

# Elastic Collisions in 1-DIMENSION

absolute is usually ignored in calculations.

Speed of approach,  $\leftarrow$

$$|v_1 - v_2|$$

standing speed



$$10 - 5 = 5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$



$$10 + 5 = 15 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Newton's Law of Restitution AKA "NLOR"

coefficient of restitution,  $e = \frac{\text{standing speed before collision}}{\text{standing speed after collision}}$

$e = 1$ : perfectly elastic

$0 < e < 1$ : elastic

$e = 0$ : perfectly inelastic



Wow he's so elastic

Such a high value of  $e$ .

The key to solving problems in this chapter:

Apply PCOM to get 1<sup>st</sup> equation  
Apply NLOR to get 2<sup>nd</sup> equation } simultaneous equations

Smooth planes  $e = \frac{v}{u}$  (when other thing isn't moving)

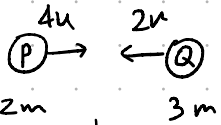
The diagram shows a ball with velocity  $u$  moving right towards a vertical wall. After collision, it has velocity  $v$  moving left. Below the wall, the ball is shown with velocity  $u$  moving right and velocity  $v$  moving down towards a horizontal floor.

**⚠ DO NOT APPLY CONSERVATION OF ENERGY. (but momentum IS conserved)**

KE is NOT conserved when  $0 < e < 1$

Ex (4D)

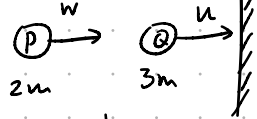
(5) Before



Taking (→) as positive,

$$PCOM: \Sigma p = 8mu - 2mu = 6mu$$

After P×Q

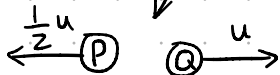


$$PCOM: \Sigma p = 2mw + 3mu$$

$$= 2mu$$

$$2mw + mu = 0$$

$$w = -\frac{u}{2}$$

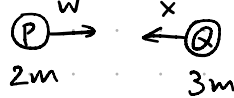


$$NLOR: \frac{u + \frac{1}{2}u}{4u + 2u} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}u}{6u} = \frac{1}{4} = e$$

use coefficient of restitution in 2nd P×Q collision

Q×wall  $e = \frac{2}{3}$

After Q×Wall



$$NLOR: e = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{x}{u}$$

$$3y = 2u$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}u$$

(to the left since Q cannot go right)



$$PCOM: \Sigma p = -mu - 2mu = -3mu$$

(p of P is  $2m(-\frac{1}{2}u)$ )

After P×Q



$$PCOM: \Sigma p = -2mv_1 - 3mv_2 = -3mu \quad (1)$$

(since  $v_1 > v_2$ )

$$NLOR: \frac{v_1 - v_2}{|y - x|}$$

$$= \frac{v_1 - v_2}{|-\frac{2}{3}u + \frac{1}{2}u|}$$

$$= \frac{v_1 - v_2}{|-\frac{1}{6}u|} = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{\frac{1}{6}u}$$

$$= \frac{6}{u}(v_1 - v_2) = \frac{1}{4} = e$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{1}{24}u \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \times 2: 2v_1 - 2v_2 = \frac{1}{12}u \quad (2')$$

$$(1) - (2)': 5v_2 = 3u - \frac{1}{12}u$$

$$5v_2 = \frac{35}{12}u$$

$$v_2 = \frac{7}{12}u$$

$$v_1 = v_2 + \frac{u}{24} = \left(\frac{7}{12} + \frac{1}{24}\right)u$$

$$= \frac{5}{8}u$$

$$\text{Answer: } \begin{cases} v_1 = -\frac{5}{8}u \\ v_2 = -\frac{7}{12}u \end{cases}$$

(-ve sign added for direction)

LOTS OF WORK, BUT NOT DIFFICULT. JUST BE CAREFUL.