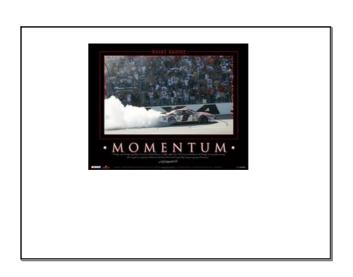
Chapter 7
The physics of ...



Oct 25-7:42 PM Oct 25-7:11 PM



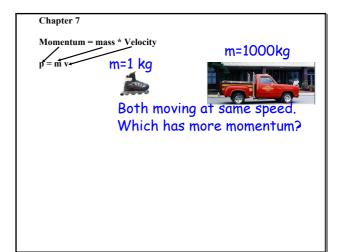


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In a collision or an explosion, things happen so rapidly that you can't measure the forces involved. (They change very quickly!)

How can you predict what will happen?

(Use idealized cases)



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m=1000kg



Could they have the same momentum?

Well, so what?

In a collision or an explosion, things happen so rapidly that you can't measure the forces involved. (They change very quickly!)

How can you predict what will happen?

Answer: Use Momentum!

Oct 25-6:57 PM Oct 25-6:57 PM

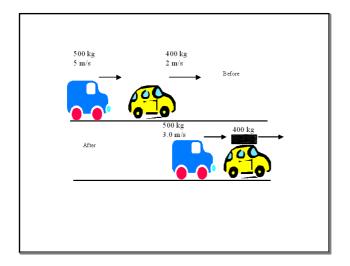
Because of Newton's Third Law, we know that INTERNAL forces are balanced (Action = Reaction)

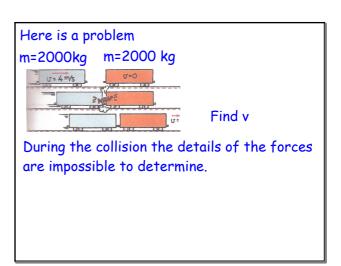
Therefore, if no EXTERNAL forces act, the TOTAL (VECTOR) MOMENTUM of the SYSTEM is conserved!

Conserved = stays the same

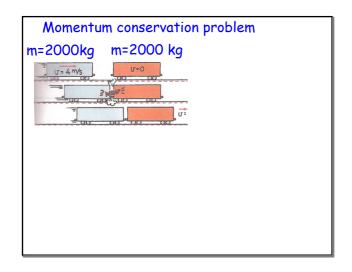
If no outside force acts then momentum is conserved.

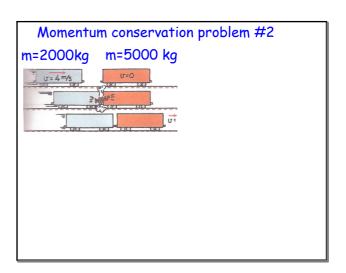
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Conservation of Momentum problem:
A small lab cart of mass 500 grams is moving at 2 m/s toward the right. It collides with another cart of mass 320 grams moving to the left. The cars lock together and stop. Calculate the original speed of the 320 gram cart.



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OK. Let's try an explosion!

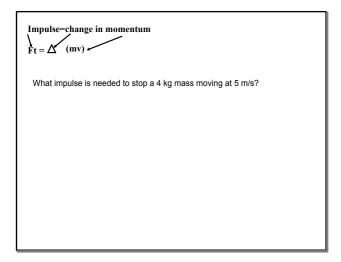
A rifle with a weight of 40 N fires a 4.0 g bullet with a speed of 220 m/s. find the recoil speed of the rifle?

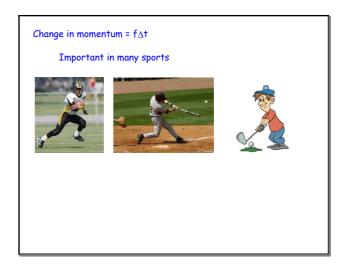
If no outside force acts then momentum is conserved.

But what happens when an outside force DOES act?

Impulse=change in momentum $Ft = \Delta$ (mv)

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