



Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

For
Examiner's
Use

- 6 (a) (i) Define *linear momentum*.

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..... [1]

- (ii) State the relation between force and momentum.

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..... [1]

- (b) Two frictionless trolleys A and B are moving horizontally in the same direction, as shown in Fig. 6.1.

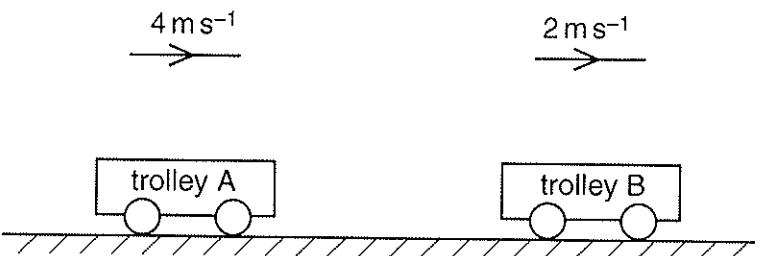


Fig. 6.1

Trolley A has speed 4 m s^{-1} and trolley B has speed 2 m s^{-1} . The trolleys collide.

- (i) State the principle of *conservation of linear momentum*.

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..... [2]

- (ii) Explain whether, during the collision, it is possible for both trolleys to be at rest simultaneously.

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..... : [3]



- (c) In a student's model for radioactive decay, a nucleus X decays by simultaneous emission of a β -particle of energy 0.74 MeV and a γ -ray photon of energy 0.85 MeV. A daughter nucleus Y is formed.

Before the decay, the nucleus X is stationary.

- (i) Determine the magnitude of the linear momentum of the β -particle.

$$\text{momentum} = \dots \text{kg m s}^{-1} [3]$$

- (ii) For the γ -ray photon, determine

1. its wavelength,

$$\text{wavelength} = \dots \text{m} [2]$$

2. its momentum.

$$\text{momentum} = \dots \text{kg m s}^{-1} [2]$$





- (d) Information about the directions of the β -particle and the γ -ray photon emitted in the student's model in (c) may be determined using the principle of conservation of momentum and your answers in (c). It is assumed that no other particle is emitted during the decay.

- (i) After the decay, the daughter nucleus Y may remain stationary. Explain why this will lead to the β -particle and the γ -ray photon moving off in approximately opposite directions.
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[3]

- (ii) The daughter nucleus Y may move after the decay. Possible directions for the β -particle, the γ -ray photon and the nucleus Y are shown in Fig. 6.2.

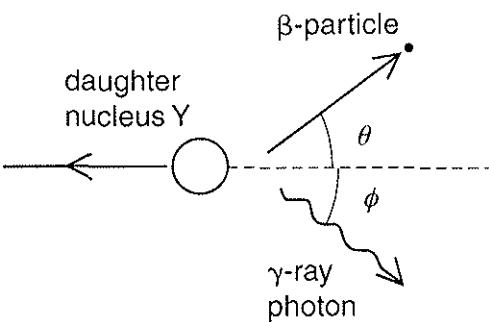


Fig. 6.2

Momentum is a vector quantity and can be resolved into perpendicular components. Suggest and explain the relation between the angle θ and the angle ϕ .

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[3]