

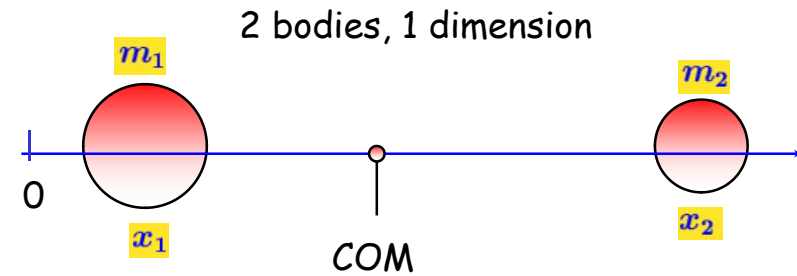
# Lecture 13

## Momentum Conservation And Collisions

<http://web.njit.edu/~sirenko/>

Physics 105 Fall 2009

## Center of Mass for a system of particles



$$x_{\text{com}} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

## Linear Momentum

New fundamental quantity (like force, energy,...)

Particle:

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

System of Particles:

$$\vec{P} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots$$

Extended objects:

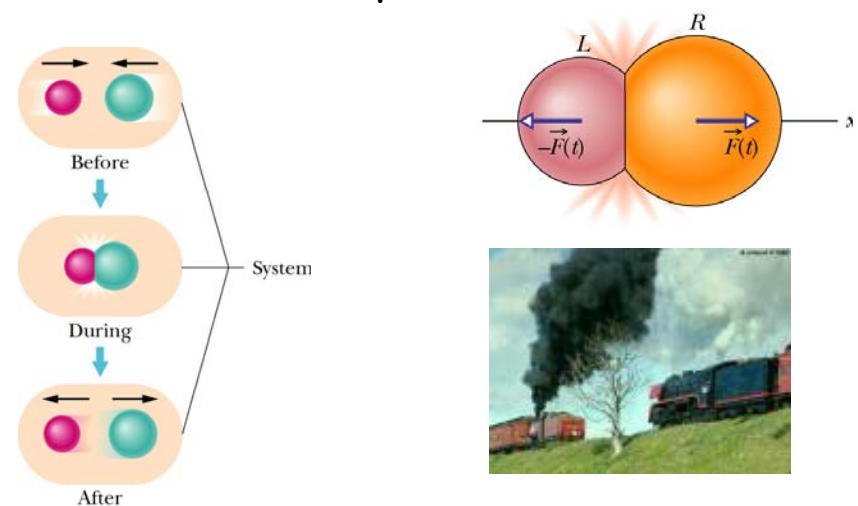
$$\vec{P} = M\vec{v}_{\text{com}}$$

Relation to Force:  $\vec{F}_{\text{tot}} = m\vec{a}$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}$$

## Collision of two particle-like bodies

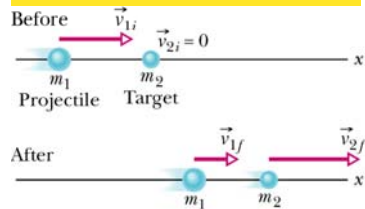


# Elastic Collisions in 1D

In an elastic collision, the kinetic energy of each colliding body may change, but the total kinetic energy of the system does not change

## Stationary Target

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 v_{1i} &= m_1 v_{1f} + m_2 v_{2f} \\ \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2 \\ v_{1f} &= \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_{1i} \\ v_{2f} &= \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_{1i} \end{aligned}$$



## Moving Target

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 v_{1i} + m_2 v_{2i} &= m_1 v_{1f} + m_2 v_{2f} \\ \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2i}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2 \\ v_{1f} &= \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_{1i} + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_{2i} \\ v_{2f} &= \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_{1i} + \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_{2i} \end{aligned}$$



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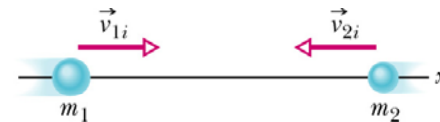
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# Elastic Collisions in 1D

$$m_1 = m_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{1f} &= v_{2i} \\ v_{2f} &= v_{1i} \end{aligned}$$

Objects exchange velocities



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$$m_1 \gg m_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{1f} &= v_{1i} \\ v_{2f} &= 2 v_{1i} - v_{2i} \end{aligned}$$

Heavy object unchanged; light object has large change in velocity

# Elastic Collisions in 1D

$$m_1 = m_2$$

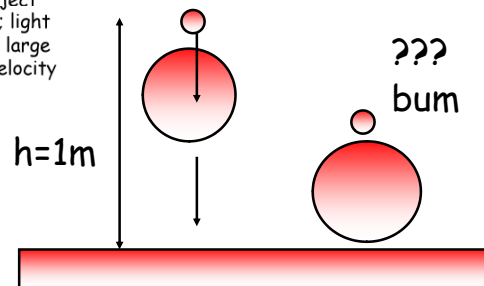
$$\begin{aligned} v_{1f} &= v_{2i} \\ v_{2f} &= v_{1i} \end{aligned}$$

Objects exchange velocities

$$m_1 \gg m_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{1f} &= v_{1i} \\ v_{2f} &= 2 v_{1i} - v_{2i} \end{aligned}$$

Heavy object unchanged; light object has large change in velocity



What is the rebound heights of the Basketball ?  
What is the rebound heights of the tennis ball ?

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# Inelastic Collisions in 1D

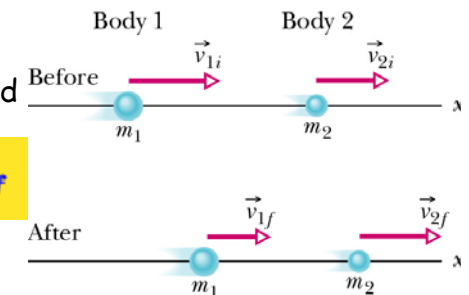
Conservation of Linear Momentum

Kinetic Energy is not conserved

$$\vec{p}_{1i} + \vec{p}_{2i} = \vec{p}_{1f} + \vec{p}_{2f}$$

$$m_1 \vec{v}_{1i} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2i} = m_1 \vec{v}_{1f} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2f}$$

Cannot solve based only on the information about the state **before** the collision



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# Completely Inelastic Collision Collisions in 1D

Conservation of Linear  
Momentum works !

$$\vec{p}_{1i} + \vec{p}_{2i} = \vec{p}_{1f} + \vec{p}_{2f}$$

$$m_1 v_{1i} = (m_1 + m_2) V$$

$$V = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_{1i}$$

Example: Two equal objects, one initially at rest

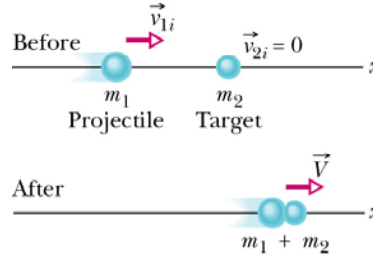
$$mv_i = 2mv_f \longrightarrow v_f = v_i/2$$

$$\text{Final Kinetic Energy} = \frac{1}{2}(2m)(v_i/2)^2 = \frac{1}{4}m(v_i)^2$$

Half the original  
Kinetic Energy

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Who wins ?

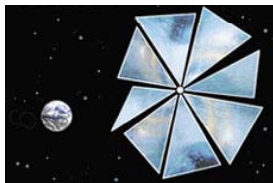


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How can we reach another star ?



- Combination of
- >Regular rocket
- >Ion-drive engine
- >And Solar sail



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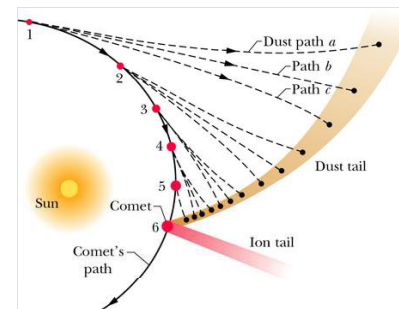
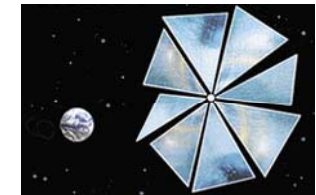
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Light pressure

$$\Delta p = \frac{\Delta U}{c} \quad (\text{total absorption})$$

$$\Delta p = \frac{2\Delta U}{c} \quad (\text{total reflection back along path})$$



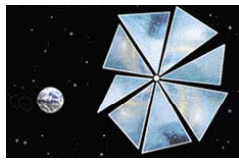
$$p_r = \frac{I}{c} \quad (\text{total absorption})$$

$$p_r = \frac{2I}{c} \quad (\text{total reflection back along path})$$

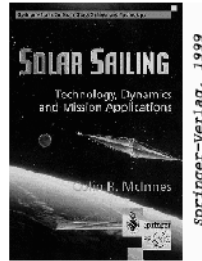
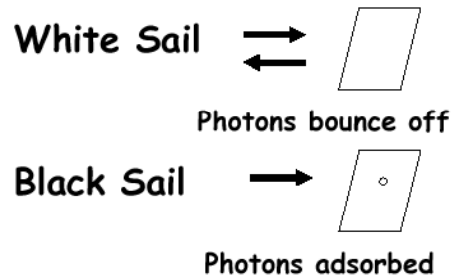
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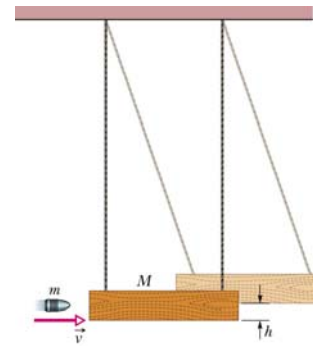
## Light Sail



What color/material is the best for the Light Sail?

A) Black; B) Mirror-type; C) Blue; D) any

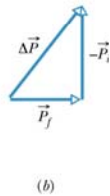
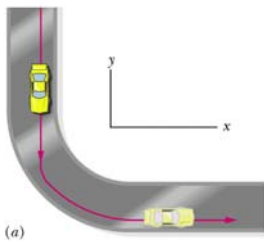
## Sample Problem



*Ballistic Pendulum.* A bullet is fired into the block ( $M = 5 \text{ kg}$ ,  $m = 10 \text{ g}$ ). The block/bullet is then swinging upward, their center of mass rising  $h = 6 \text{ cm}$ . What is the speed of the bullet just prior to the collision?

- Linear Momentum is conserved at the collision
- After collision the Energy is conserved

## QZ#13 Linear Momentum

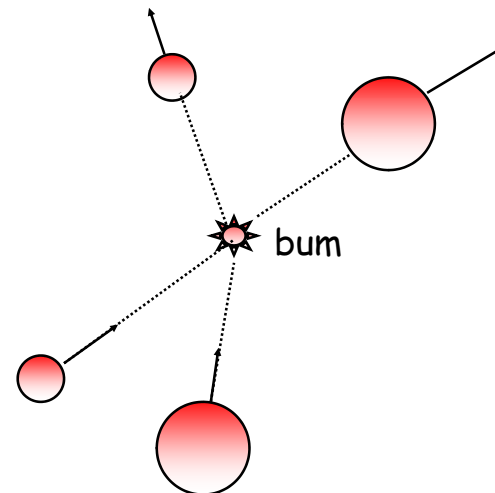


$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

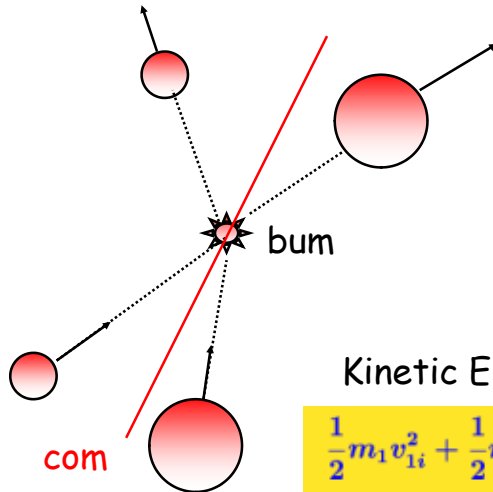
The figure shows a **2.0 kg** toy car before and after taking a turn on a track. Its speed is **0.30 km/s** before the turn and **0.40 km/s** after the turn. The turn takes **0.33** seconds.

- What is the change  $\Delta \vec{p}$  in the linear momentum of the car due to the turn?
- What is the **average force** of friction between the car and the road during the turn?

## Elastic Collisions in 2D



# Elastic Collisions in 2D



$$\vec{v}_{\text{com}} = \frac{\vec{P}}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{\vec{p}_{1i} + \vec{p}_{2i}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Conservation of Linear Momentum works !

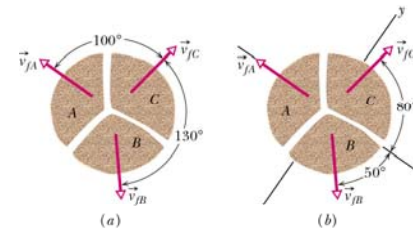
$$\vec{p}_{1i} + \vec{p}_{2i} = \vec{p}_{1f} + \vec{p}_{2f}$$

Kinetic Energy is conserved

$$\frac{1}{2}m_1v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_{2i}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_1v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_{2f}^2$$

# Conservation of Linear Momentum

$$\vec{P} = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_f$$



A firecracker placed inside a coconut of mass  $M$ , initially at rest on a frictionless floor, blows the coconut into three pieces that slide across the floor. An overhead view is shown. Piece C, with mass  $0.30 M$ , has final speed  $v_{fC} = 5.0 \text{ m/s}$ .

- What is the speed of piece B, with mass  $0.2 M$  ?
- What is the speed of piece A?