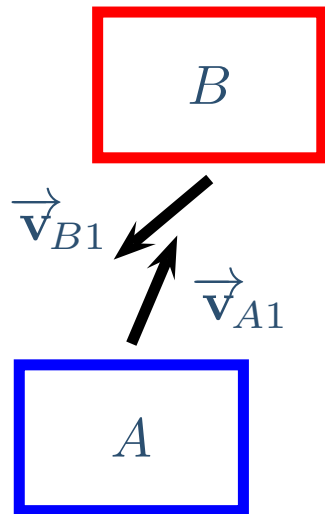
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$$M_A \vec{v}_{A1} + M_B \vec{v}_{B1}$$

# Using Conservation of Momentum

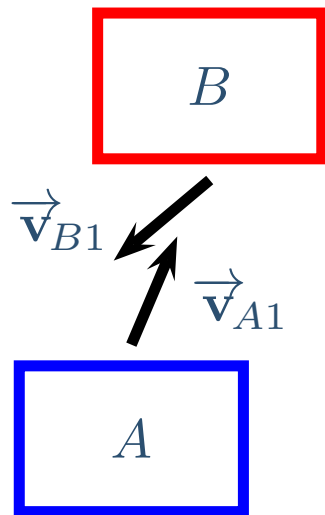
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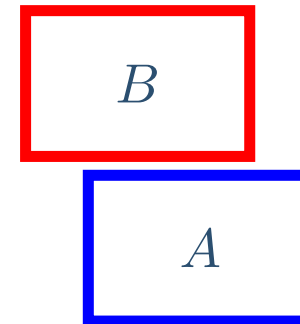
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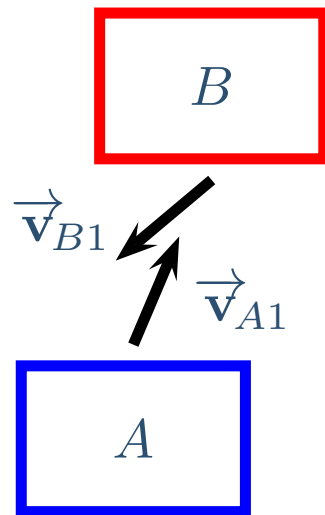
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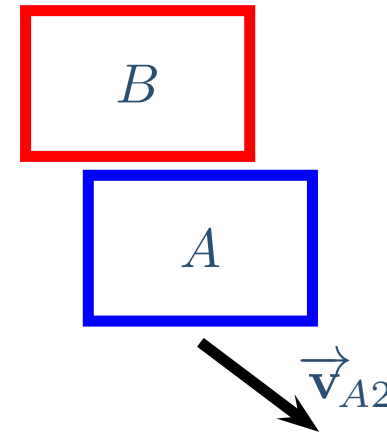
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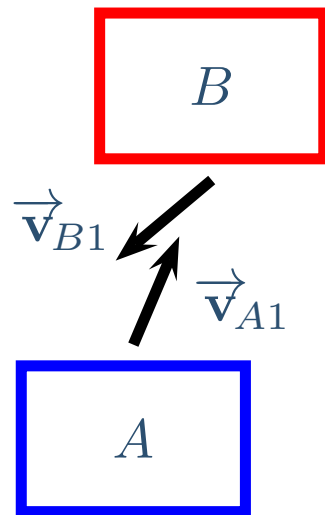
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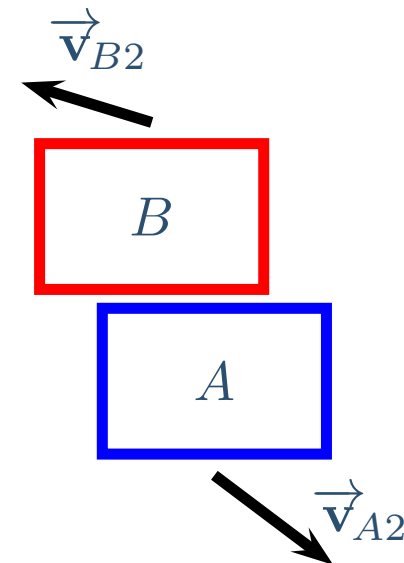
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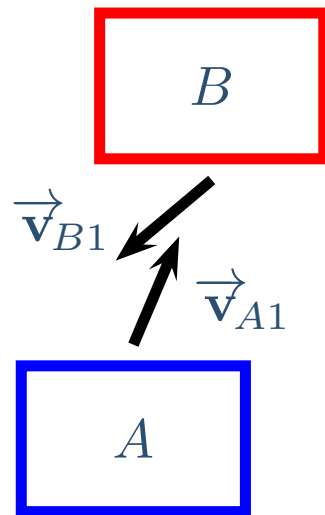


After



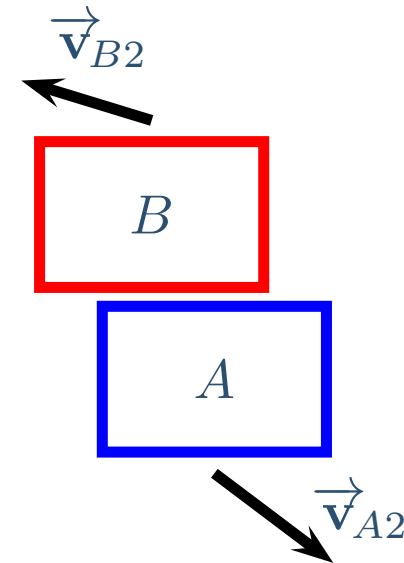
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$\Delta (\vec{p}_A + \vec{p}_B) = 0 \Rightarrow$  the total momentum of the system can't change.



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$$M_A \vec{v}_{A1} + M_B \vec{v}_{B1}$$

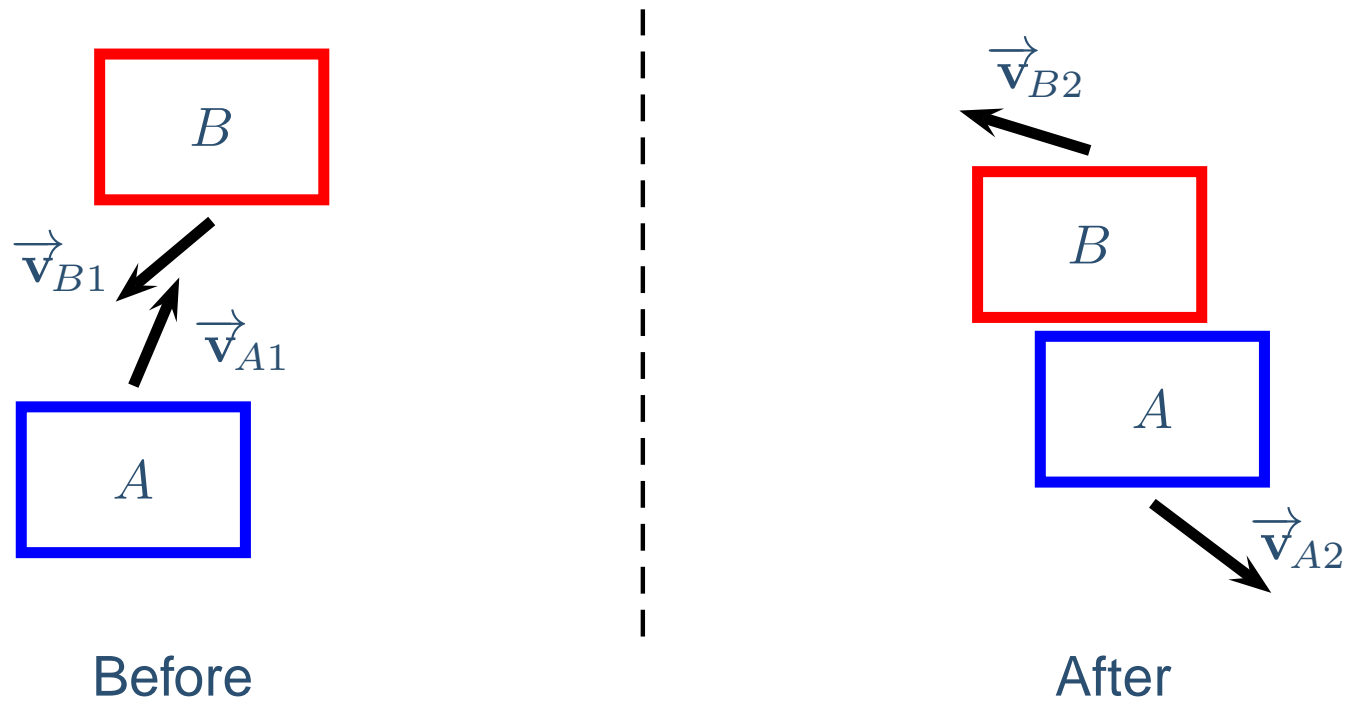


After

$$M_A \vec{v}_{A2} + M_B \vec{v}_{B2}$$

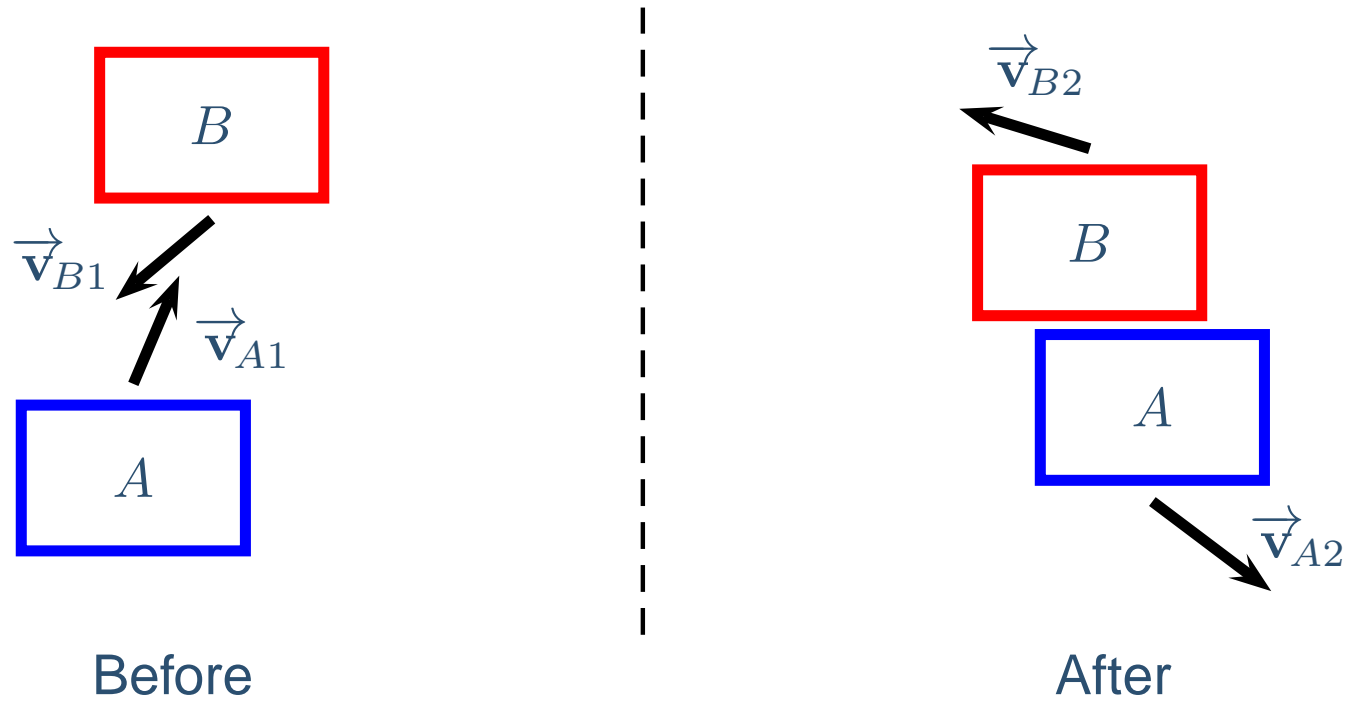
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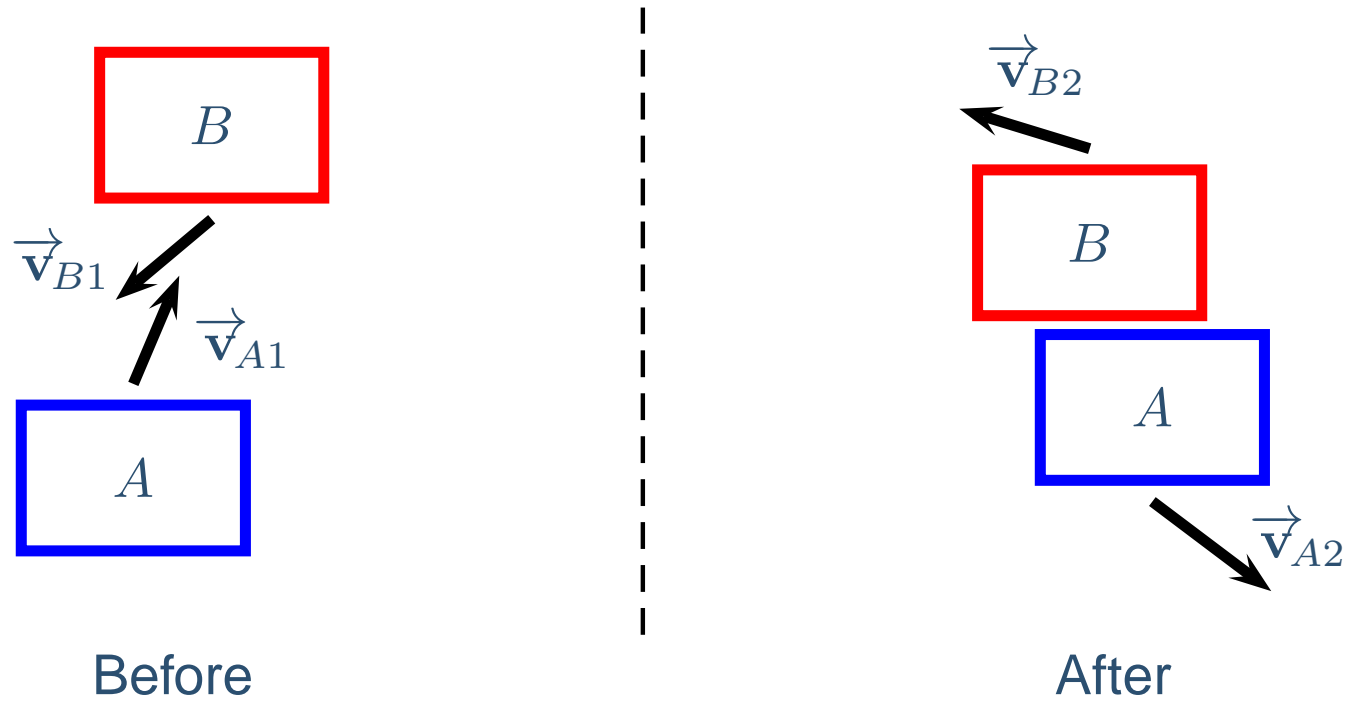
$$M_A \vec{v}_{A1} + M_B \vec{v}_{B1} = M_A \vec{v}_{A2} + M_B \vec{v}_{B2}$$

# Using Conservation of Momentum II



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

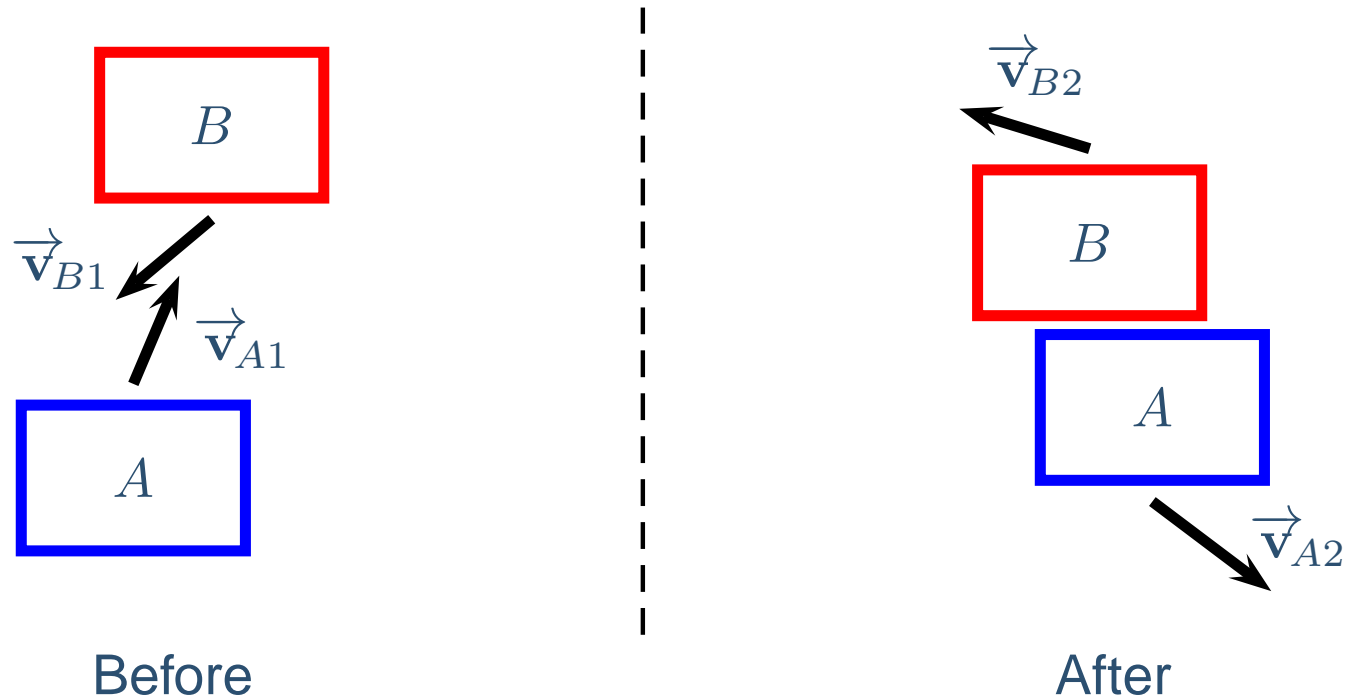
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Component Form:

# Using Conservation of Momentum II

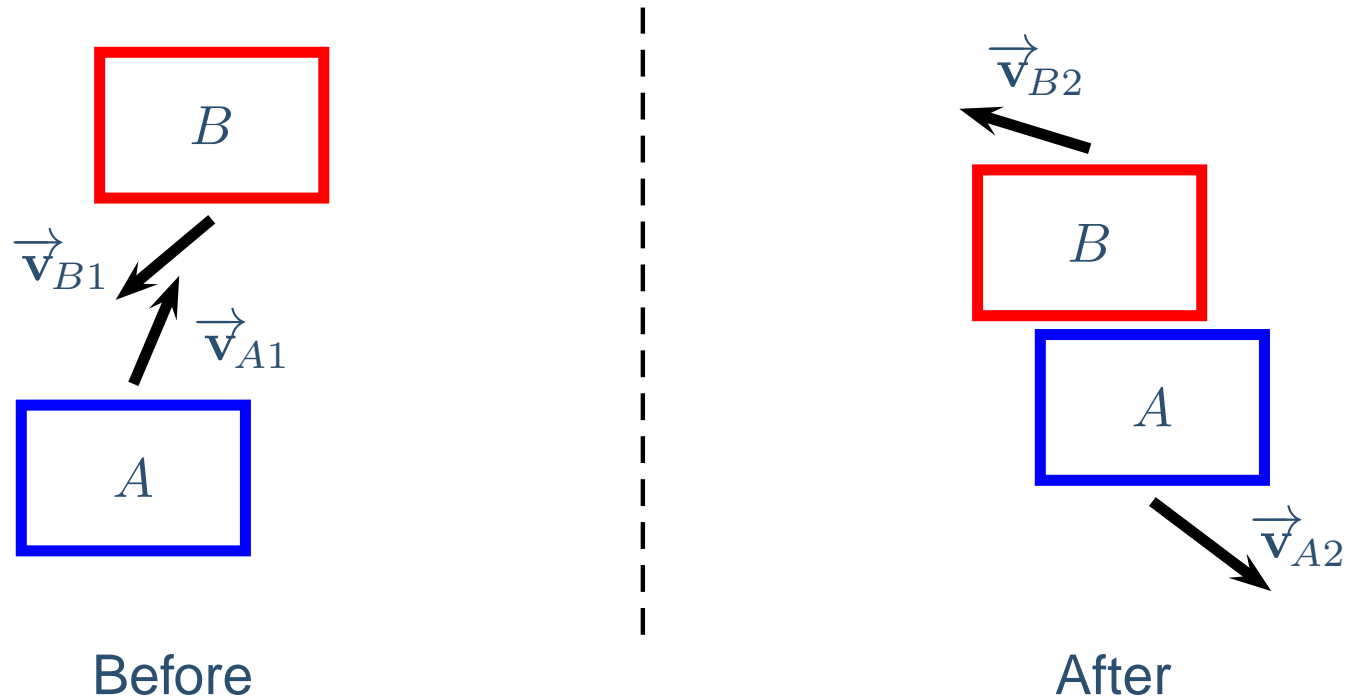


$$M_A \vec{v}_{A1} + M_B \vec{v}_{B1} = M_A \vec{v}_{A2} + M_B \vec{v}_{B2}$$

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$$M_A (v_{A1})_x + M_B (v_{B1})_x = M_A (v_{A2})_x + M_B (v_{B2})_x$$

$$M_A (v_{A2})_y + M_B (v_{B2})_y = M_A (v_{A2})_y + M_B (v_{B2})_y$$

# Conservation Exercise I

A  $1\text{ kg}$  mass sliding to the right with speed  $2\text{ m/s}$  on a frictionless floor collides with another  $1\text{ kg}$  mass at rest. If the first mass stops after the collision, how fast must the second mass be going?



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(a)  $0\text{ m/s}$

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(a)  $0\text{ m/s}$

(b)  $1\text{ m/s}$

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(c)  $2\text{ m/s}$

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(a)  $0\text{ m/s}$

(b)  $1\text{ m/s}$

(c)  $2\text{ m/s}$

(d)  $3\text{ m/s}$

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(b)  $1\text{ m/s}$

(c)  $2\text{ m/s}$

(d)  $3\text{ m/s}$

(e)  $4\text{ m/s}$

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(a)  $0\text{ m/s}$

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Conservation:  $(1\text{ kg})(2\text{ m/s}) + 0 = 0 + (1\text{ kg})(v_{B2})_x \Rightarrow (v_{B2})_x = 2\text{ m/s}$

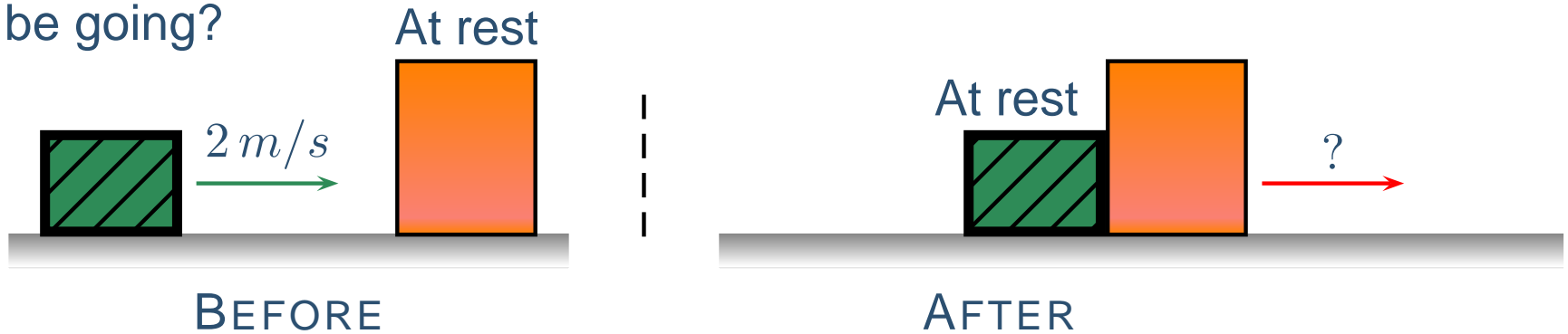
# Conservation Exercise II

A  $1\text{ kg}$  mass sliding to the right with speed  $2\text{ m/s}$  on a frictionless floor collides with a  $2\text{ kg}$  mass at rest. If the first mass stops after the collision, how fast must the second mass be going?



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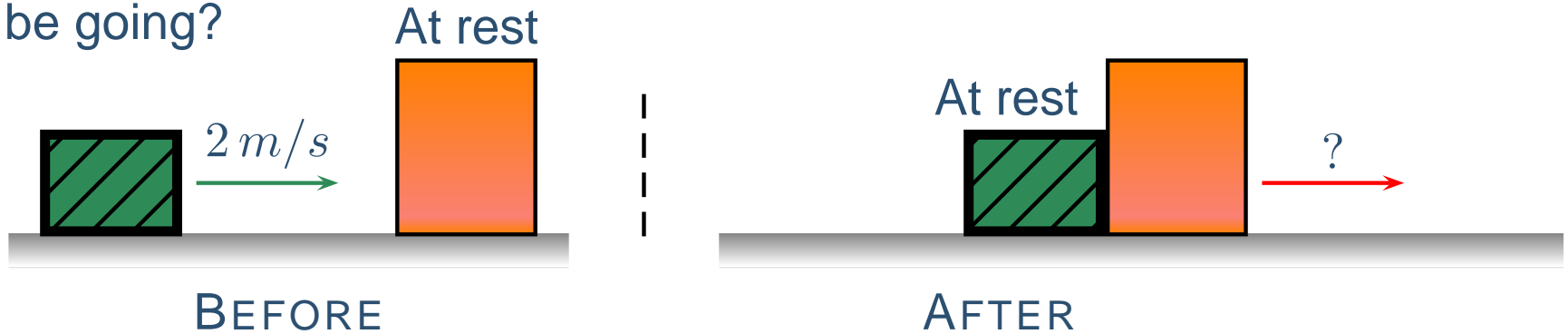


(a)  $0\text{ m/s}$



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(a)  $0\text{ m/s}$

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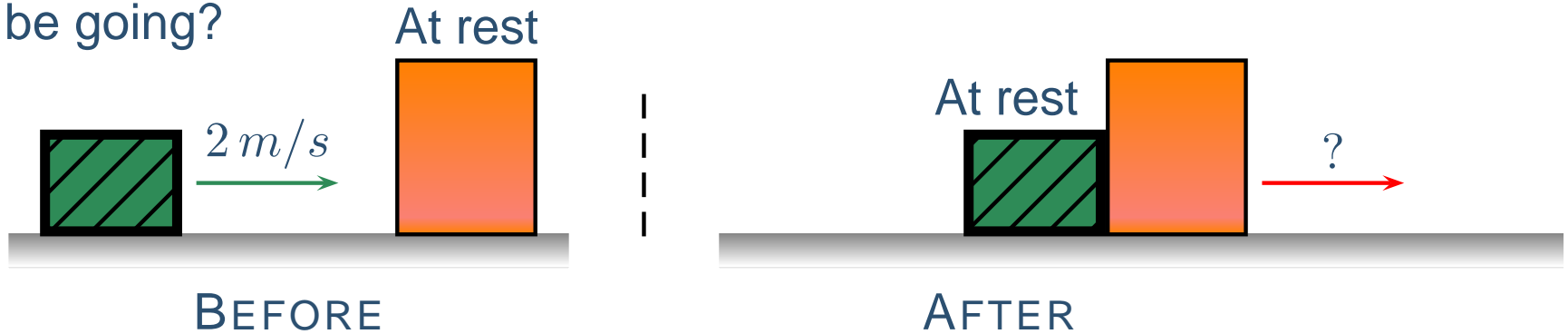
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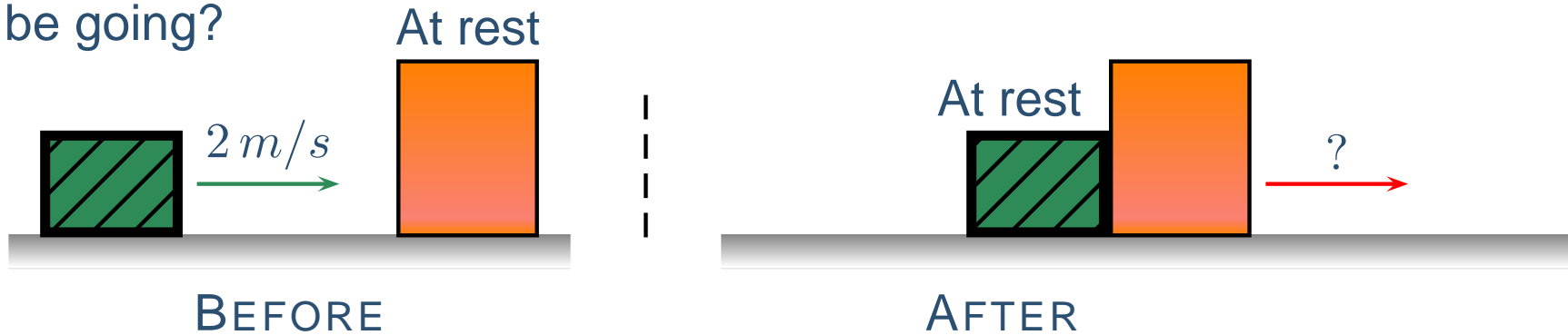
(b)  $1\text{ m/s}$

(c)  $2\text{ m/s}$

(d)  $3\text{ m/s}$

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(e)  $4\text{ m/s}$

# Conservation Exercise II

A  $1\text{ kg}$  mass sliding to the right with speed  $2\text{ m/s}$  on a frictionless floor collides with a  $2\text{ kg}$  mass at rest. If the first mass stops after the collision, how fast must the second mass be going?



(a)  $0\text{ m/s}$

(b)  $1\text{ m/s}$

(c)  $2\text{ m/s}$

(d)  $3\text{ m/s}$

(e)  $4\text{ m/s}$

Conservation:  $(1\text{ kg})(2\text{ m/s}) + 0 = 0 + (2\text{ kg})(v_{B2})_x \Rightarrow (v_{B2})_x = 1\text{ m/s}$

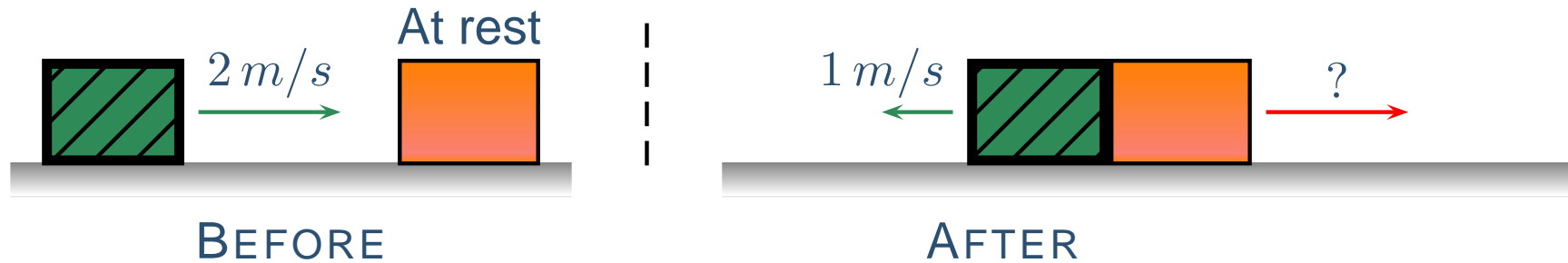
# Conservation Exercise III

A  $1\text{ kg}$  mass sliding to the right with speed  $2\text{ m/s}$  on a frictionless floor collides with another  $1\text{ kg}$  mass at rest. If the first mass bounces back with a speed of  $1\text{ m/s}$ , how fast must the second mass be going?



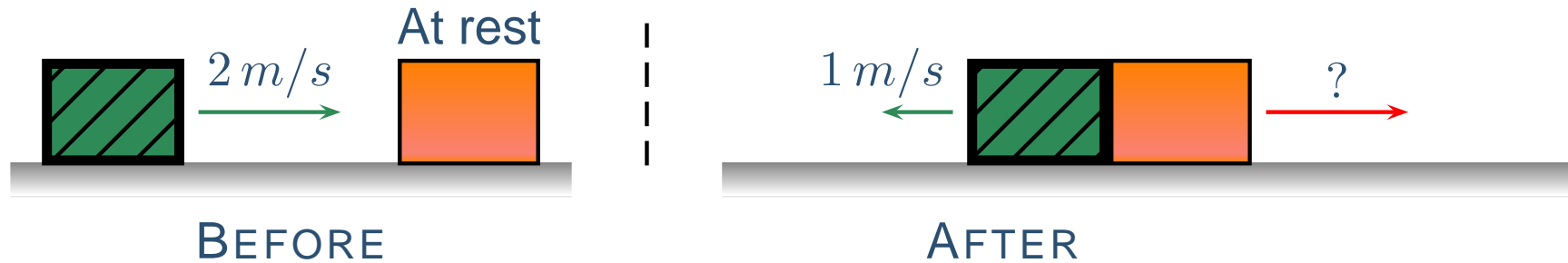
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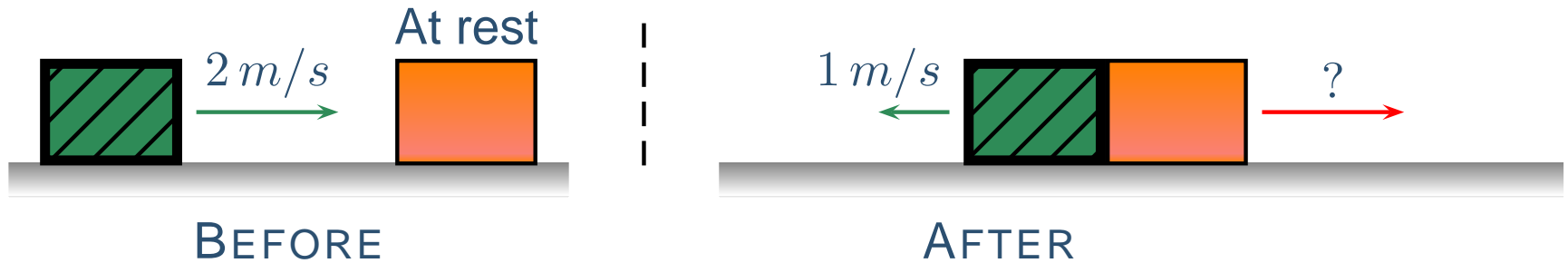


(a)  $0\text{ m/s}$



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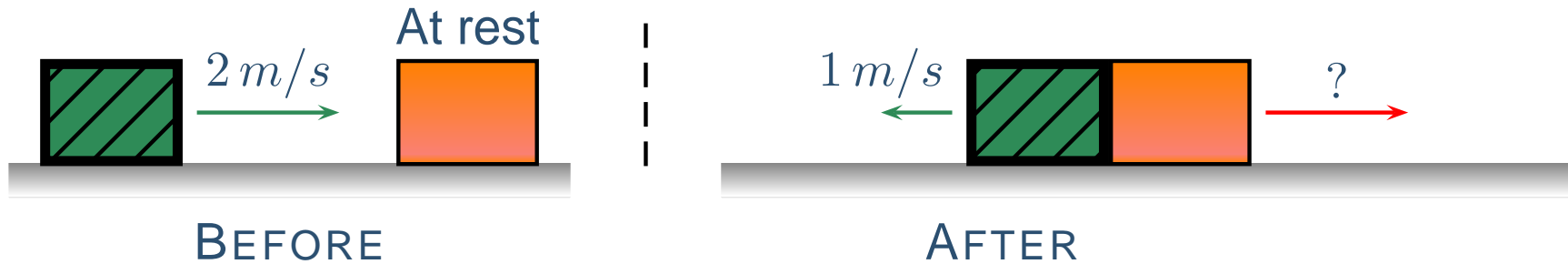


(a)  $0\text{ m/s}$

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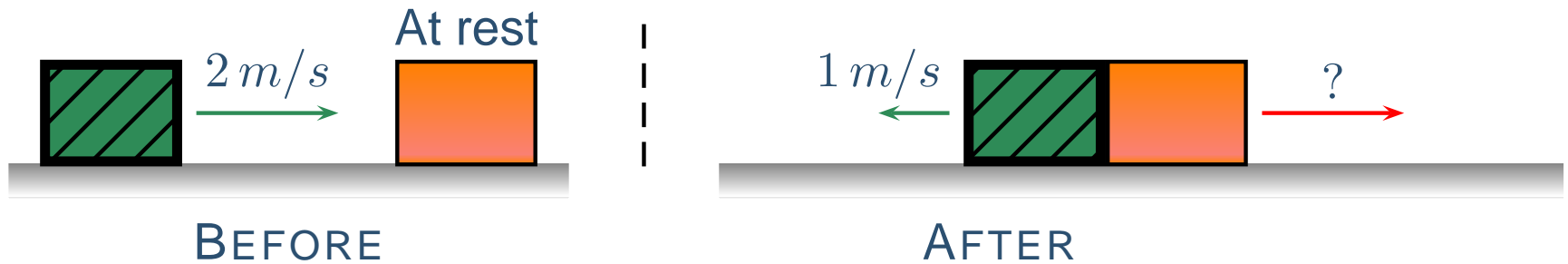
(a)  $0\text{ m/s}$

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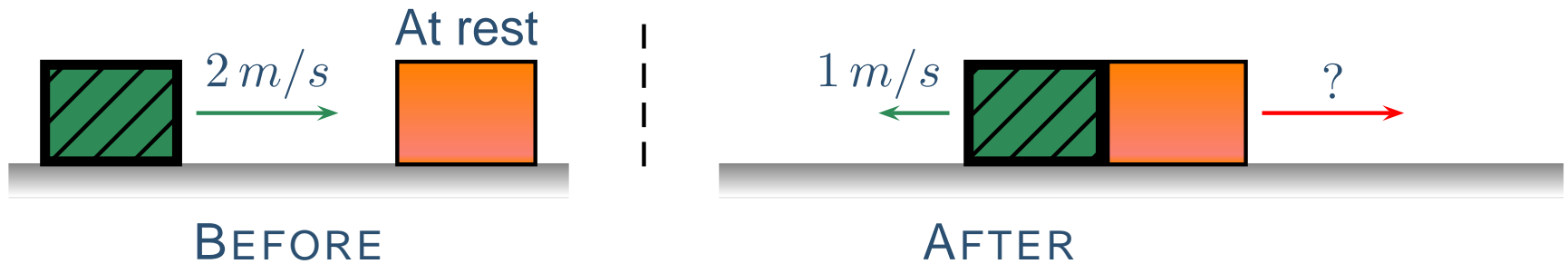
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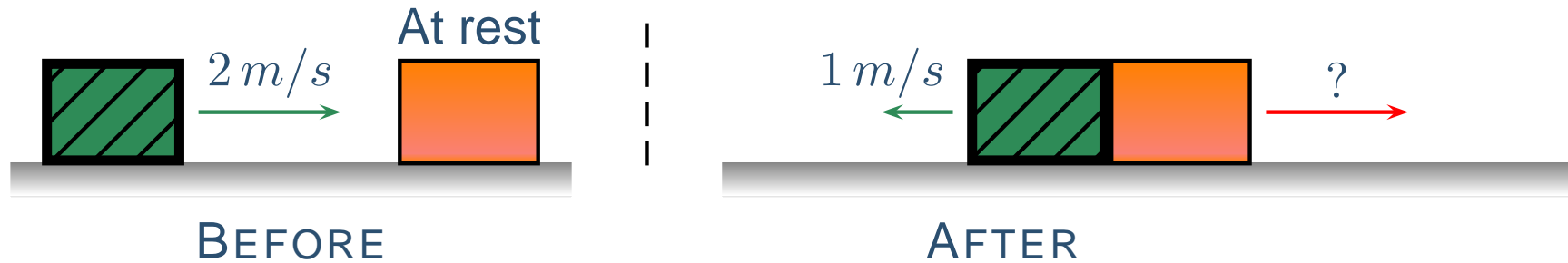
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(b)  $1\text{ m/s}$

(c)  $2\text{ m/s}$

**(d)  $3\text{ m/s}$**

(e)  $4\text{ m/s}$

Conservation:  $(1\text{ kg})(2\text{ m/s}) + 0 = (1\text{ kg})(-1\text{ m/s}) + (1\text{ kg})(v_{B2})_x$

$(2\text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}) = -(1\text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}) + (1\text{ kg})(v_{B2})_x \Rightarrow (v_{B2})_x = 3\text{ m/s}$

# Collisions

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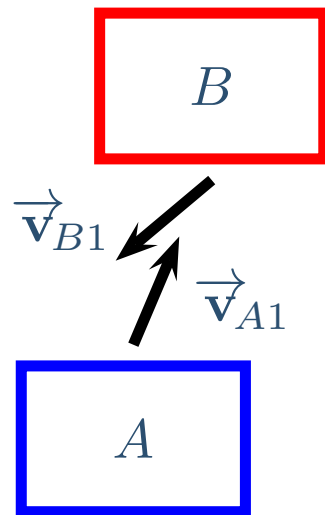
Collisions may not conserve kinetic energy because they produce heat and/or the objects change shape upon collision.

# Perfectly Inelastic Collisions

When the colliding objects stick together, the collision is called perfectly inelastic or a plastic collision.

# Perfectly Inelastic Collisions

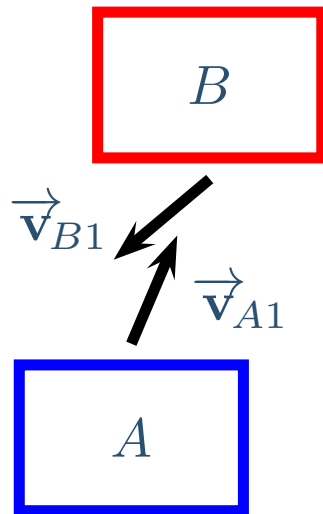
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Before

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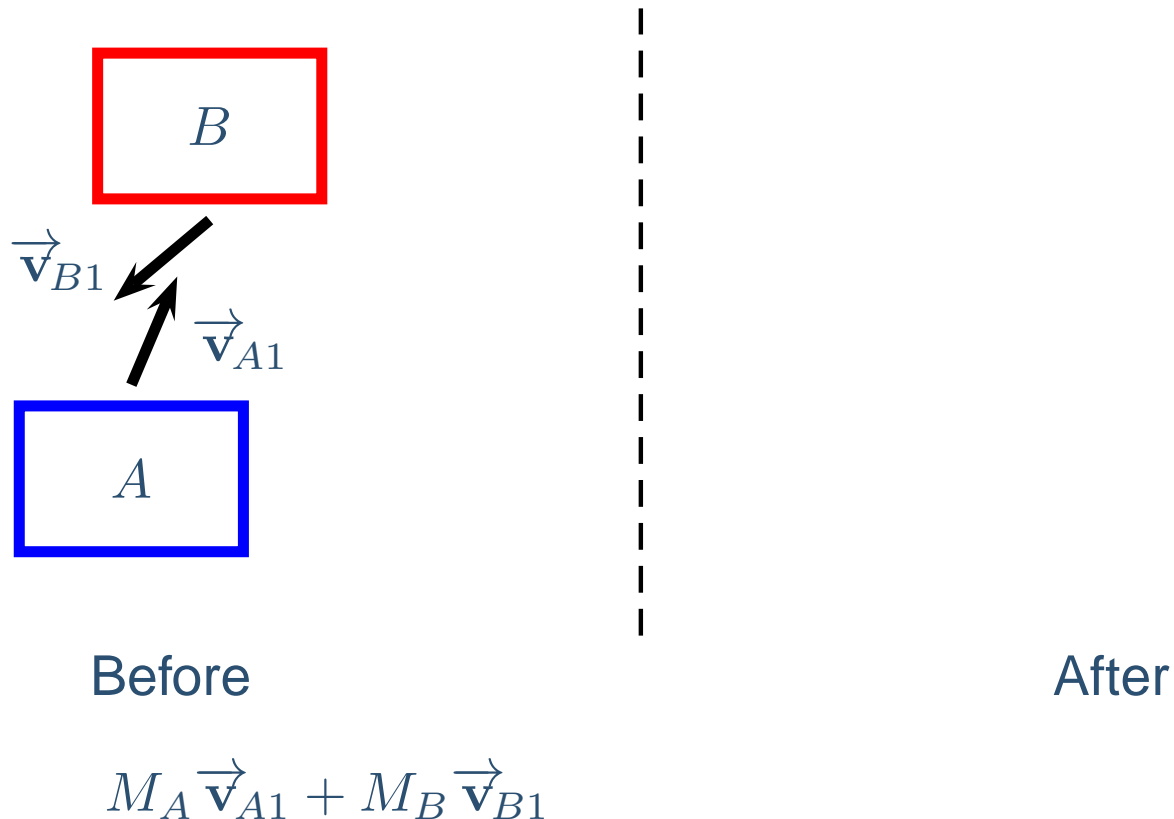


Before

$$M_A \vec{v}_{A1} + M_B \vec{v}_{B1}$$

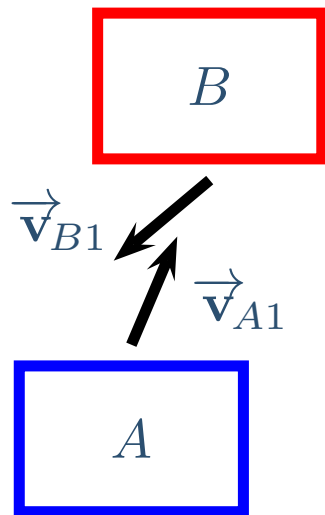
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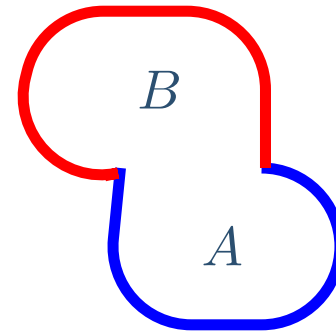
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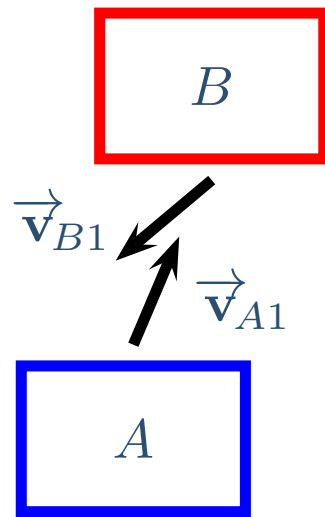


After



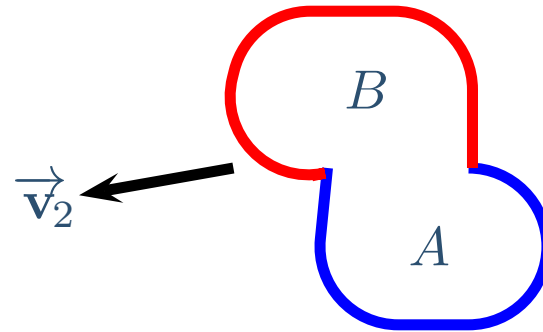
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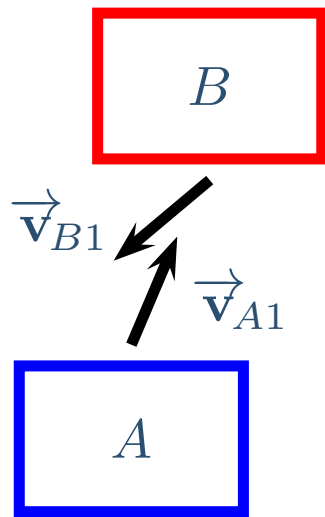
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After

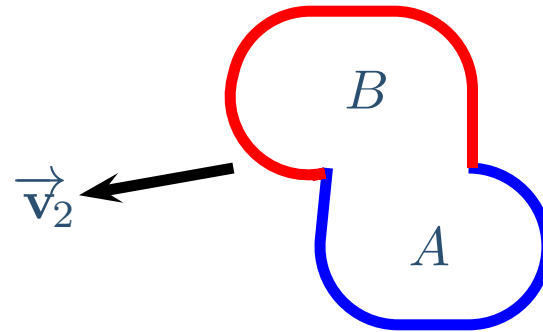
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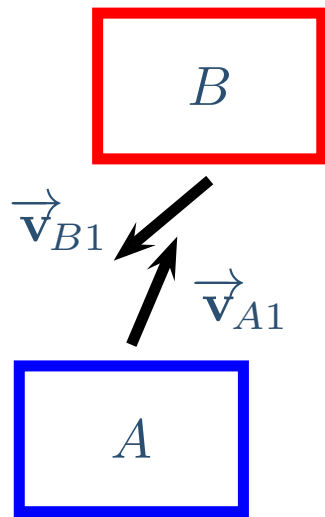


After

$$(M_A + M_B) \vec{v}_2$$

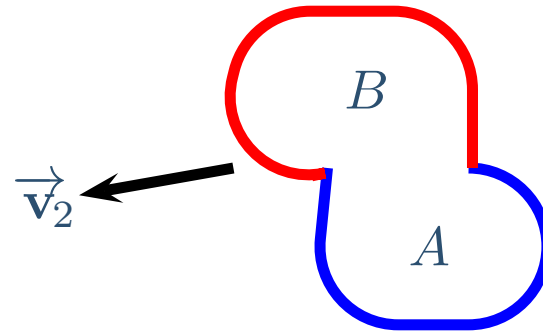
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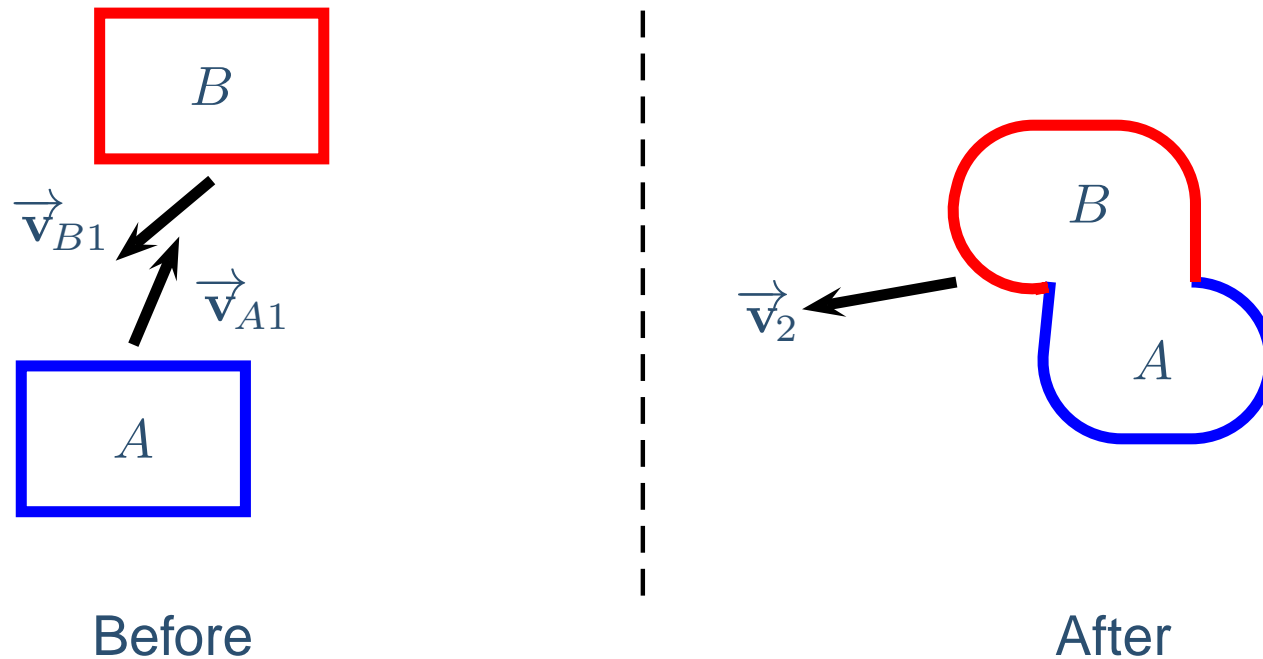
$$M_A \vec{v}_{A1} + M_B \vec{v}_{B1} = (M_A + M_B) \vec{v}_2$$



After

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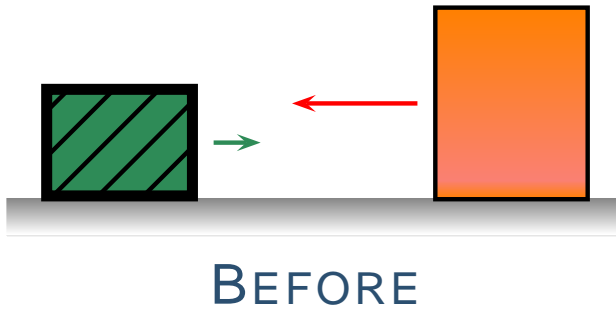


$$M_A \vec{v}_{A1} + M_B \vec{v}_{B1} = (M_A + M_B) \vec{v}_2$$

Components:  $M_A (v_{A1})_x + M_B (v_{B1})_x = (M_A + M_B) (v_2)_x$   
 $M_A (v_{A1})_y + M_B (v_{B1})_y = (M_A + M_B) (v_2)_y$

# Conservation Exercise IV

A  $1\text{ kg}$  mass sliding to the right with speed  $1\text{ m/s}$  on a frictionless floor collides with a  $2\text{ kg}$  mass going to the left at  $2\text{ m/s}$ . If the masses stick to each other, how fast is the combo going after?



# Conservation Exercise IV

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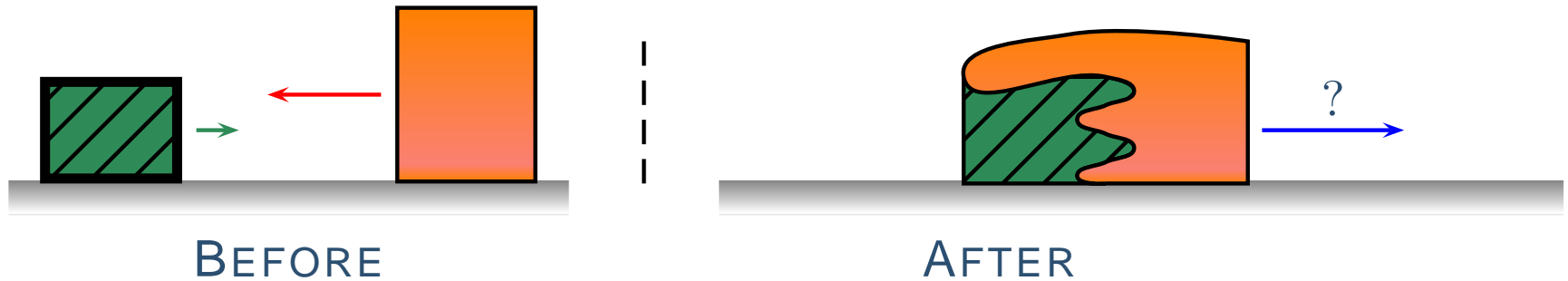
A  $1\text{ kg}$  mass sliding to the right with speed  $1\text{ m/s}$  on a frictionless floor collides with a  $2\text{ kg}$  mass going to the left at  $2\text{ m/s}$ . If the masses stick to each other, how fast is the combo going after?



(a)  $(5/3)\text{ m/s}$

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- (a)  $(5/3)\text{ m/s}$       (b)  $-(5/3)\text{ m/s}$



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- (d)  $3\text{ m/s}$

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(d)  $3\text{ m/s}$

(e)  $-3\text{ m/s}$

Conservation:  $(1\text{ kg})(1\text{ m/s}) + (2\text{ kg})(-2\text{ m/s}) = (1\text{ kg} + 2\text{ kg})(v_2)_x$

$$(1\text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}) - (4\text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}) + (3\text{ kg})(v_2)_x \Rightarrow (v_2)_x = -1\text{ m/s}$$