

PHYS 1443 – Section 003

Lecture #10

Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2002

Dr. Jaehoon Yu

1. Linear momentum and Force
2. Linear Momentum Conservation
3. Impulse and Linear Momentum
4. Collisions in One and Two Dimension

Today's homework is homework #11, due 12:00pm, next Wednesday!!



Reminder

- I need to see the following students:
 - Matt Andrews
 - David Hunt
 - Dhumil Patel



Linear Momentum

The principle of energy conservation can be used to solve problems that are harder to solve just using Newton's laws. It is used to describe motion of an object or a system of objects.

A new concept of linear momentum can also be used to solve physical problems, especially the problems involving collisions of objects.

Linear momentum of an object whose mass is m and is moving at a velocity of \vec{v} is defined as

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

What can you tell from this definition about momentum?

1. Momentum is a vector quantity.
2. The heavier the object the higher the momentum
3. The higher the velocity the higher the momentum
4. Its unit is kg.m/s

What else can we see from the definition? Do you see force?

The change of momentum in a given time interval

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(m\vec{v}) = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = m\vec{a} = \vec{F}$$



Linear Momentum and Forces

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d \vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (m \vec{v})$$

What can we learn from this Force-momentum relationship?

- The rate of the change of particle's momentum is the same as the net force exerted on it.
- When net force is 0, the particle's linear momentum is constant.
- If a particle is isolated, the particle experiences no net force, therefore its momentum does not change and is conserved.

Something else we can do with this relationship. What do you think it is?

The relationship can be used to study the case where the mass changes as a function of time.

Can you think of a few cases like this?

Motion of a meteorite

Trajectory a satellite



Conservation of Linear Momentum in a Two Particle System

Consider a system with two particles that does not have any external forces exerting on it. What is the impact of Newton's 3rd Law?

If particle #1 exerts force on particle #2, there must be another force that the particle #2 exerts on #1 as the reaction force. Both the forces are internal forces and the net force in the SYSTEM is still 0.

Now how would the momenta of these particles look like?

Let say that the particle #1 has momentum \vec{p}_1 and #2 has \vec{p}_2 at some point of time.

Using momentum-force relationship

$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{d\vec{p}_1}{dt}$$

and

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{d\vec{p}_2}{dt}$$

And since net force of this system is 0

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{21} = \frac{d\vec{p}_2}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{p}_1}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{p}_2 + \vec{p}_1) = 0$$

Therefore $\vec{p}_2 + \vec{p}_1 = \text{const}$

The total linear momentum of the system is conserved!!!



More on Conservation of Linear Momentum in a Two Particle System

From the previous slide we've learned that the total momentum of the system is conserved if no external forces are exerted on the system.

$$\sum \vec{p} = \vec{p}_2 + \vec{p}_1 = \text{const}$$

What does this mean?

As in the case of energy conservation, this means that the total vector sum of all momenta in the system is the same before and after any interaction

Mathematically this statement can be written as

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

$$\sum_{\text{system}} P_{xi} = \sum_{\text{system}} P_{xf}$$

$$\sum_{\text{system}} P_{yi} = \sum_{\text{system}} P_{yf}$$

$$\sum_{\text{system}} P_{zi} = \sum_{\text{system}} P_{zf}$$

This can be generalized into conservation of linear momentum in many particle systems.

Whenever two or more particles in an isolated system interact, the total momentum of the system remains constant.



Example 9.1

Estimate an astronaut's resulting velocity after he throws his book to a direction in the space to move to a direction.



From momentum conservation, we can write

$$\vec{p}_i = 0 = \vec{p}_f = m_A \vec{v}_A + m_B \vec{v}_B$$

Assuming the astronaut's mass is 70kg, and the book's mass is 1kg and using linear momentum conservation

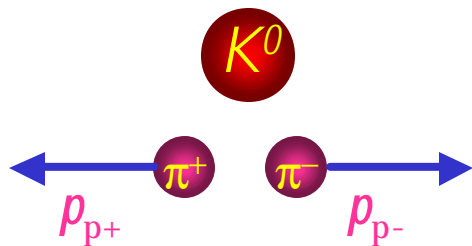
$$\vec{v}_A = - \frac{m_B \vec{v}_B}{m_A} = - \frac{1}{70} \vec{v}_B$$

Now if the book gained a velocity of 20 m/s in +x-direction, the Astronaut's velocity is

$$\vec{v}_A = - \frac{1}{70} (20\vec{i}) = -0.3\vec{i} (m/s)$$

Example 9.2

A type of particle, neutral kaon (K^0) decays (breaks up) into a pair of particles called pions (π^+ and π^-) that are oppositely charged but equal mass. Assuming K^0 is initially produced at rest, prove that the two pions must have momenta that are equal in magnitude and opposite in direction.



This reaction can be written as

$$K^0 \rightarrow p^+ + p^-$$

Since this system consists of a K^0 in the initial state which results in two pions in the final state, the momentum must be conserved. So we can write

$$\vec{p}_{K^0} = \vec{p}_{p^+} + \vec{p}_{p^-}$$

Since K^0 is produced at rest its momentum is 0.

$$\vec{p}_{K^0} = \vec{p}_{p^+} + \vec{p}_{p^-} = 0$$

$$\vec{p}_{p^+} = -\vec{p}_{p^-}$$

Therefore, the two pions from this kaon decay have the momenta with same magnitude but in opposite direction.

Impulse and Linear Momentum

*Net force causes change of momentum →
Newton's second law*

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$d\vec{p} = \vec{F} dt$$

By integrating the above equation in a time interval t_i to t_f , one can obtain impulse \vec{I} .

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_f} d\vec{p} = \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i = \Delta\vec{p} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F} dt$$

$$\vec{I} \equiv \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F} dt = \Delta\vec{p}$$

So what do you think an impulse is?

Impulse of the force \vec{F} acting on a particle over the time interval $\Delta t = t_f - t_i$ is equal to the change of the momentum of the particle caused by that force. Impulse is the degree of which an external force changes momentum.

The above statement is called the impulse-momentum theorem and is equivalent to Newton's second law.

What are the dimension and unit of Impulse?
What is the direction of an impulse vector?

Defining a time-averaged force

$$\vec{F} \equiv \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F} dt$$

Impulse can be rewritten

$$\vec{I} \equiv \vec{F} \Delta t$$

If force is constant

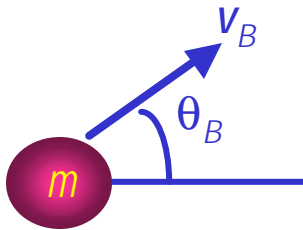
$$\vec{I} \equiv \vec{F} \Delta t$$

Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2002

It is generally approximated that the impulse force exerted acts on a short time but much greater than any other forces present.

Example 9.3

A golf ball of mass 50g is struck by a club. The force exerted on the ball by the club varies from 0, at the instant before contact, up to some maximum value at which the ball is deformed and then back to 0 when the ball leaves the club. Assuming the ball travels 200m. Estimate the magnitude of the impulse caused by the collision.



Let's assume that launch angle $\theta_i = 45^\circ$.
Then the speed becomes:

Considering the time interval for the collision, t_i and t_f , initial speed and the final speed are

Therefore the magnitude of the impulse on the ball due to the force of the club is

The range R of a projectile is

$$R = \frac{v_B^2 \sin 2\theta_B}{g} = 200\text{m}$$

$$v_B = \sqrt{200 \times g} = \sqrt{1960} = 44\text{m/s}$$

$$v_i = 0 \text{ (immediately before the collision)}$$

$$v_f = 44\text{m/s} \text{ (immediately after the collision)}$$

$$|\vec{I}| = |\Delta \vec{p}| = mv_{Bf} - mv_{Bi}$$

$$= 0 + 0.05 \times 44 = 2.2\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

Example 9.4

In a crash test, an automobile of mass 1500kg collides with a wall. The initial and final velocities of the automobile are $\vec{v}_i = -15.0\hat{i}$ m/s and $\vec{v}_f = 2.60\hat{i}$ m/s. If the collision lasts for 0.150 seconds, what would be the impulse caused by the collision and the average force exerted on the automobile?

Let's assume that the force involved in the collision is a lot larger than any other forces in the system during the collision. From the problem, the initial and final momentum of the automobile before and after the collision is

$$\vec{p}_i = m\vec{v}_i = 1500 \times (-15.0)\hat{i} = -22500\hat{i} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}$$

$$\vec{p}_f = m\vec{v}_f = 1500 \times (2.60)\hat{i} = 3900\hat{i} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}$$

Therefore the impulse on the automobile due to the collision is

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{I} &= \Delta \vec{p} = \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i = (3900 + 22500)\hat{i} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s} \\ &= 26400\hat{i} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s} = 2.64 \times 10^4 \hat{i} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}\end{aligned}$$

The average force exerted on the automobile during the collision is

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F} &= \frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t} = \frac{2.64 \times 10^4}{0.150} \\ &= 1.76 \times 10^5 \hat{i} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}^2 = 1.76 \times 10^5 \hat{i} \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

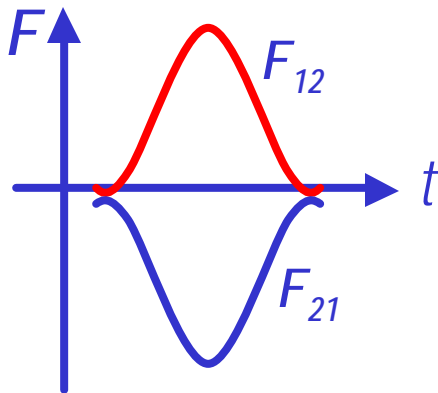


Collisions

Generalized collisions must cover not only the physical contact but also the collisions without physical contact such as that of electrostatic ones in a microscopic scale.

Consider a case of a collision between a proton and a helium ion.

The collisions of these ions never involve a physical contact because the electrostatic repulsive force between these two becomes great as they get closer causing a collision.



Assuming no external forces, the force exerted on particle 1 by particle 2, F_{21} , changes the momentum of particle 1 is

Likewise for particle 2 by particle 1

$$\Delta \vec{p}_1 = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}_{21} dt$$

$$\Delta \vec{p}_2 = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}_{12} dt$$

Using Newton's 3rd law we obtain

$$\Delta \vec{p}_2 = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}_{12} dt = - \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}_{21} dt = -\Delta \vec{p}_1$$

So the momentum change of the system in the collision is 0 and the momentum is conserved

$$\Delta \vec{p} = \Delta \vec{p}_1 + \Delta \vec{p}_2 = 0$$

$$\vec{p}_{system}$$

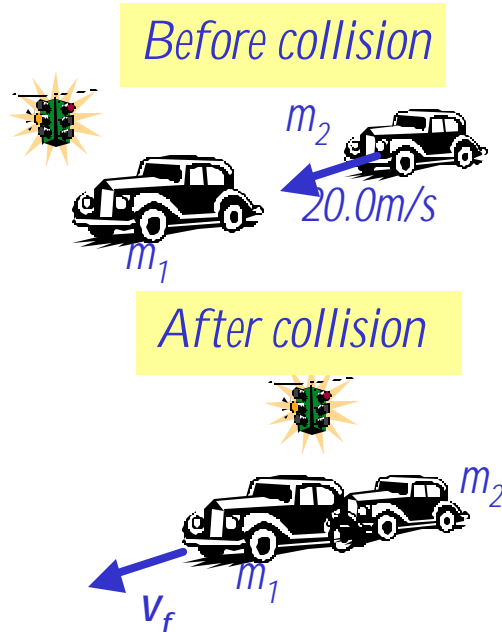
$$= \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2$$

$$= \text{constant}$$



Example 9.5

A car of mass 1800kg stopped at a traffic light is rear-ended by a 900kg car, and the two become entangled. If the lighter car was moving at 20.0m/s before the collision what is the velocity of the entangled cars after the collision?



The momenta before and after the collision are

$$\vec{p}_i = m_1 \vec{v}_{1i} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2i} = 0 + m_2 \vec{v}_{2i}$$

$$\vec{p}_f = m_1 \vec{v}_{1f} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2f} = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}_f$$

Since momentum of the system must be conserved

$$\vec{p}_i = \vec{p}_f \quad \Rightarrow \quad (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}_f = m_2 \vec{v}_{2i}$$

$$\vec{v}_f = \frac{m_2 \vec{v}_{2i}}{(m_1 + m_2)} = \frac{900 \times 20.0 \hat{i}}{900 + 1800} = 6.67 \hat{i} \text{ m/s}$$

What can we learn from these equations on the direction and magnitude of the velocity before and after the collision?

The cars are moving in the same direction as the lighter car's original direction to conserve momentum.

The magnitude is inversely proportional to its own mass.

Elastic and Inelastic Collisions

Momentum is conserved in any collisions as long as external forces negligible.

*Collisions are classified as **elastic or inelastic** by the conservation of kinetic energy before and after the collisions.*

Elastic Collision

A collision in which the total kinetic energy and momentum are the same before and after the collision.

Inelastic Collision

A collision in which the total kinetic energy is not the same before and after the collision, but momentum is.

Two types of inelastic collisions: Perfectly inelastic and inelastic

Perfectly Inelastic: *Two objects stick together after the collision moving at a certain velocity together.*

Inelastic: *Colliding objects do not stick together after the collision but some kinetic energy is lost.*

Note: Momentum is constant in all collisions but kinetic energy is only in elastic collisions.



Elastic and Perfectly Inelastic Collisions

In perfectly Inelastic collisions, the objects *stick together* after the collision, moving together.

Momentum is conserved in this collision, so the final velocity of the stuck system is

$$m_1 \vec{v}_{1i} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2i} = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}_f$$

$$\vec{v}_f = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_{1i} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2i}}{(m_1 + m_2)}$$

How about elastic collisions?

In elastic collisions, both the momentum and the *kinetic energy are conserved*. Therefore, the final speeds in an elastic collision can be obtained in terms of initial speeds as

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

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2i}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2$$

$$m_1 (v_{1i}^2 - v_{1f}^2) = m_2 (v_{2i}^2 - v_{2f}^2)$$

$$m_1 (v_{1i} - v_{1f})(v_{1i} + v_{1f}) = m_2 (v_{2i} - v_{2f})(v_{2i} + v_{2f})$$

From momentum conservation above

$$m_1 (v_{1i} - v_{1f}) = m_2 (v_{2i} - v_{2f})$$

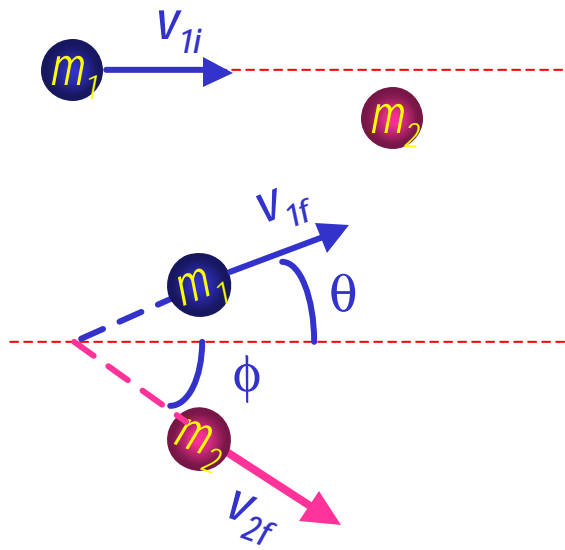
$$v_{1f} = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{1i} + \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{2i}$$

$$v_{2f} = \left(\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{1i} + \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{2i}$$



Two dimensional Collisions

In two dimension, one can use components of momentum to apply momentum conservation to solve physical problems.



$$\vec{m}_1 \vec{v}_{1i} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2i} = m_1 \vec{v}_{1f} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2f}$$

x-comp.

$$m_1 v_{1ix} + m_2 v_{2ix} = m_1 v_{1fx} + m_2 v_{2fx}$$

y-comp.

$$m_1 v_{1iy} + m_2 v_{2iy} = m_1 v_{1fy} + m_2 v_{2fy}$$

Consider a system of two particle collisions and scatters in two dimension as shown in the picture. (This is the case at fixed target accelerator experiments.) The momentum conservation tells us:

$$\vec{m}_1 \vec{v}_{1i} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2i} = m_1 \vec{v}_{1i}$$

$$m_1 v_{1ix} = m_1 v_{1fx} + m_2 v_{2fx} = m_1 v_{1f} \cos \mathbf{q} + m_2 v_{2f} \cos \mathbf{f}$$

$$m_1 v_{1iy} = 0 = m_1 v_{1fy} + m_2 v_{2fy} = m_1 v_{1f} \sin \mathbf{q} - m_2 v_{2f} \sin \mathbf{f}$$

And for the elastic conservation, the kinetic energy is conserved:

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2$$

What do you think we can learn from these relationships?

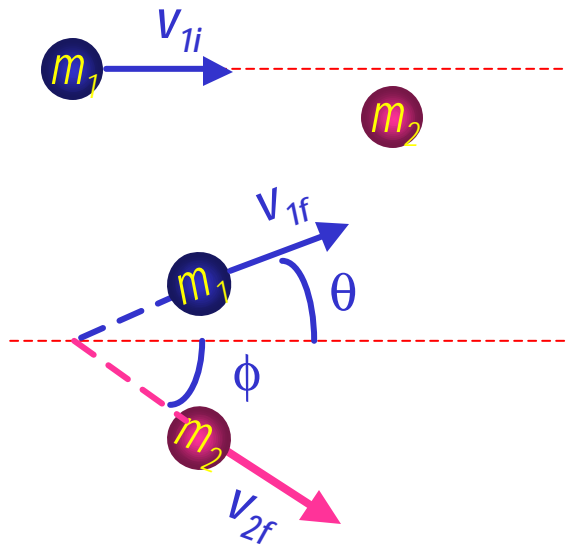
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2002



PHYS 1443-003, Fall 2002
Dr. Jaehoon Yu

Example 9.9

Proton #1 with a speed 3.50×10^5 m/s collides elastically with proton #2 initially at rest. After the collision, proton #1 moves at an angle of 37° to the horizontal axis and proton #2 deflects at an angle ϕ to the same axis. Find the final speeds of the two protons and the scattering angle of proton #2, ϕ .



From kinetic energy conservation:

$$(3.50 \times 10^5)^2 = v_{1f}^2 + v_{2f}^2 \quad (3)$$

Since both the particles are protons $m_1 = m_2 = m_p$.

Using momentum conservation, one obtains

x-comp. $m_p v_{1i} = m_p v_{1f} \cos \theta + m_p v_{2f} \cos \phi$

y-comp. $m_p v_{1f} \sin \theta - m_p v_{2f} \sin \phi = 0$

Canceling m_p and put in all known quantities, one obtains

$$v_{1f} \cos 37^\circ + v_{2f} \cos \phi = 3.50 \times 10^5 \quad (1)$$

$$v_{1f} \sin 37^\circ = v_{2f} \sin \phi \quad (2)$$

Solving Eqs. 1-3 equations, one gets

$$v_{1f} = 2.80 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{2f} = 2.11 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\phi = 53.0^\circ$$

Do this at home 😊