```
1 % *** Aidan Chin, 9/22/23, etc.
 2
          *** Label carts from left to right as 1, 2, 3
 3
      % *** Label "collisions" A, B, C, etc. until everything is final
          *** do not use loops or functions
         *** use arrays to keep track of everything
 7
          *** Formulas from M1, http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/elacol2.html
 8
 9 clear
10
11 % ---- Getting Started ----
13 % givens
14
15~\mathrm{m} = [~300~60~240~] % mass of cars in g from left to right
16 \text{ v0} = [369 - 45] \% \text{ velocity of cars in cm/s from left to right}
18 % set up total masses for two types of collisions
20 m23 = m(2)+m(3); % total mass of carts 2 and 3 in g
21 m12 = m(1)+m(2); % total mass of carts 1 and 2 in g
23 % set up the checks by computing total energy and momentum
25 KEO = sum(.5.*m.*vO.^2); %calculates the total kenetic energy initially
26 PO = sum(m.*vO); %calculates the total potential energy initially
27
28
29 % ----- Collision #1 -----
31 % *** carts 2 and 3 will collide
33 vA = [0000]; % initialize vA
35 vA(1) = vO(1); %no interaction - velocity of cart 1 remains constant in cm/s
36 \text{ vA}(2) = (m(2)-m(3))/m23*v0(2) + (2*m(3)/m23)*v0(3); %resultant velocity of
                                                         %cart 2 in cm/s
38 \text{ vA}(3) = 2 \text{ m}(2) / \text{m}23 \text{ v}0(2) - (\text{m}(2) - \text{m}(3)) / \text{m}23 \text{ v}0(3) %resultant velocity of
39
                                                         %cart 3 in cm/s
40
41 % check energy and momentum (expectations)
43 KEA = sum(.5.*m.*vA.^2); %calculates the total kinetic energy of situation
44 checkKE A = KEA-KEO % Should be zero because no kenetic energy
45
                                        % is added or removed
46 PA = sum(m.*vA); %calculates the total potential energy of situation
47 checkP A = PA-PO % should be zero because no potential energy
48
                                       % added or removed
50 % check to see if there is another collision and output result
51
```

```
52
          *** check BOTH pairs of adjacent carts, even if you know which is next
      % *** use IF/ELSE to output something simple yet meaningful.
 54
       % *** end the IF/ELSE statement before starting the next collision
 55
 56 if vA(1) \le vA(2) && vA(3) \ge vA(2) %checks if carts will never collide again
        fprintf("There are no more collisions\n")
 58 elseif vA(1) > vA(2) \mid \mid vA(3) < vA(2) % checks if carts will collide
      fprintf("There is another collision\n")
 60 end
 61
 62
 63 % ----- Collision #2 -----
 65 % *** cart 1 and 2 will collide
 67 \text{ vB} = [000]; \% \text{ initialize vB}
 69 vB(1) = (m(1)-m(2))/m12*vA(1) + (2*m(2))/m12*vA(2); %resultant velocity of
 70
                                                        %cart 1 in cm/s
71 vB(2) = (2*m(1)/m12)*vA(1) - (m(1)-m(2))/m12*vA(2); %resultant velocity of
                                                        %cart 2 in cm/s
 73 vB(3) = vA(3) %no interaction - velocity of cart 3 remains constant in cm/s
74
 75 % check energy and momentum (expectations)
 76
 77 KEB = sum(.5.*m.*vB.^2); %calculates the total kinetic energy of situation
 78 checkKE B = KEB-KE0 % Should be zero because no kenetic energy
79
                                       % is added or removed
 80 PB = sum(m.*vB); %calculates the total potential energy of situation
 81 checkP B = PB-P0 % should be zero because no potential energy
 82
                                        % added or removed
 83
 84 % check to see if there is another collision and output result
 86 if vB(1) \le vB(2) && vB(3) \ge vB(2) %checks if carts will never collide again
      fprintf("There are no more collisions\n")
 88 elseif vB(1) > vB(2) \mid \mid vB(3) < vB(2) % checks if carts will collide
      fprintf("There is another collision\n")
 90 end
 91
 93 % ----- Collision #3 -----
 94
 95 % *** carts 2 and 3 will collide
97 vC = [ 0 0 0 ]; % initialize vC
 99 vC(1) = vB(1); %no interaction - velocity of cart 1 remains constant in cm/s
100 vC(2) = (m(2)-m(3))/m23*vB(2) + (2*m(3)/m23)*vB(3); %resultant velocity of
                                                        %cart 2 in cm/s
102 vC(3) = (2*m(2)/m23)*vB(2) - (m(2)-m(3))/m23*vB(3) %resultant velocity of
```

```
103
                                                        %cart 3 in cm/s
104
105 % check energy and momentum (expectations)
107 KEC = sum(.5.*m.*vC.^2); % calculates the total kinetic energy of situation
108 checkKE_C = KEC-KE0 % Should be zero because no kenetic energy
109
                                      % is added or removed
110 PC = sum(m.*vC); %calculates the total potential energy of situation
111 checkP C = PC-PO % should be zero because no potential energy
112
                                        % added or removed
113
114 % check to see if there is another collision and output result
115
116 if vC(1) \le vC(2) && vC(3) \ge vC(2) %checks if carts will never collide again
117
     fprintf("There are no more collisions\n")
118 elseif vC(1) > vC(2) \mid \mid vC(3) < vC(2) % checks if carts will collide
    fprintf("There is another collision\n")
120 end
121
122 % ----- Collision #4 -----
124 % *** cart 1 and 2 will collide
125
126 vD = [ 0 0 0 ]; % initialize vD
127
128 vD(1) = (m(1)-m(2))/m12*vC(1) + (2*m(2))/m12*vC(2); %resultant velocity of
                                                        %cart 1 in cm/s
130 vD(2) = (2*m(1)/m12)*vC(1) - (m(1)-m(2))/m12*vC(2); %resultant velocity of
131
                                                        %cart 2 in cm/s
132 vD(3) = vC(3) %no interaction - velocity of cart 3 remains constant in cm/s
134 % check energy and momentum (expectations)
136 KED = sum(.5.*m.*vD.^2); %calculates the total kinetic energy of situation
137 checkKE D = KED-KEO % Should be zero because no kenetic energy
                                       % is added or removed
139 PD = sum(m.*vD); %calculates the total potential energy of situation
140 checkP D = PD-PO % should be zero because no potential energy
141
                                        % added or removed
142
143 % check to see if there is another collision and output result
145 if vD(1) \le vD(2) && vD(3) \ge vD(2) %checks if carts will never collide again
       fprintf("There are no more collisions\n")
147 elseif vD(1) > vD(2) \mid \mid vD(3) < vD(2) % checks if carts will collide
      fprintf("There is another collision\n")
148
149 end
150
151 % ----- Collision #5 -----
152
153 % *** carts 2 and 3 will collide
```

```
154
155 vE = [ 0 0 0 ]; % initialize <math>vE
156
157 vE(1) = vD(1); %no interaction - velocity of cart 1 remains constant in cm/s
158 vE(2) = (m(2)-m(3))/m23*vD(2) + (2*m(3)/m23)*vD(3); %resultant velocity of
                                                       %cart 2 in cm/s
160 vE(3) = (2*m(2)/m23)*vD(2) - (m(2)-m(3))/m23*vD(3) %resultant velocity of
                                                       %cart 3 in cm/s
161
162
163 % check energy and momentum (expectations)
165 KEE = sum(.5.*m.*vE.^2); % calculates the total kinetic energy of situation
166 checkKE_E = KEE-KEO % Should be zero because no kenetic energy
                                      % is added or removed
167
168 PE = sum(m.*vE); %calculates the total potential energy of situation
169 checkP E = PE-PO % should be zero because no potential energy
170
                                        % added or removed
171
172 % check to see if there is another collision and output result
173
174 if vE(1) \le vE(2) && vE(3) >= vE(2) %checks if carts will never collide again
175
      fprintf("There are no more collisions\n")
176 elseif vE(1) > vE(2) \mid \mid vE(3) < vE(2) % checks if carts will collide
      fprintf("There is another collision\n")
177
178 end
179
180 % *** Keep adding similar code until there are no more collisions
181
182 \% *** There are 5 collisions before no more are possible
```