

# *Chapter 6*

## ***Impulse and Momentum***

*Continued*

## 6.1 *The Impulse-Momentum Theorem*

Chapter 6 is about the **COLLISION** of **TWO** masses.

To understand the interaction, both masses must be considered.

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.

## 6.1 *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:

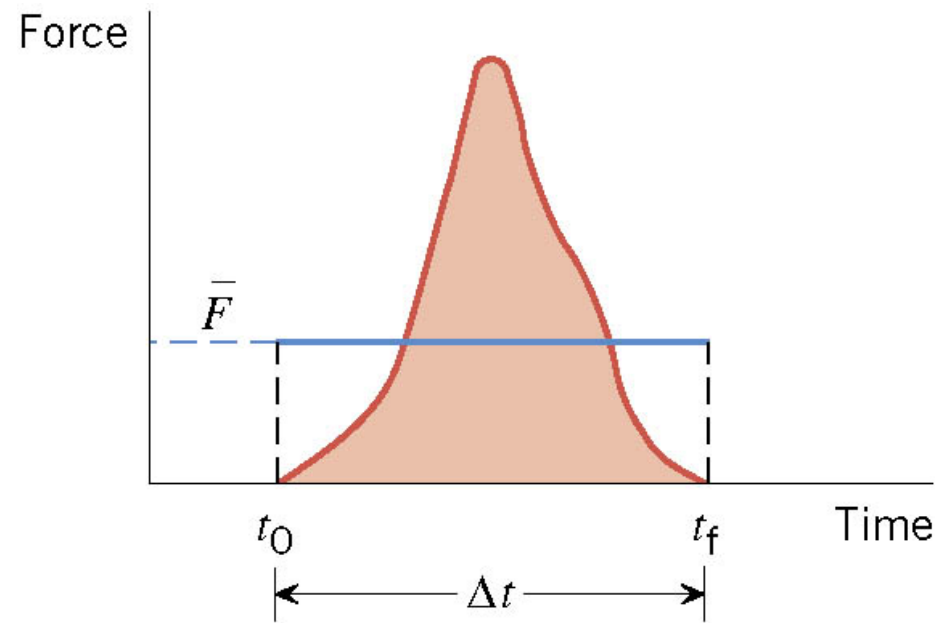
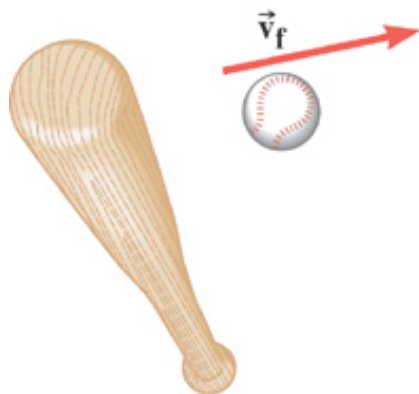
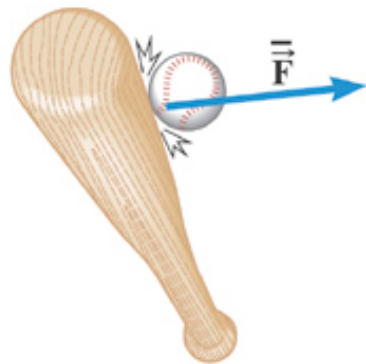
$$\vec{\mathbf{J}} = \vec{\mathbf{F}} \Delta t$$

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

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

Units:    newton · seconds (N · s)

## 6.1 The Impulse-Momentum Theorem



(b)

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

## 6.1 *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)

## 6.1 *The Impulse-Momentum Theorem*

### IMPULSE-MOMENTUM THEOREM

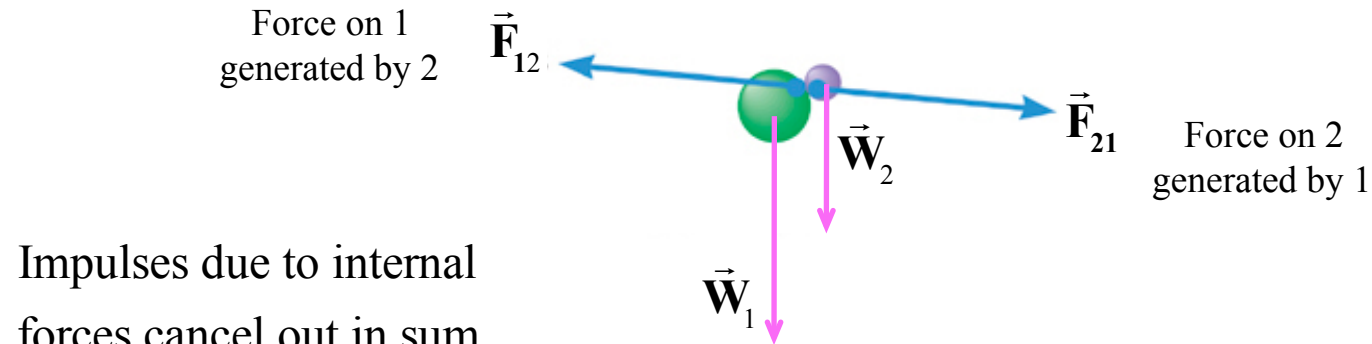
When a net force acts on an object, the impulse of this force is equal to the change in the momentum of the object

$$\begin{aligned}\text{impulse } \vec{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{Net}} \Delta t &= m\vec{\mathbf{v}}_f - m\vec{\mathbf{v}}_i && \text{Change in momentum} \\ &= \vec{\mathbf{p}}_f - \vec{\mathbf{p}}_i \\ &= \Delta \vec{\mathbf{p}}\end{aligned}$$

Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law becomes:  $\vec{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{Net}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{\mathbf{p}}}{\Delta t}$

## 6.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

During collision of **two masses** in free fall



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

Impulses due only  
to **external forces**

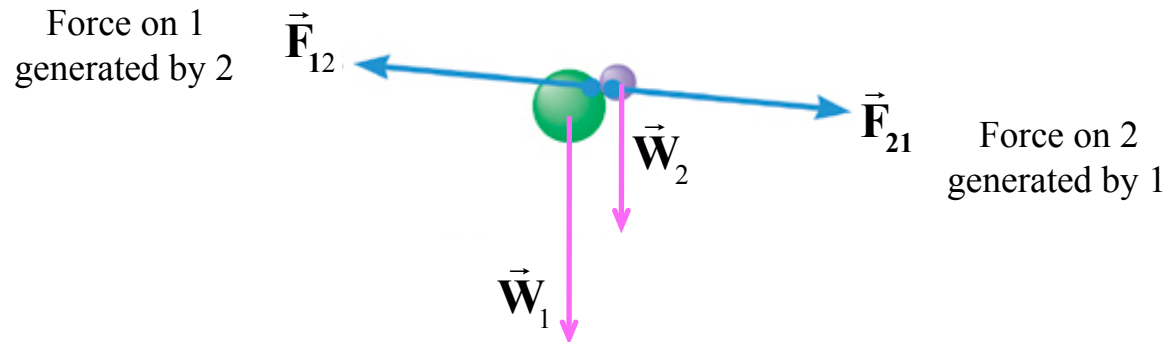
Total momentum  
in the **final system**

Total momentum  
in the **initial system**

**Net EXTERNAL forces will change the Total Momentum of a system of masses**

## 6.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

During collision of **two masses** in free fall



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

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With only **INTERNAL** forces affecting motion (e.g., if external forces are balanced)

$$0 = (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)_f - (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)_i$$

$$(\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)_f = (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)_i$$

Final value of  
total momentum

Initial value of  
total momentum

If only INTERNAL forces affect motion,  
total momentum VECTOR of a **system** does not change

## 6.2 *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.

#### Most Important example

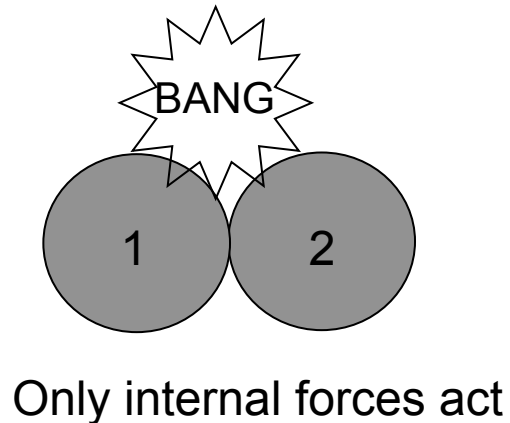
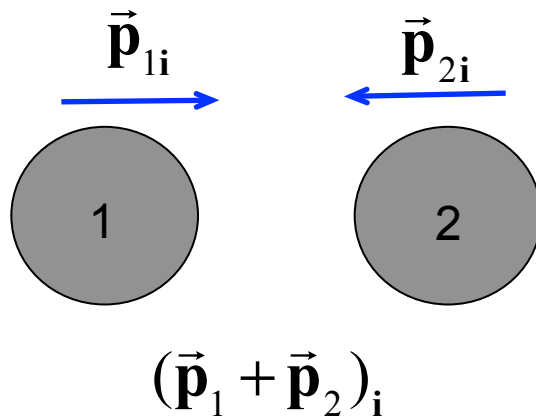
If the only external forces are gravitational forces that are balanced by normal forces, the total momentum VECTOR of a system is conserved in a collision.

## 6.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

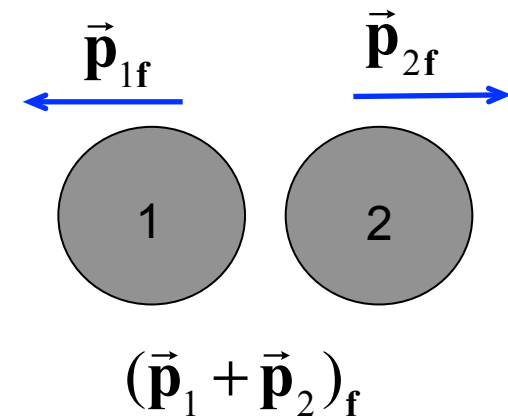
If the only external forces are gravitational forces that are balanced by normal forces, the total momentum VECTOR of a system is conserved in a collision

For Hockey Pucks on the ice, the gravitational force on each puck is balanced by the normal force of the ice.

Hockey Pucks before collision



Hockey Pucks after collision

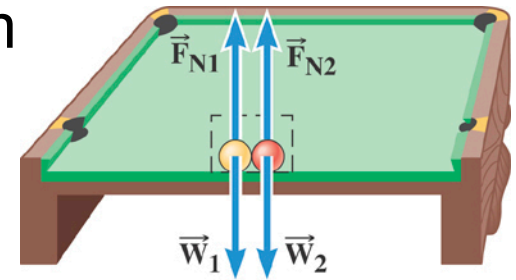


Momentum Conservation:  $(\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)_f = (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)_i$

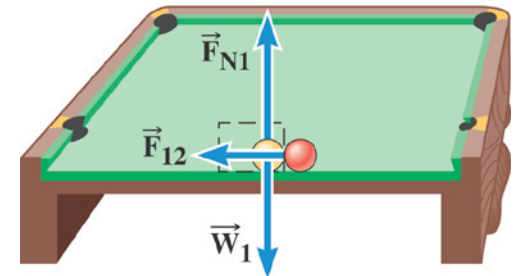
## 6.2 *The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum*

### **Conceptual Example** 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)



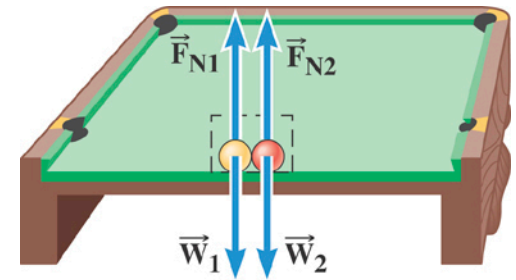
(b)

## 6.2 *The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum*

### PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATION OF LINEAR MOMENTUM

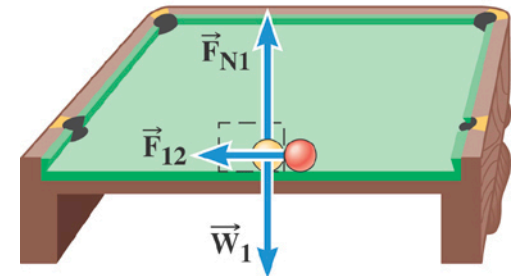
The total linear momentum of an isolated system is constant (conserved). An isolated system is one for which the sum of the average external forces acting on the system is zero.

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)

## 6.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

Skaters on the ice. Push off is an “explosion”.

**System** of two masses

Net External Force on system of two skaters is zero.

Total momentum is conserved

initial **momentum sum**

$$\vec{\mathbf{p}}_{Total,i} = m_1 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{1i} + m_2 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{2i} + \dots$$
$$= 0$$

Total momentum is conserved

$$\vec{\mathbf{p}}_{Total,f} = \vec{\mathbf{p}}_{Total,i}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{p}}_{Total,f} = 0$$

final **momentum sum**

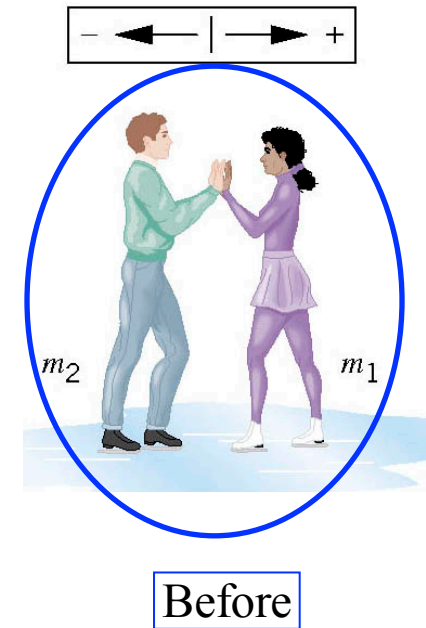
$$\vec{\mathbf{p}}_{Total,f} = m_1 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{1f} + m_2 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{2f} = 0$$

Momentum **vector** of mass 2

$$m_2 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{2f} = -m_1 \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{1f}$$

is opposite to

Momentum **vector** of mass 1



## 6.2 The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

### Example: Ice Skaters

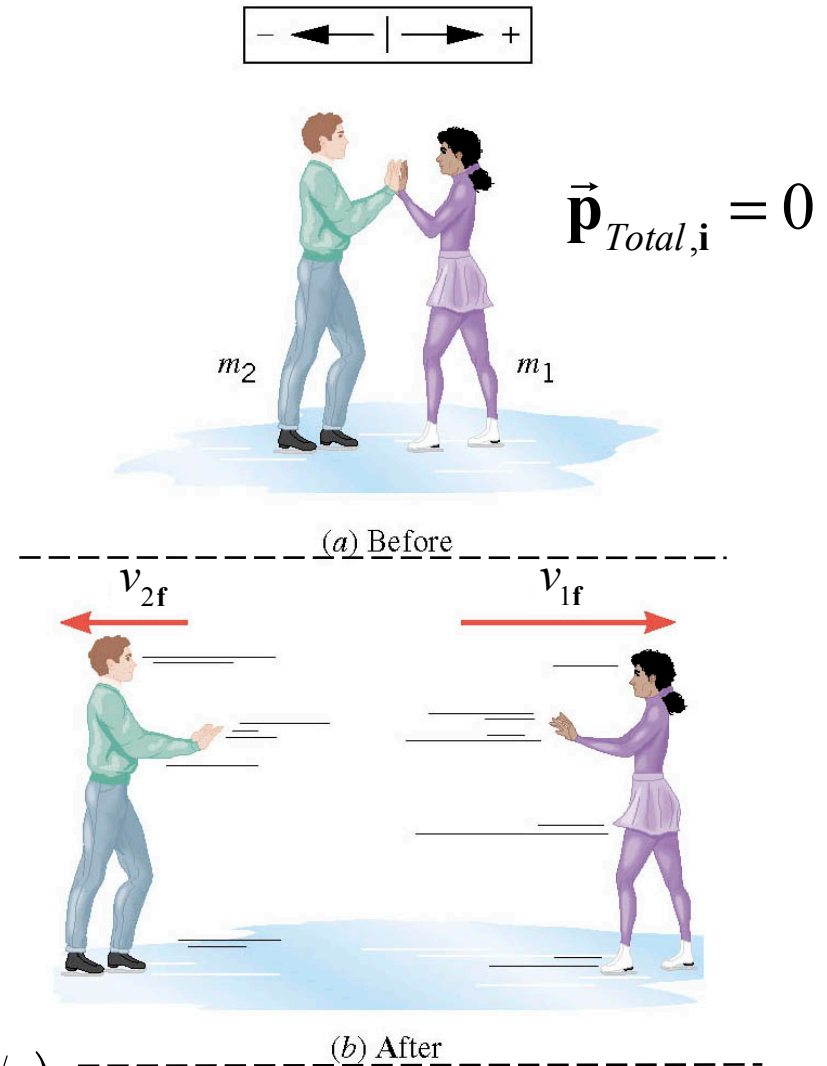
Starting from rest, two skaters push off against each other on ice where friction is negligible.

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.

**Momentum Conservation:**  $\vec{p}_{Total,f} = \vec{p}_{Total,i}$

$$m_1 v_{1f} + m_2 v_{2f} = 0$$

$$v_{2f} = -\frac{m_1 v_{1f}}{m_2} = -\frac{(54 \text{ kg})(+2.5 \text{ m/s})}{88 \text{ kg}} = -1.5 \text{ m/s}$$



## 6.2 *The Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum*

### **Applying the Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum**

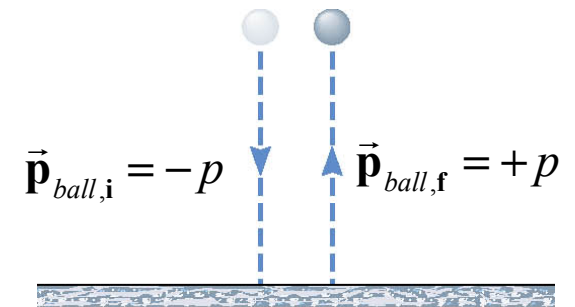
1. Decide which objects are included in the system.
2. Relative to the system, identify the internal and external forces.
3. Verify that the system is isolated.
4. Set the final momentum of the system equal to its initial momentum.  
Remember that momentum is a vector.

## 6.2 Collisions with the Earth

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

In this collision with the earth, the ball alone is not an isolated system. **The ball's y-component of momentum changes in the collision from  $-p$  to  $+p$ .**

Ball's momentum is  
NOT conserved



In the collision with the earth, **the ball and the earth constitute an isolated system**. After collision, what is the y-component of momentum for the earth?

$$\text{initial: } \vec{p}_{Total,i} = \vec{p}_{ball,i} + \vec{p}_{earth,i} = -p + 0$$

$$\text{final: } \vec{p}_{Total,f} = \vec{p}_{ball,f} + \vec{p}_{earth,f} = +p + \vec{p}_{earth,f}$$

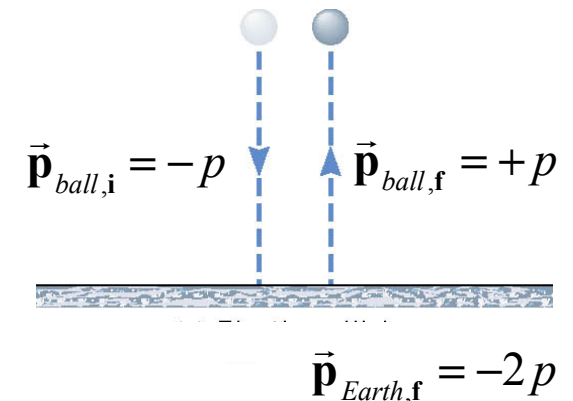
### Momentum Conservation

$$\vec{p}_{Total,i} = \vec{p}_{Total,f}$$

$$-p = +p + \vec{p}_{earth,f}$$

$$\vec{p}_{earth,f} = -2p$$

Due to the large mass of the earth, this momentum results in an imperceptible change in the earth's velocity.



## 6.2 Relationship between momentum and kinetic energy

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v} \quad \text{magnitude of momentum } p = mv$$

$$p^2 = m^2 v^2; \quad \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m^2 v^2}{m} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \quad \text{kinetic energy} \quad K = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

Compare the kinetic energies of a car,  $m_C = 2.00 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$ ,  $v_C = 30.0 \text{ m/s}$ ,  
And the earth,  $m_E = 6.00 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ , with the same momentum as the car.

$$p_E = p_C = m_C v_C = (2.00 \times 10^3 \text{ kg})(30.0 \text{ m/s}) = 6.00 \times 10^4 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

$$K_C = \frac{p_C^2}{2m_C} = \frac{(6.00 \times 10^4 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s})^2}{4.00 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}} = 9.00 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

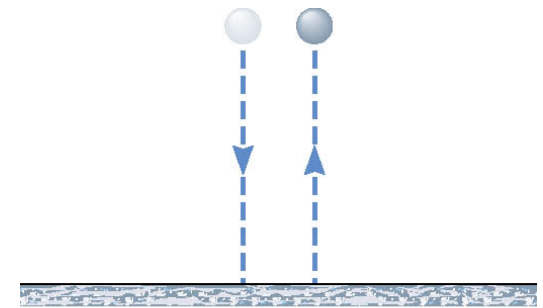
$$K_E = \frac{p_E^2}{2m_E} = \frac{(6.00 \times 10^4 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s})^2}{12.00 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}} = 3.00 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J} \approx \text{zero}$$

The Earth can absorb a significant momentum, but it absorbs **zero** kinetic energy.

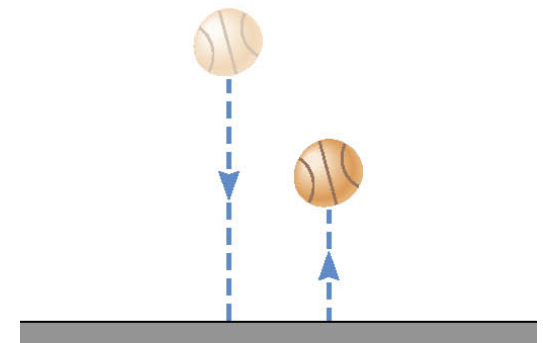
## 6.2 Elastic and Inelastic collisions

**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.

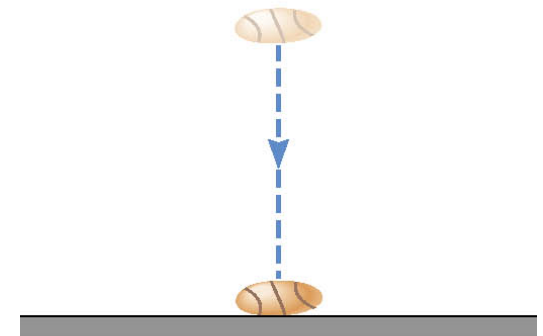
**Inelastic collision** -- One in which the total kinetic energy of the system after the collision is *not* equal to the total kinetic energy before the collision; if the objects stick together after colliding, the collision is said to be completely inelastic.



(a) Elastic collision



(b) Inelastic collision



(c) Completely inelastic collision