

## Physics 151 Class Exercise: Momentum II-KEY

1. A 0.43 kg red hockey puck slides at 5.5 m/s into a 0.62 kg blue hockey puck that is at rest on the ice as is shown in the diagram. Find the velocities of the pucks after the inelastic collision.

$$p_{xi} = p_{xf}$$

$$m_A v_A = m_A v_A' \cos 65^\circ + m_B v_B' \cos 37^\circ$$

$$p_{yi} = p_{yf}$$

$$0 = m_A v_A' \sin 65^\circ - m_B v_B' \sin 37^\circ$$

Let's solve the  $p_y$  equation for  $v_A'$  and substitute into the  $p_x$  equation where we will solve for  $v_B'$ .

$$0 = m_A v_A' \sin 65^\circ - m_B v_B' \sin 37^\circ$$

$$v_A' = \frac{m_B v_B' \sin 37^\circ}{m_A \sin 65^\circ}$$

$$m_A v_A = m_A v_A' \cos 65^\circ + m_B v_B' \cos 37^\circ$$

$$m_A v_A = m_A \frac{m_B v_B' \sin 37^\circ}{m_A \sin 65^\circ} \cos 65^\circ + m_B v_B' \cos 37^\circ$$

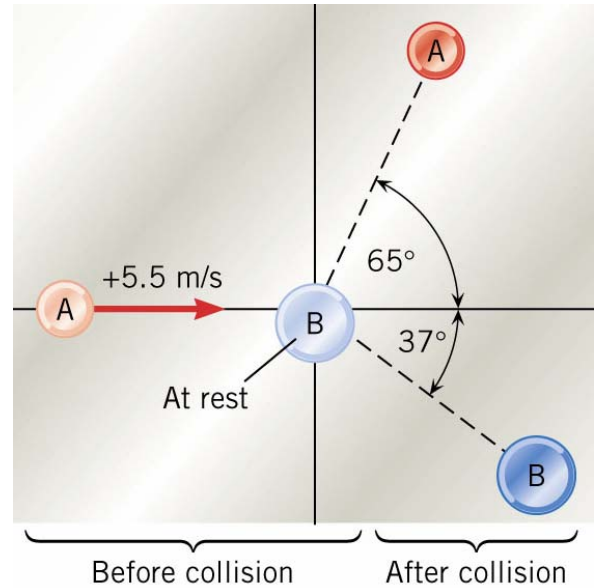
$$m_A v_A = v_B' \left( \frac{m_B \sin 37^\circ}{\sin 65^\circ} \cos 65^\circ + m_B \cos 37^\circ \right)$$

$$v_B' = \frac{m_A v_A}{m_B \left( \frac{\sin 37^\circ}{\tan 65^\circ} + \cos 37^\circ \right)} = \frac{(0.43 \text{ kg}) \left( 5.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)}{(0.62 \text{ kg}) (1.079)} = 3.53 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \approx 3.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

Now plug this value back into the  $p_y$  equation and solve for  $v_A'$ .

$$0 = m_A v_A' \sin 65^\circ - m_B v_B' \sin 37^\circ$$

$$v_A' = \frac{m_B v_B' \sin 37^\circ}{m_A \sin 65^\circ} = \frac{(0.62 \text{ kg}) \left( 3.53 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right) \sin 37^\circ}{(0.43 \text{ kg}) \sin 65^\circ} = 3.38 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \approx 3.4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$



2. A 0.430-kg block is attached to a horizontal spring that is at its equilibrium length, and whose force constant is 20.0 N/m. The block rests on a frictionless surface. A 0.0500-kg wad of putty is thrown horizontally at the block, hitting it with a speed of 2.30 m/s and sticking.
- (a) How far does the putty-block system compress the spring?

Use momentum conservation to determine the speed of the putty-block system just after the collision.

$$m_b(0) + m_p v_p = (m_b + m_p) v_f$$

$$v_f = \left( \frac{m_p}{m_p + m_b} \right) v_p$$

Use  $v_f$  to determine  $K_f$  and equate  $K_f$  with the spring potential energy.

$$\frac{1}{2} (m_p + m_b) \left( \frac{m_p}{m_p + m_b} \right)^2 v_p^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\frac{m_p^2 v_p^2}{k(m_p + m_b)}} = \sqrt{\frac{(0.0500 \text{ kg})^2 (2.30 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{(20.0 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}})(0.0500 \text{ kg} + 0.430 \text{ kg})}} = \boxed{3.71 \text{ cm}}$$