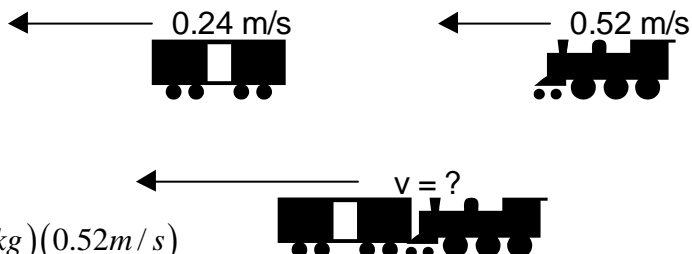


Physics 151 Class Exercise: Momentum

1. (a) A 0.20-kg model railroad car moving with a speed of 0.24 m/s is struck from behind by an 0.42-kg model locomotive moving along the same line with a speed of 0.52 m/s. If they stick together after the collision, what is their velocity? (Make sure you draw a picture of the situation and indicate your coordinate system.)



$$P_{initial} = P_{final}$$

$$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_1 v_1' + m_2 v_2'$$

$$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = (m_1 + m_2) v'$$

$$\frac{(m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2)}{(m_1 + m_2)} = v' = \frac{(0.20\text{kg})(0.24\text{m/s}) + (0.42\text{kg})(0.52\text{m/s})}{(0.20\text{kg} + 0.42\text{kg})}$$

$$v' = 0.43 \text{ m/s}$$

(b) Redo the above problem assuming that train 2 is traveling in the opposite direction as train 1 and there is a head-on collision (they still stick together).

$$P_{initial} = P_{final}$$

$$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_1 v_1' + m_2 v_2'$$

$$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = (m_1 + m_2) v'$$

$$\frac{(m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2)}{(m_1 + m_2)} = v' = \frac{(0.20\text{kg})(0.24\text{m/s}) + (0.42\text{kg})(-0.52\text{m/s})}{(0.20\text{kg} + 0.42\text{kg})}$$

$$v' = -0.275 \text{ m/s}$$

Answer:	
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2. To make a bounce pass, a player throws a 0.60-kg basketball toward the floor. The ball hits the floor with a speed of 5.4 m/s at an angle of 65° to the vertical.
- (a) If the ball rebounds with the same speed and angle, what was the impulse delivered to it by the floor? (Hint: Think of the velocity of the ball in terms of components that are parallel and perpendicular to the floor.)

The impulse is equal to the change in the y-component of the momentum of the ball – the x-component of momentum remains constant. Note the y-axis points upward so that the basketball's initial velocity is negative.

$$I = \Delta p_y = m\Delta v_y = m[v_0 \cos 65^\circ - (-v_0 \cos 65^\circ)] = (0.60 \text{ kg}) \left(5.4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right) (2 \cos 65^\circ) = \boxed{2.7 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}}$$

- (b) If the ball was in contact with the floor for 38 ms, what was the average force exerted by the floor during that time.

$$\overline{F} \Delta t = \Delta p$$

$$\overline{F} = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = \frac{2.7 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}}}{38 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}} = 71 \text{ N}$$