

Chapter 7

Impulse and Momentum

Chaper 6 Review: *Work and Energy – Forces and Displacements*

Effect of forces acting over a displacement

Work

$$W = (F \cos \theta)s$$

Kinetic Energy

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

Work changes the
Kinetic Energy of a mass

Work - Energy Theorem (true always)

$$W = KE_f - KE_0$$

Conservative Force

Gravity

Potential Energy

$$PE = mgh$$

Non-Conservative Forces doing work

W_{NC} Humans, Friction, Explosions

Work - Energy Theorem (still true always)

$$W_{NC} = (KE_f - KE_0) + (PE_f - PE_0)$$

All of these quantities are **scalars**.

7.1 *The Impulse-Momentum Theorem*

Chapter 7 is about the COLLISION of two masses.
Both masses are needed to understand their interaction.
Newton's 3rd Law plays a very important part.

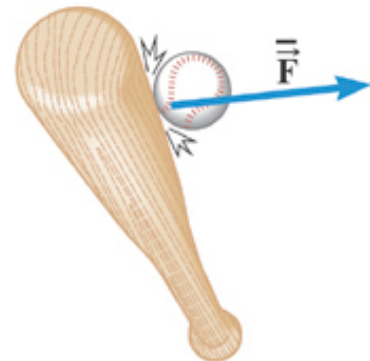
Collisions involve two new concepts: Impulse and Momentum.
Impulse concept leads to the Momentum definition.

Also applied to two (or more) masses blown apart by an explosion.

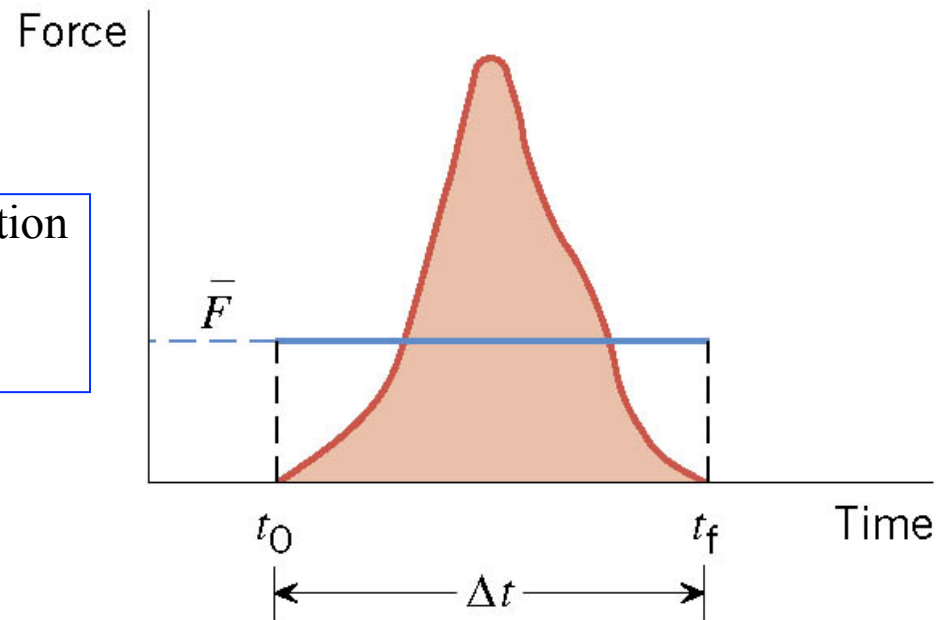
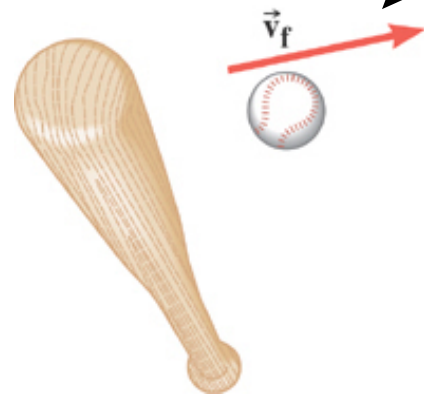
7.1 The Impulse-Momentum Theorem



What is the effect of force acting over a short time?



Force changes the direction of the velocity vector of the baseball.



The bat/ball force is not constant and the mass makes a very short displacement while it acts.

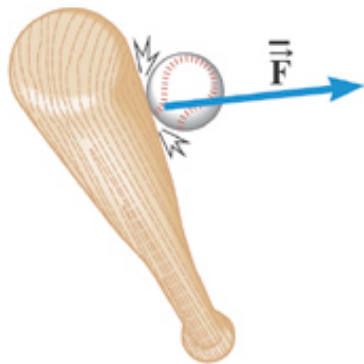
7.1 The Impulse-Momentum Theorem



$\vec{F}$ acts **on the Baseball**
 $m, \vec{v}$, and $\vec{a}$ are **of the Baseball**

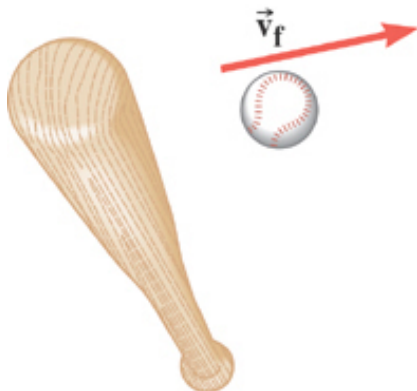
$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{v}_f - \vec{v}_o}{\Delta t}$$



$$\sum \vec{F} = \frac{m\vec{v}_f - m\vec{v}_o}{\Delta t}$$

Momentum
 $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$



on BALL **of BALL**

$$\left(\sum \vec{F} \right) \Delta t = m\vec{v}_f - m\vec{v}_o$$

Impulse
 $\left(\sum \vec{F} \right) \Delta t$

Newton's 3rd Law gives force on Bat

$$\left(\sum \vec{F} \right)_{\text{on BAT}} = - \left(\sum \vec{F} \right)_{\text{on BALL}}$$

7.1 *The Impulse-Momentum Theorem*

DEFINITION OF IMPULSE

The impulse of a force is the product of the average force and the time interval during which the force acts:

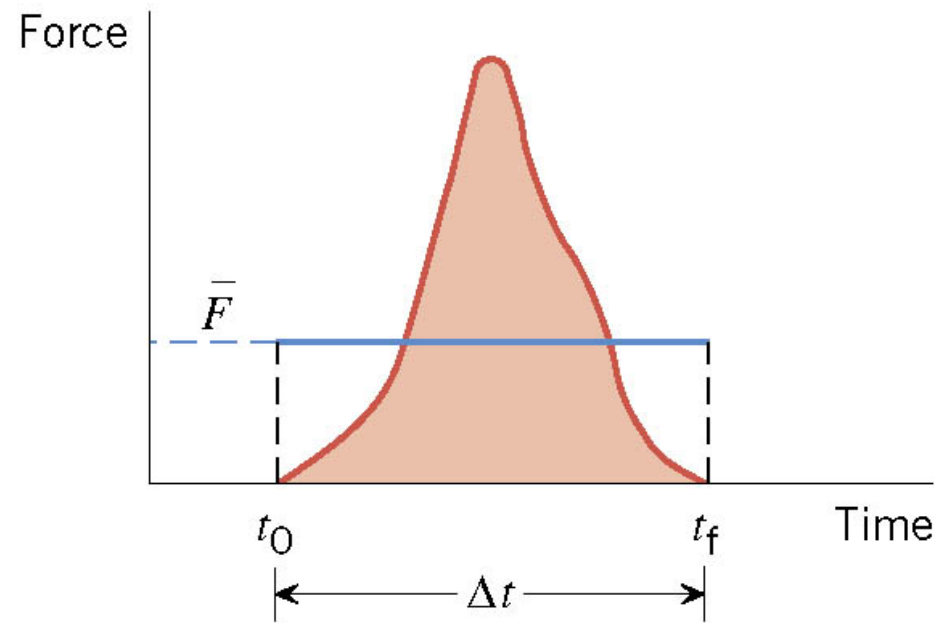
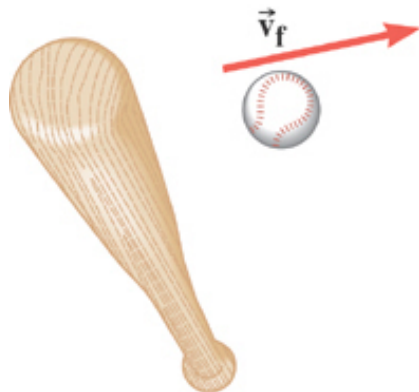
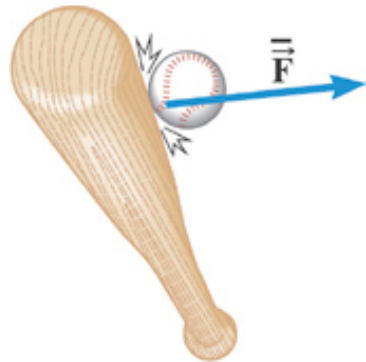
$$\vec{\mathbf{J}} = \vec{\mathbf{F}} \Delta t$$

$\vec{\mathbf{F}}$ = average
force vector

Impulse is a vector quantity and has the same direction as the average force.

newton · seconds (N · s)

7.1 The Impulse-Momentum Theorem



(b)

$$\vec{J} = \bar{\vec{F}} \Delta t$$

7.1 *The Impulse-Momentum Theorem*

DEFINITION OF LINEAR MOMENTUM

The linear momentum of an object is the product of the object's mass times its velocity:

$$\vec{\mathbf{p}} = m\vec{\mathbf{v}}$$

Linear momentum is a vector quantity and has the same direction as the velocity.

kilogram · meter/second (kg · m/s)

7.1 The Impulse-Momentum Theorem

IMPULSE-MOMENTUM THEOREM

When a net force acts on an object, the impulse of this force is equal to the change in the momentum of the object

$$\overset{\text{impulse}}{\left(\sum \vec{F}\right)\Delta t} = \overset{\text{final}}{m\vec{V}_f} \overset{\text{minus}}{-} \overset{\text{initial}}{m\vec{V}_o}$$

Time averaged force
acting **on the mass**.

Changes the momentum
of the mass.

7.1 The Impulse-Momentum Theorem

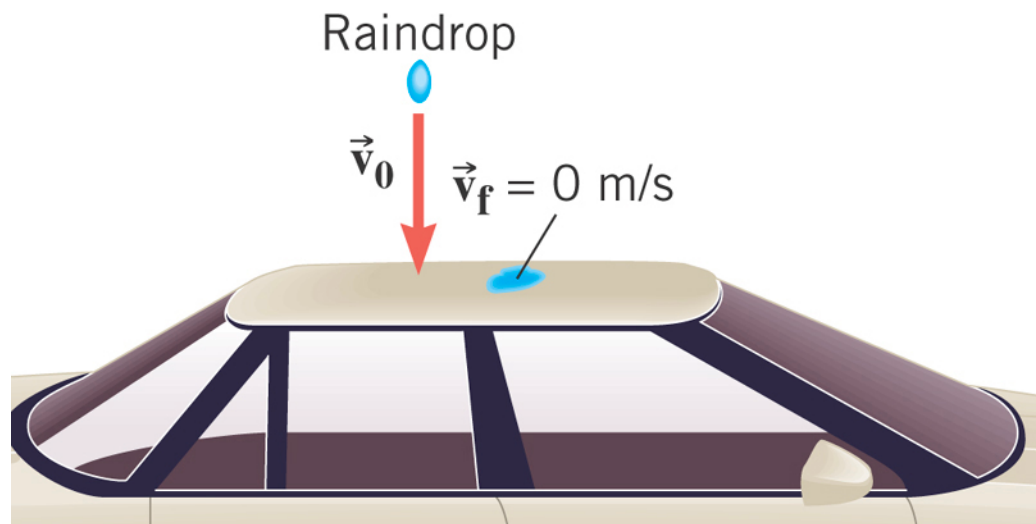
Example 2 A Rain Storm

Rain comes down with a velocity of -15 m/s and hits the roof of a car. The mass of rain per second that strikes the roof of the car is 0.060 kg/s . Assuming that rain comes to rest upon striking the car, find the **average force** exerted by the rain **on the roof**.

$$\left(\sum \vec{F}\right) \Delta t = m\vec{v}_f - m\vec{v}_o$$

Using this, you will determine the average force **on the raindrops**.

But, using Newton's 3rd law you can get the average force **on the roof**.



7.1 The Impulse-Momentum Theorem

Neglecting the raindrop's weight, the average net force **on the raindrops** caused by the collisions with the roof is obtained.

Impulse of roof
on raindrops

Changes momentum
of the raindrops

$$\vec{F} \Delta t = m\vec{v}_f - m\vec{v}_o$$

$$\vec{v}_f = 0$$

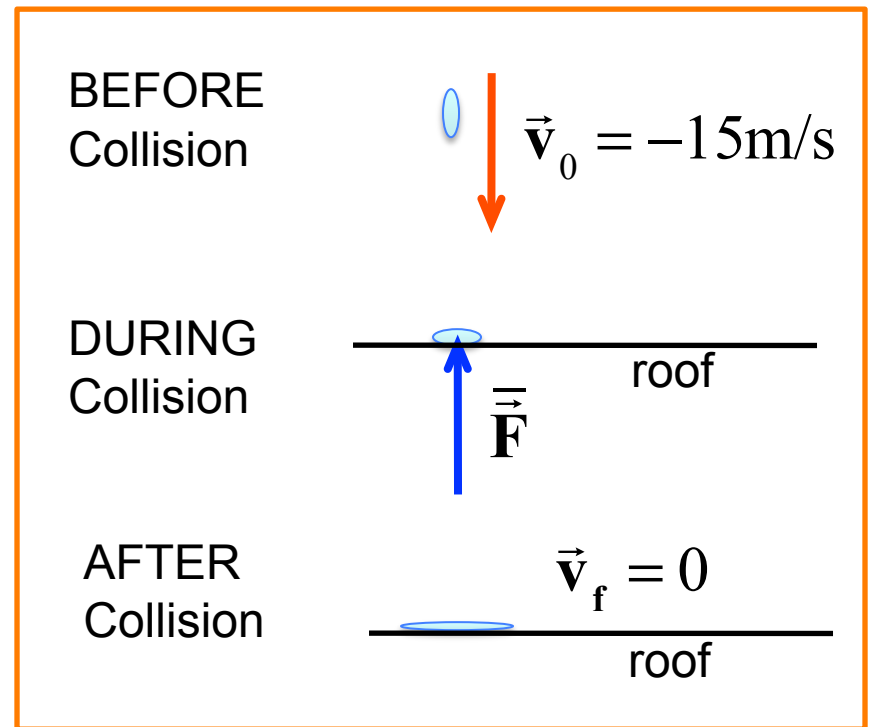
$$\vec{F} = -\left(\frac{m}{\Delta t}\right)\vec{v}_o$$

$$\text{mass of rain per second } \left(\frac{m}{\Delta t}\right) = 0.060 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F} &= -(0.060 \text{ kg/s})(-15 \text{ m/s}) \\ &= +0.90 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

By Newton's 3rd Law average force
of raindrops **on the roof** is

$$\vec{F} = -0.90 \text{ N}$$



7.2 *The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum*

WORK-ENERGY THEOREM $\Leftrightarrow$ CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

IMPULSE-MOMENTUM THEOREM $\Leftrightarrow$???

Apply the impulse-momentum theorem to the midair collision between two objects while falling due to gravity.

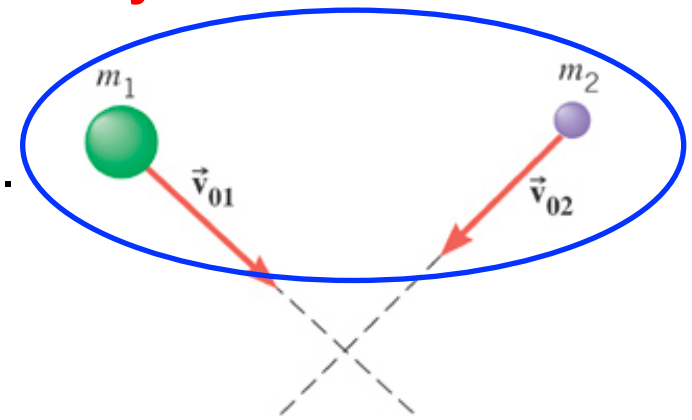
7.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

System of two masses

External forces – Forces exerted on the objects by agents external to the system. Net force changes the velocity (and momentum) of a mass.

Newton's 2nd Law

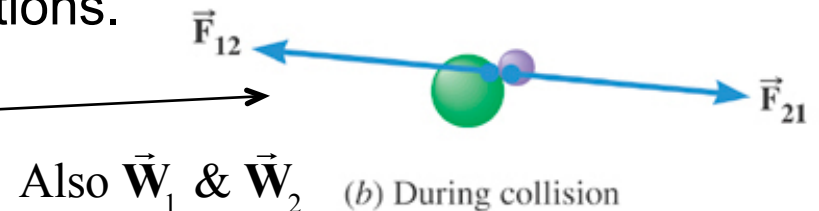
$$\vec{W}_1 \text{ \& \> } \vec{W}_2$$



(a) Before collision

Internal forces – Forces that objects **within the system** exert on each other. These forces have equal magnitudes and opposite directions.

Newton's 3rd Law

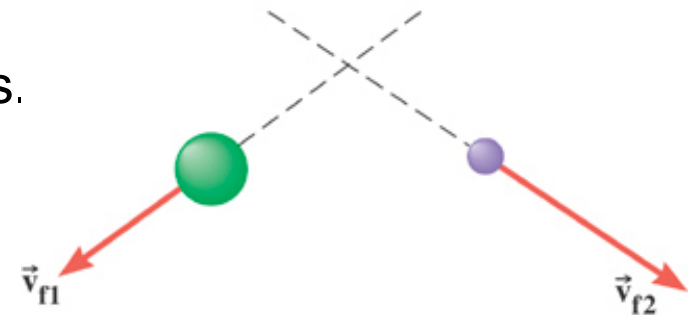


Also $\vec{W}_1 \text{ \& \> } \vec{W}_2$ (b) During collision

External forces – Forces exerted on the objects by agents external to the system. Net force changes the velocity (and momentum) of a mass.

Newton's 2nd Law

$$\vec{W}_1 \text{ \& \> } \vec{W}_2$$



(c) After collision

7.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

$$\left(\sum \vec{F}\right)\Delta t = m\vec{v}_f - m\vec{v}_o$$

OBJECT 1

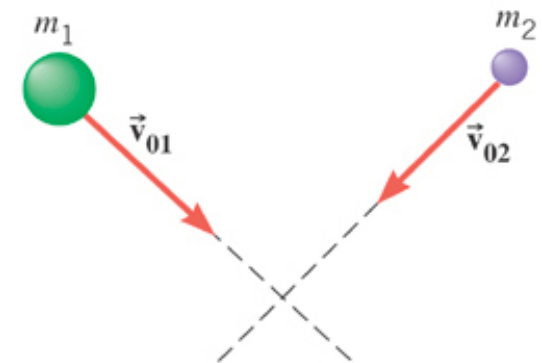
$$\left(\vec{W}_1 + \vec{F}_{12}\right)\Delta t = m_1\vec{v}_{f1} - m_1\vec{v}_{o1}$$

Force on mass 1
generated by mass 2

OBJECT 2

$$\left(\vec{W}_2 + \vec{F}_{21}\right)\Delta t = m_2\vec{v}_{f2} - m_2\vec{v}_{o2}$$

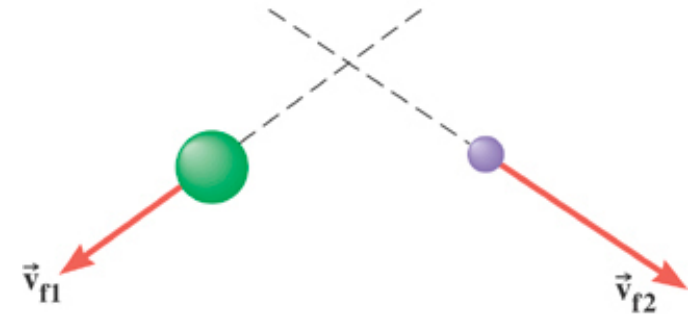
Force on mass 2
generated by mass 1



(a) Before collision



(b) During collision



(c) After collision

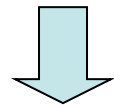
7.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

$$\left(\vec{\mathbf{W}}_1 + \vec{\mathbf{F}}_{12}\right)\Delta t = m_1 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{f1} - m_1 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{o1}$$

+

$$\left(\vec{\mathbf{W}}_2 + \vec{\mathbf{F}}_{21}\right)\Delta t = m_2 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{f2} - m_2 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{o2}$$

For the effect of all the impulses on the **system** of two masses, add the equations together.



$$\left(\vec{\mathbf{W}}_1 + \vec{\mathbf{W}}_2 + \vec{\mathbf{F}}_{12} + \vec{\mathbf{F}}_{21}\right)\Delta t = \left(m_1 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{f1} + m_2 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{f2}\right) - \left(m_1 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{o1} + m_2 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{o2}\right)$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{F}}_{12} = -\vec{\mathbf{F}}_{21}$$

The impulses due to
Internal forces
will cancel

$$\vec{\mathbf{P}}_f$$

Final
momentum
of **System**

$$\vec{\mathbf{P}}_o$$

Final
momentum
of **System**

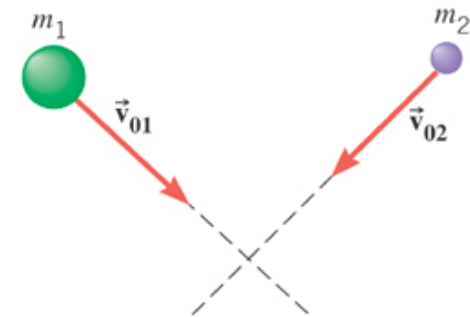
7.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

Leaving

$$(\vec{W}_1 + \vec{W}_2) \Delta t = \vec{P}_f - \vec{P}_o$$

Sum of average
external forces.

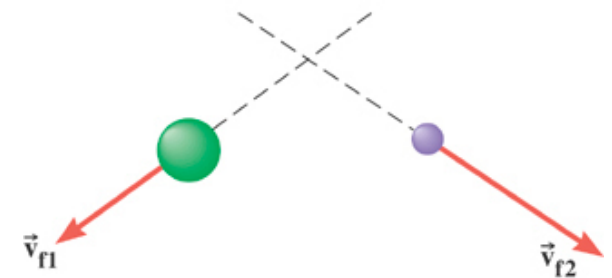
Changes
momentum



(a) Before collision



(b) During collision



(c) After collision

7.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

$$(\text{sum of average external forces})\Delta t = \vec{\mathbf{P}}_f - \vec{\mathbf{P}}_o$$

If the sum of the external forces is zero, then

$$0 = \vec{\mathbf{P}}_f - \vec{\mathbf{P}}_o$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\mathbf{P}}_f = \vec{\mathbf{P}}_o}$$

PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATION OF LINEAR MOMENTUM

The total linear momentum of an **isolated system** is constant (conserved). An isolated system is one for which the sum of the average external forces acting on the system is zero.

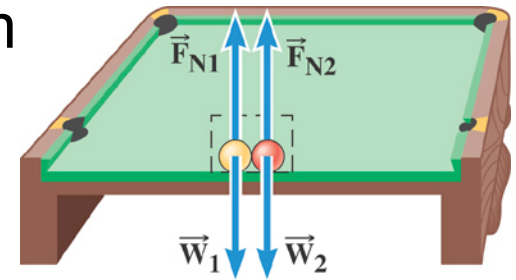
Most Important example

If there are **NO** external forces acting (gravity is not affecting objects), then the momentum of the system is conserved.

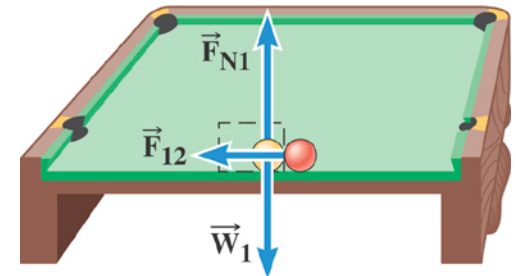
7.2 *The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum*

Conceptual Example 4 Is the Total Momentum Conserved?

Imagine two balls colliding on a billiard table that is friction-free. Use the momentum conservation principle in answering the following questions. (a) Is the total momentum of the two-ball system the same before and after the collision? (b) Answer part (a) for a system that contains only one of the two colliding balls.



(a)



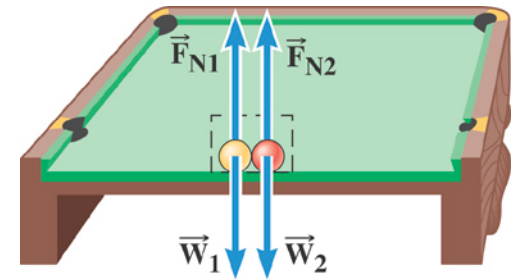
(b)

7.2 *The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum*

PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATION OF LINEAR MOMENTUM

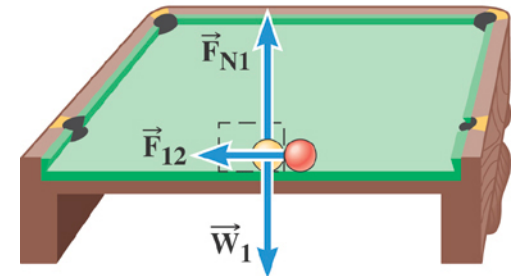
The total linear momentum of an isolated system is constant (conserved). An isolated system is one for which the sum of the average external forces acting on the system is zero.

In the top picture the net external force on the system is zero.



(a)

In the bottom picture the net external force on the system is not zero.



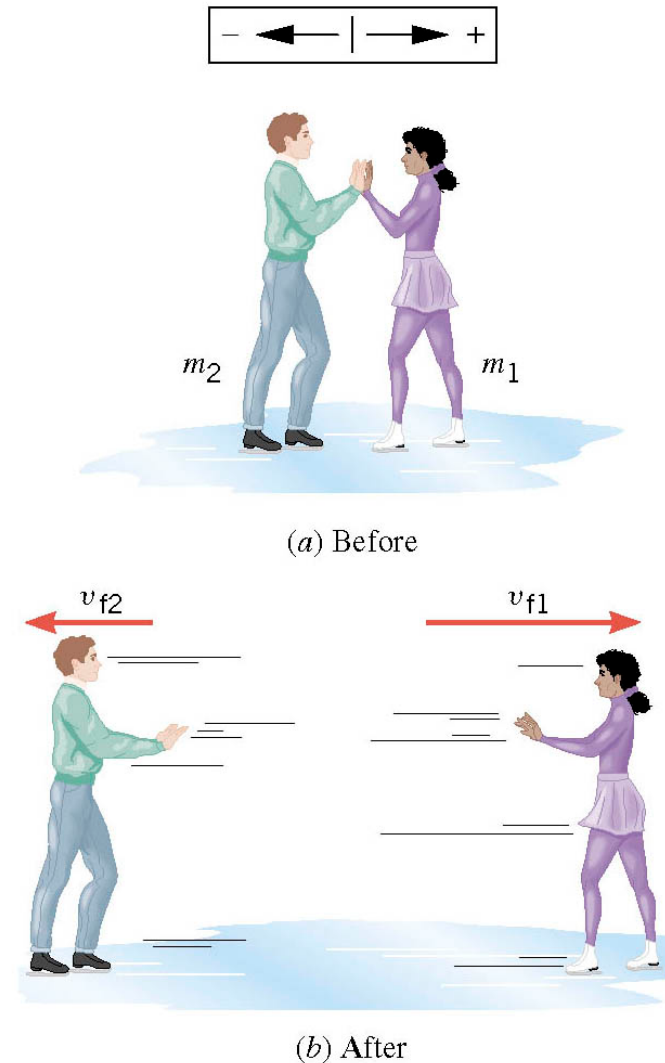
(b)

7.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

Example 6 Ice Skaters

Starting from rest, two skaters push off against each other on ice where friction is negligible.

One is a 54-kg woman and one is a 88-kg man. The woman moves away with a speed of +2.5 m/s. Find the recoil velocity of the man.



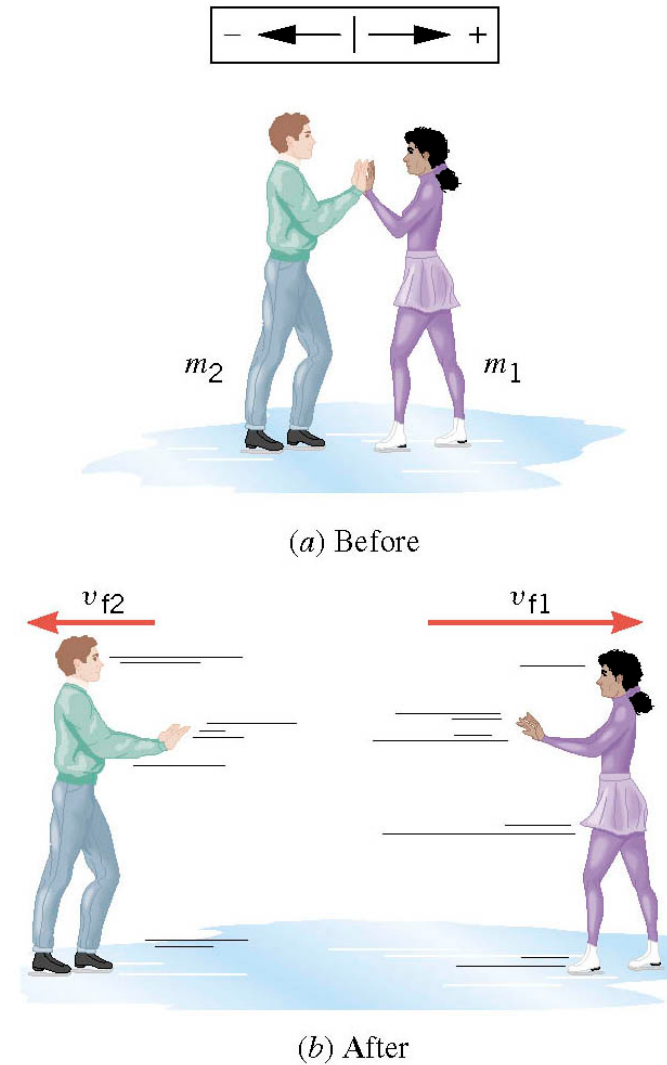
7.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

$$\vec{\mathbf{P}}_f = \vec{\mathbf{P}}_o$$

$$m_1 v_{f1} + m_2 v_{f2} = 0$$

$$v_{f2} = -\frac{m_1 v_{f1}}{m_2}$$

$$v_{f2} = -\frac{(54 \text{ kg})(+2.5 \text{ m/s})}{88 \text{ kg}} = -1.5 \text{ m/s}$$



7.2 *The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum*

Applying the Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

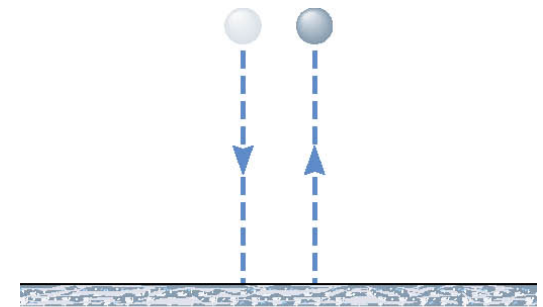
1. Decide which objects are included in the system.
2. Relative to the system, identify the internal and external forces.
3. Verify that the system is isolated.
4. Set the final momentum of the system equal to its initial momentum.
Remember that momentum is a vector.

7.3 Collisions in One Dimension

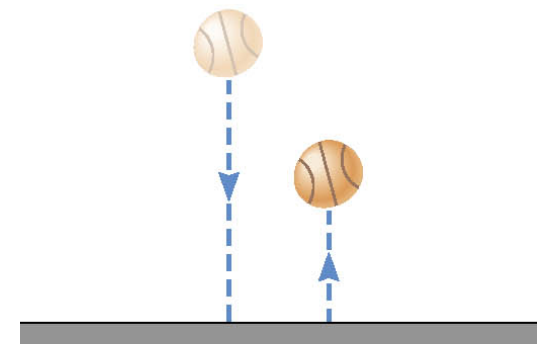
The total linear momentum is conserved when two objects collide, provided they constitute an isolated system.

Elastic collision -- One in which the total kinetic energy of the system after the collision is equal to the total kinetic energy before the collision.

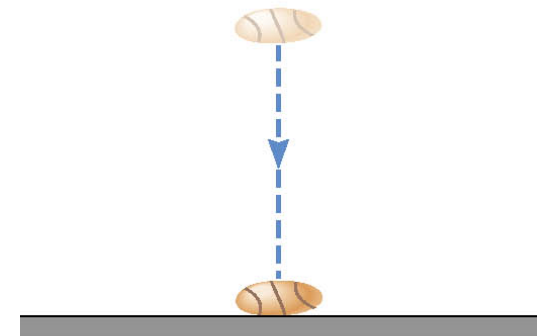
Inelastic collision -- One in which the total kinetic energy of the system after the collision is *not* equal to the total kinetic energy before the collision; if the objects stick together after colliding, the collision is said to be completely inelastic.



(a) Elastic collision



(b) Inelastic collision



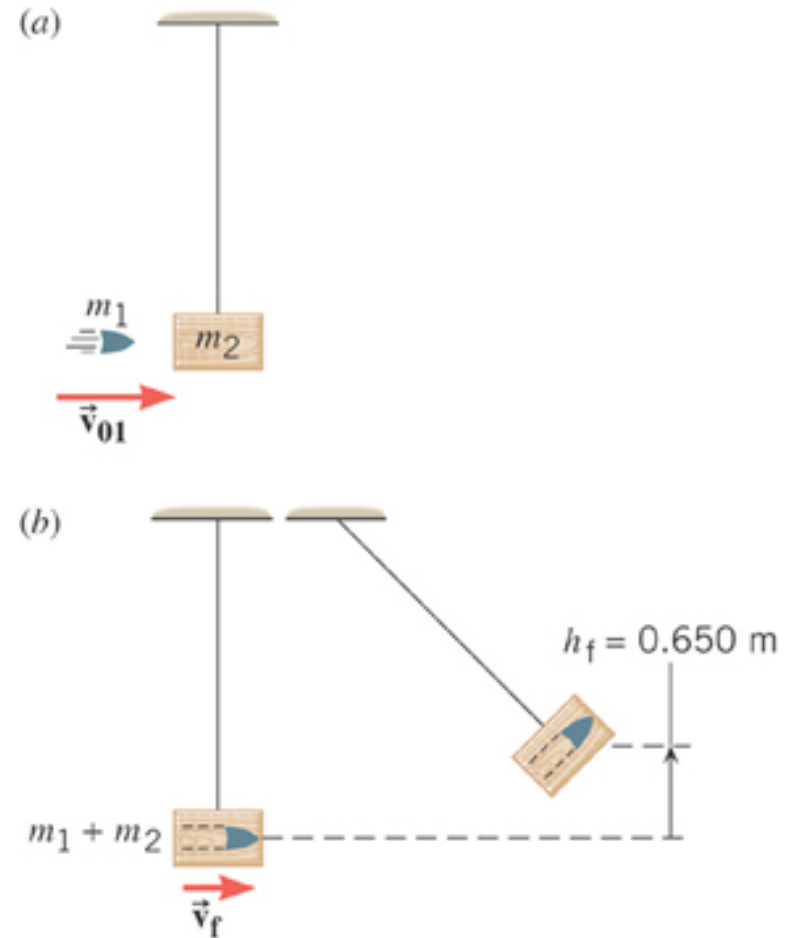
(c) Completely inelastic collision

7.3 Collisions in One Dimension

Example 8 A Ballistic Pendulum

The mass of the block of wood is 2.50-kg and the mass of the bullet is 0.0100-kg. The block swings to a maximum height of 0.650 m above the initial position.

Find the initial speed of the bullet.



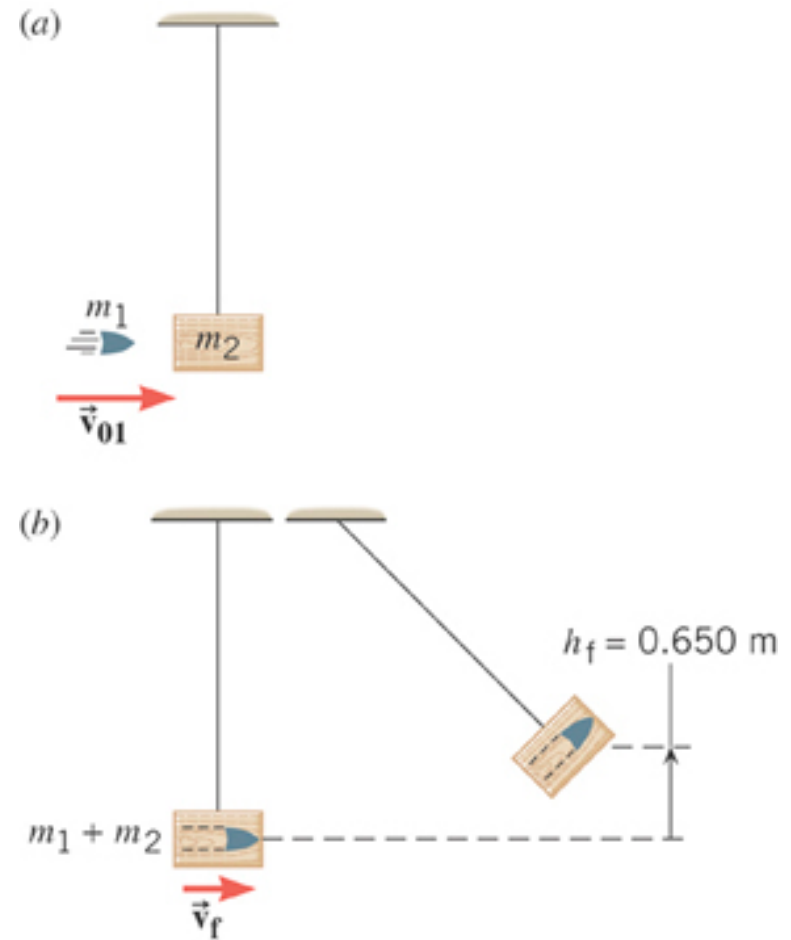
7.3 Collisions in One Dimension

Apply conservation of momentum to the collision:

$$m_1 v_{f1} + m_2 v_{f2} = m_1 v_{o1} + m_2 v_{o2}$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) v_f = m_1 v_{o1}$$

$$v_{o1} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) v_f}{m_1}$$



7.3 Collisions in One Dimension

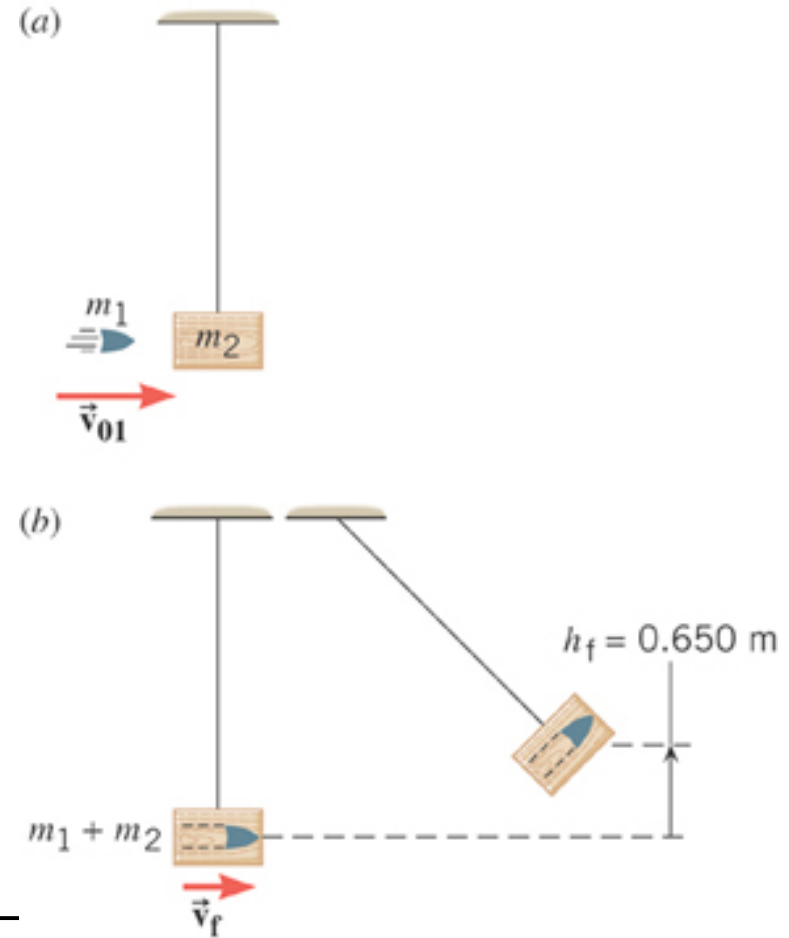
Applying conservation of energy to the swinging motion:

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$(m_1 + m_2)gh_f = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)v_f^2$$

$$gh_f = \frac{1}{2}v_f^2$$

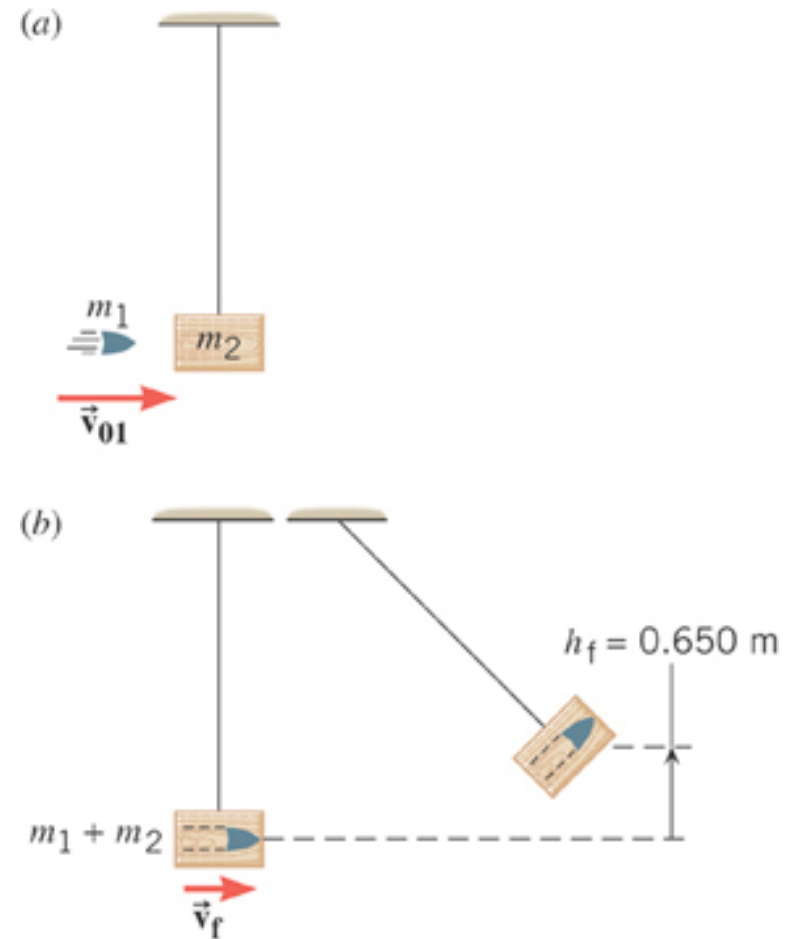
$$v_f = \sqrt{2gh_f} = \sqrt{2(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)(0.650 \text{ m})}$$



7.3 Collisions in One Dimension

$$v_f = \sqrt{2(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)(0.650 \text{ m})}$$

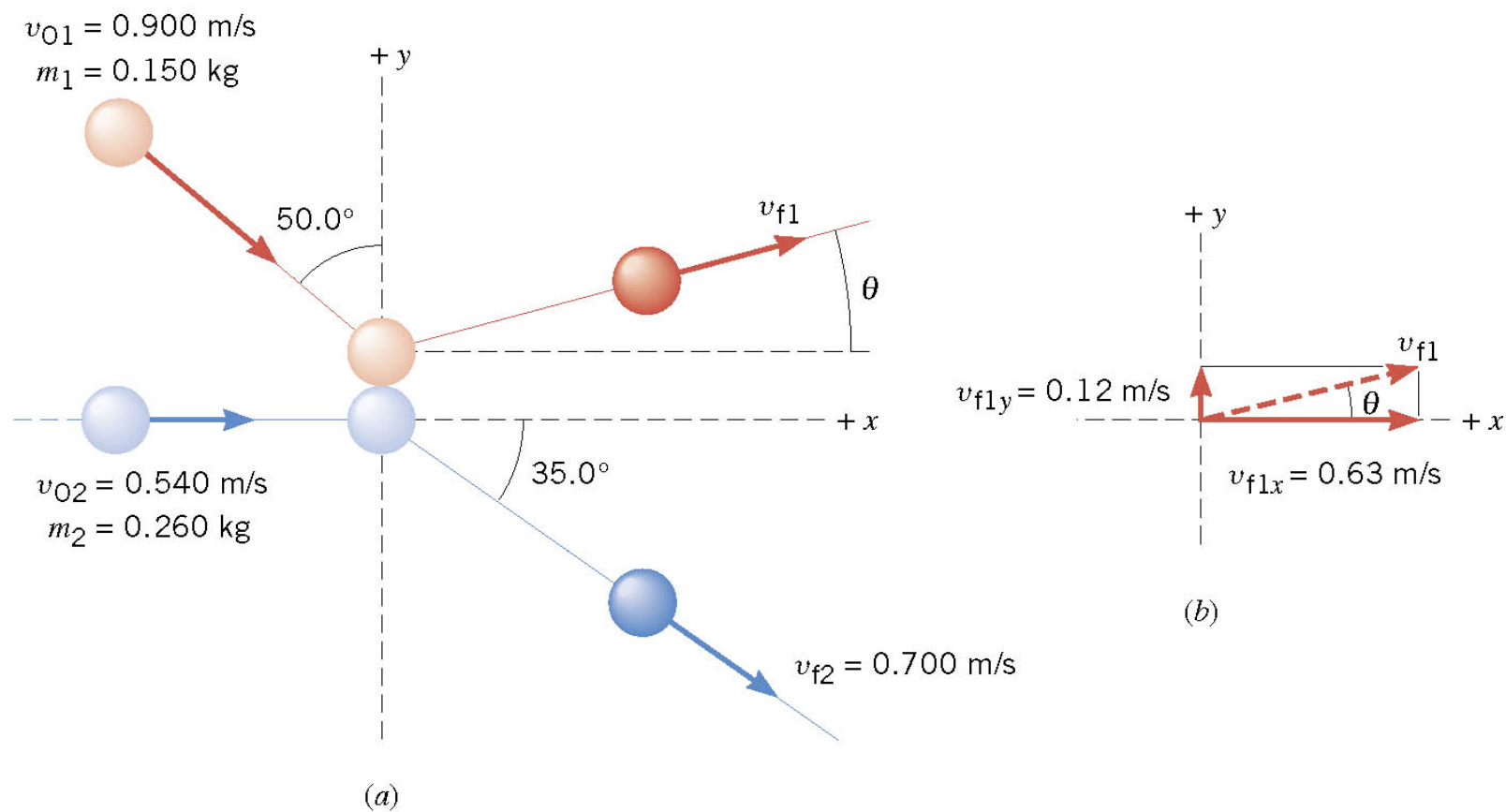
$$v_{o1} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)v_f}{m_1}$$



$$v_{o1} = \left(\frac{0.0100 \text{ kg} + 2.50 \text{ kg}}{0.0100 \text{ kg}} \right) \sqrt{2(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)(0.650 \text{ m})} = +896 \text{ m/s}$$

7.4 Collisions in Two Dimensions

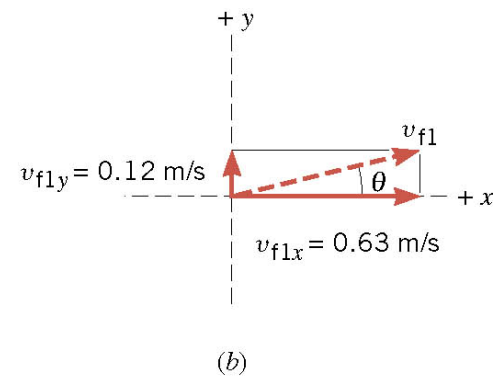
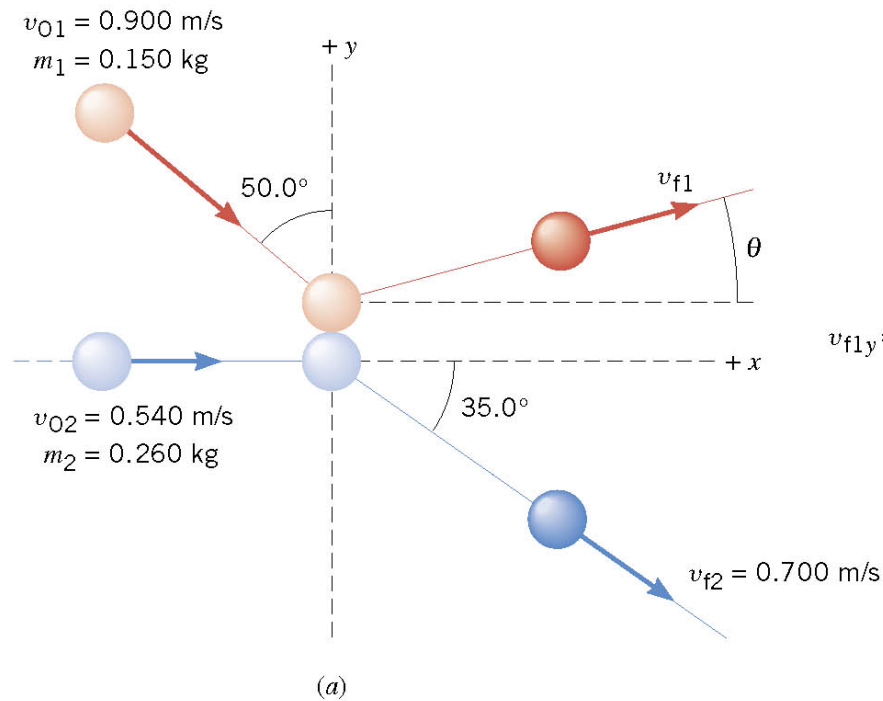
A Collision in Two Dimensions



7.4 Collisions in Two Dimensions

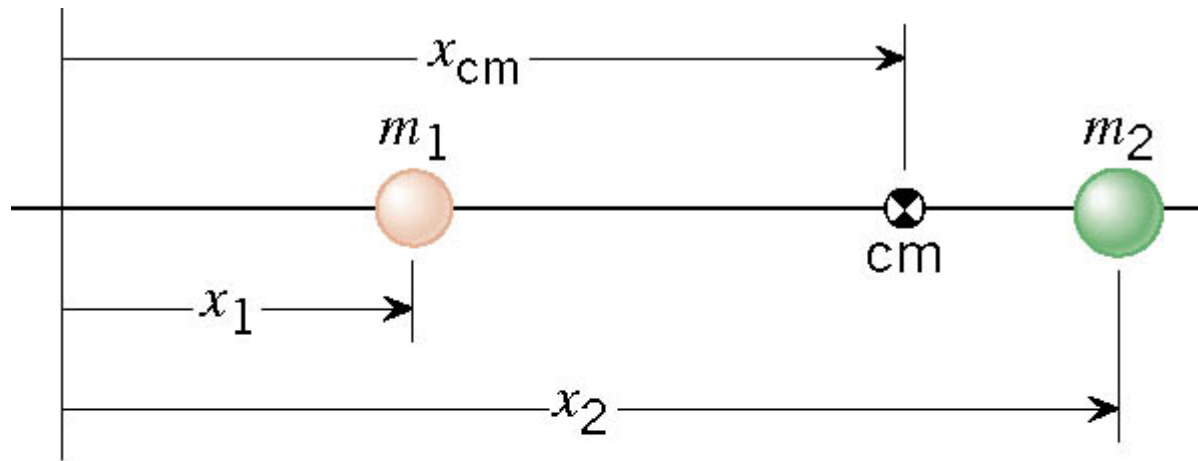
$$m_1 v_{f1x} + m_2 v_{f2x} = m_1 v_{o1x} + m_2 v_{o2x}$$

$$m_1 v_{f1y} + m_2 v_{f2y} = m_1 v_{o1y} + m_2 v_{o2y}$$



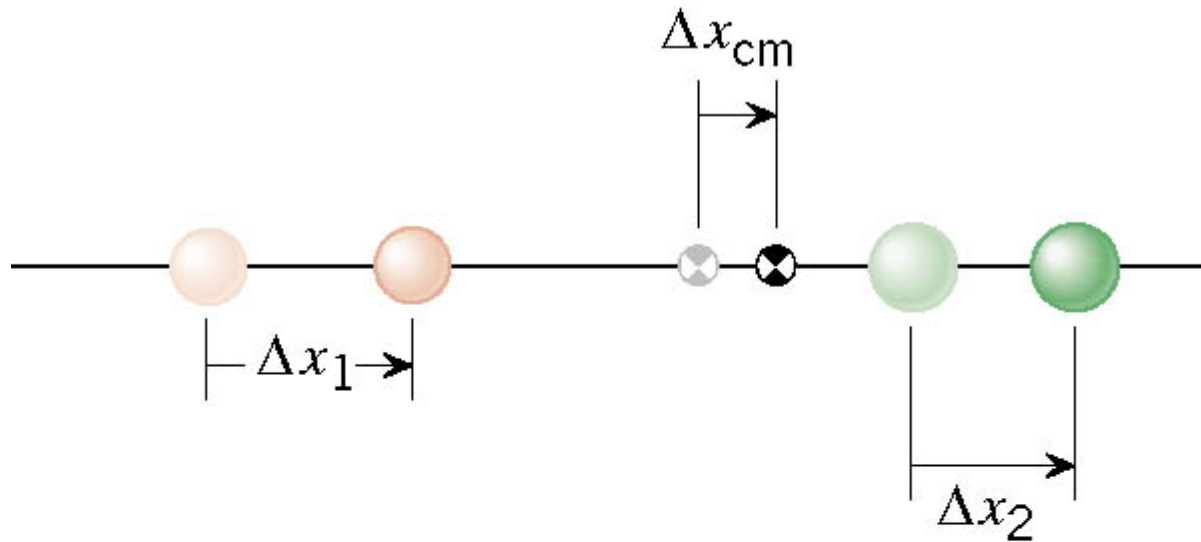
7.5 Center of Mass

The center of mass is a point that represents the average location for the total mass of a system.



$$x_{cm} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

7.5 Center of Mass



$$\Delta x_{cm} = \frac{m_1 \Delta x_1 + m_2 \Delta x_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_{cm} = \frac{m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

7.5 Center of Mass

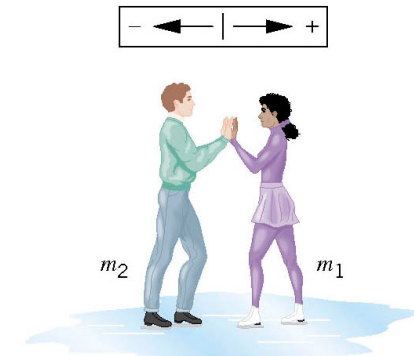
$$v_{cm} = \frac{m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

In an isolated system, the total linear momentum does not change, therefore the velocity of the center of mass does not change.

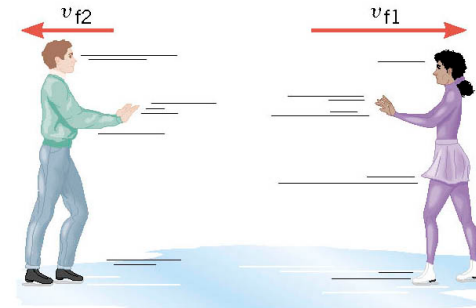
7.5 Center of Mass

BEFORE

$$v_{cm} = \frac{m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2}{m_1 + m_2} = 0$$



(a) Before



(b) After

AFTER

$$v_{cm} = \frac{(88 \text{ kg})(-1.5 \text{ m/s}) + (54 \text{ kg})(+2.5 \text{ m/s})}{88 \text{ kg} + 54 \text{ kg}} = 0.002 \approx 0$$