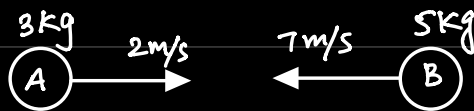


MOMENTUM = PRODUCT OF MASS AND VELOCITY.

$$P = mv$$

$$\text{units} = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m/s} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{kg}\cdot\text{ms}^{-1}$$

IMP: DIRECTION WITH VELOCITY.



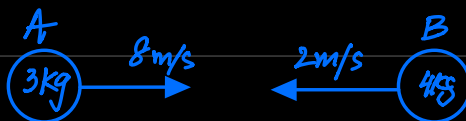
$$p_A = (3)(2) \\ = 6 \text{ kgms}^{-1}$$

$$p_B = (5)(-7) \\ = -35 \text{ kgms}^{-1}$$

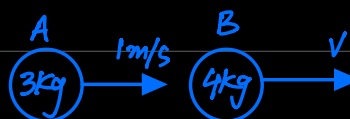
COLLISIONS

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{TOTAL MOMENTUM} & = & \text{TOTAL MOMENTUM} \\ \text{BEFORE COLLISION} & & \text{AFTER COLLISION} \end{array}$$

Q. Before



After.



, Find v.

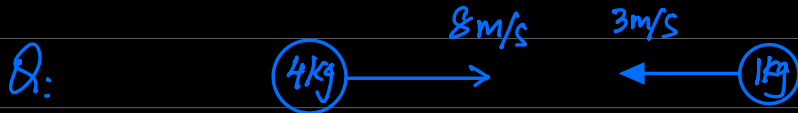
$$\text{TOTAL MOMENTUM BEFORE} = \text{TOTAL MOMENTUM AFTER}$$

$$(3)(8) + (4)(-2) = (3)(1) + (4)(v)$$

$$24 - 8 = 3 + 4v$$

$$16 - 3 = 4v$$

$$v = 3.25$$



After the collision, Both boxes coalesce,

Coalesce = Join together



TOTAL MOMENTUM BEFORE = TOTAL MOMENTUM AFTER.

$$(4)(8) + (1)(-3) = (4+1)(v)$$

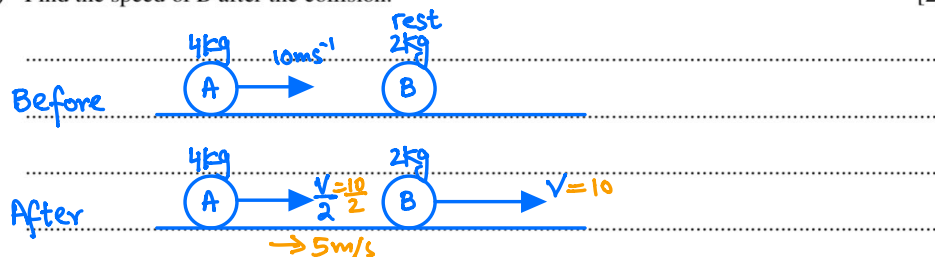
$$32 - 3 = 5v$$

$$v = 5.8$$

- 4 Small smooth spheres A and B , of equal radii and of masses 4 kg and 2 kg respectively, lie on a smooth horizontal plane. Initially B is at rest and A is moving towards B with speed 10 m s^{-1} . After the spheres collide A continues to move in the same direction but with half the speed of B .

(a) Find the speed of B after the collision.

[2]



$$\text{Before} = \text{After}$$

$$(4)(10) + (2)(0) = 4\left(\frac{v}{2}\right) + (2)(v)$$

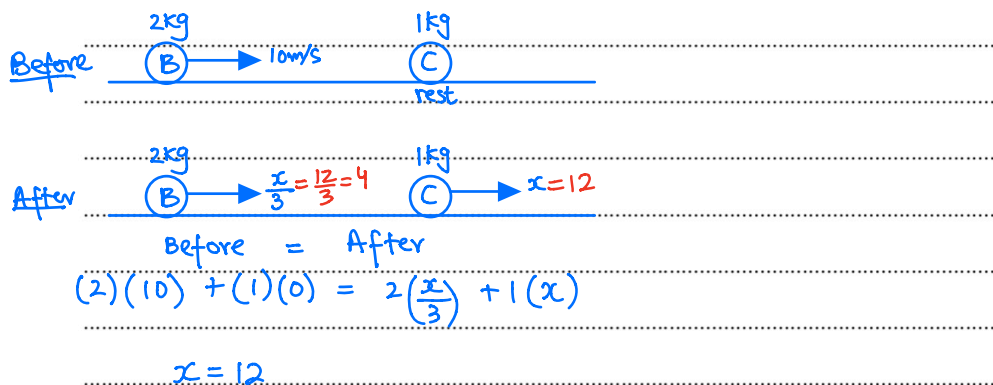
$$40 = 2v + 2v$$

$$v = 10$$

A third small smooth sphere C , of mass 1 kg and with the same radius as A and B , is at rest on the plane. B now collides directly with C . After this collision B continues to move in the same direction but with one third the speed of C .

(b) Show that there is another collision between A and B .

[3]

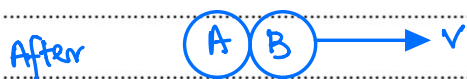
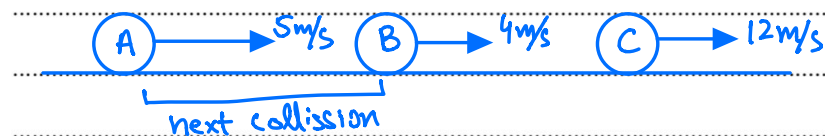


Since speed of $A = 5$ and speed of $B = 4$, A will catch up and there will be another collision.

(c) A and B coalesce during this collision.

Find the total loss of kinetic energy in the system due to the three collisions.

[5]



Before = After

$$(4)(5) + (2)(4) = (4+2)v$$

$$28 = 6v$$

$$v = 4.667$$

START



$$\text{TOTAL KE} = \frac{1}{2}(4)(10)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2)(0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1)(0)^2 = 200 \text{ J}$$

END



$$\text{TOTAL KE} = \frac{1}{2}(4+2)(4.667)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1)(12)^2 = 137.15 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Loss in KE} = 200 - 137.15 = 62.85 \text{ J}$$