Physics 30 Lesson 2

Conservation of Momentum in Two Dimensions

Refer to Pearson pages 487 to 499 for a discussion on two-dimensional momentum.

As we learned in the previous lesson, momentum has two major properties:

1. Momentum is always conserved.
2. Momentum is a vector quantity.

When we extend the idea into two (or more) dimensions, we must add momentum using **vector addition**. We can accomplish this by using one of two basic techniques:

1. the component method
2. the vector addition method

To learn how the methods work carefully consider and study the following examples.

# Component method

The main principle used in the component method for solving two dimensional collision problems is that the momentum in the east-west direction and the momentum in the north-south direction are independent – we treat east-west momentum *separately* from north-south momentum. The component method uses the idea that momentum is conserved in the north-south direction and in the east-west direction at the same time. In effect, the component method does two one-dimensional problems simultaneously. The method is best explained via one or two examples.

A 16.0 kg object traveling east at 30.00 m/s explodes into two pieces. The first part has a mass of 10.0 kg and it travels away at 35.00 m/s [45 N of E]. The second part has a mass of 6.0 kg. What is the velocity of the 6.0 kg mass?

16 kg

30.00 m/s

45o



10 kg

6 kg

35.00 m/s

v = ?

**before**

**after**

a. Calculate the total momentum before the explosion in each direction.

(**x-direction**)

 = m  = 16.0 kg x 30.00 m/s east

 = 16.0 kg x 30.00 m/s east

 = 480.0 kg m/s east

(**y-direction**)

 = 0 kg m/s (no motion in vertical direction)

b. For the total momentum after the explosion calculate the components.

 

p’10 = 10.0 kg x 35 m/s

 = 350 kg m/s

45°

p’10y = 350 sin 45o

 = 247.5 kg•m/s north

p’10x = 350 cos 45o

 = 247.5 kg•m/s east

**10 kg mass**

**6 kg mass**

p’6x = ?

p’6y = ?

p’6 = ?

c. Apply the conservation of momentum principle to each direction

(**x direction**)

Σ = Σ

 =  + 

 =  – 

 = (480.0 kg•m/s east) – (247.5 kg•m/s east)

 = 232.5 kg•m/s east

(**y direction**)

Σ = Σ

 0 = + 

= –

= – 247.5 kg•m/s north

= 247.5 kg•m/s south

d. Using the components we can calculate the momentum and velocity (remember to include direction) of the 6 kg mass

232.5 kg m/s



 247.5 kg m/s

 = ?

 

e. write the desired answer

 **** = **56.6 m/s @ 46.8o S of E**

A 100.0 kg object traveling east at 50.0 m/s collides with a 50.0 kg object at rest. If the 50.0 kg object travels away after the collision at 40.0 m/s at 30o N of E, what is the velocity of the 100.0 kg object after the collision?

a. Draw Diagram

 Before After

40 m/s

100 kg

50 kg

30o

50 kg

50 m/s

100 kg

??

b. Find the Total Momentum Before the Collision

 (x-direction)

 (y-direction)

 = 0





Σ = Σ

 =  + 

 =  - 

 = (5000 east) – (1732 east)

 = 3268 kg•m/s east

**100 kg mass**

c. Momentum after collision

**50 kg mass**

Σ = Σ

0 = + 

 = – 

 = – (1000 north)

 = 1000 kg•m/s south

 = 50.0 kg x 40 m/s

 = 2000 kg m/s

 = 2000sin30

 = 1000 kg m/s north

30°

 = 2000cos30

 = 1732 kg m/s east

 =  **34.18 m/s @ 17 S of E**

# Vector addition method

In this method we add the momentum vectors using tip-to-tail vector addition. Using the resulting triangle, we apply the Cosine Law and the Sine Law to calculate the required values.

after

before

 Cosine Law 

 Sine Law 

Again, the best way to understand how this method works is via an example or two. In *Example 3* we will do *Example 1* using the vector addition method.

A 16.0 kg object traveling east at 30.00 m/s explodes into two pieces. The first part has a mass of 10.0 kg and it travels away at 35.00 m/s [45 N of E]. What is the velocity of the remaining 6.0 kg mass?

a. Calculate the known momentum vectors before and after the explosion.

 = 16.0 kg x 30.00 m/s east  = 10.0 kg x 35.00 m/s @ 45o N of E

 = 480.0 kg•m/s east  = 350 kg•m/s @ 45o N of E

b. Momentum is conserved

45o











 Σ = Σ

thus we can write the following vector equation:

 

 In other words the two vectors after the explosion add up to the before explosion vector. We create the following diagram.

c. We do not have a right triangle, ∴ calculate and  using the Cosine Law

 

d. Find  using the Sine Law. Note that the direction angle  for outside the triangle is the same as the internal angle .



****= **56.6 m/s @ 46.8o S of E**

 = 46.8o

A 500 kg mass traveling south at 300 m/s collides with a 100 kg object at rest. If the 100 kg object ends up traveling at 400 m/s[30 E of S], what is the final velocity of the 500 kg object?

30o

 



150000

’100

40000

’500 = ?

 

before  = 500 kg x 300 m/s = 150000 kg m/s [S]

after  = 100 kg x 400 m/s = 40000 kg m/s [30o E of S]

 = ?

conservation of momentum:

 = + 

calculate using the Cosine Law

c2 = a2 + b2 - 2 a b cos C



 = 117080 kg m/s

v’500 = ’500 = 117080 kg m/s = 234 m/s

 m 500 kg

calculate  using the Sine Law

sin  = sin 30o

40000 117080

 = 10o

** = 234 m/s [10o W of S]**

A 20 kg bomb is at rest. The bomb explodes into three pieces. A 2.50 kg piece moves south at 350 m/s and a 14.0 kg piece west at 95.0 m/s. What is the velocity of the other piece?

since the initial momentum is 0, the sum of the momentum vectors after the explosion will also add up to 0

initial 20 = 0

 

14 = 1330

’2.5 = 875

’3.5 = ?

final ’2.5 = 2.5 kg x 350 m/s = 875 kg•m/s south

 ’14 = 14 kg x 95.0 m/s = 1330 kg•m/s west

’3.5 = ?

Since we have a right triangle calculate ’3.5 using Pythagoras



** = 455 m/s @ 33.3o N of E**

# Practice Problems

1. A 4.0 kg object is traveling south at 2.8 m/s when it collides with a 6.0 kg object traveling east at 3.0 m/s. If the two objects collide and stick together, what is the final velocity of the masses? (2.1 m/s [58o E of S])

2. A 100 kg mass traveling west at 25 m/s collides with an 80 kg mass traveling east at 20 m/s. After an inelastic collision, the 100 kg mass moves away at 9.5 m/s at 28o south of west. What is the final velocity of the 80 kg mass? (5.63 m/s [7.8o W of N])

3. A Canada Day rocket (mass = 25.0 kg) is moving at a speed of 50.0 m/s to the right. The rocket suddenly breaks into two pieces (11.0 kg and 14.0 kg) and they fly away from each other as shown in the diagram. If the velocity of the first mass is 77.8 m/s @ 30o to the horizontal, what is the velocity of the other piece?

(47.5 m/s @ 40.1o below the horizontal)

30o



**v'1**

**v'2**

# Hand-in Assignment

1. A 1.4 x 103 kg car is westbound at 37.0 km/h when it collides with a 2.0 x 103 kg northbound truck traveling at 35.0 km/h. If the vehicles lock together upon collision, what is their final velocity? (25.6 km/h @ 53.5o N of W)

2. A nucleus, initially at rest, decays radioactively. In the process, it emits an electron horizontally to the east with momentum 9.0 x 10-21 kg m/s and a neutrino to the south with momentum 4.8 x 10-21 kg m/s.

after

electron

neutrino

before

A. In what direction does the residual nucleus move? (28o N of W)

B. What is the magnitude of its momentum? (1.0 x 10-20 kg m/s)

C. If the mass of the residual nucleus is 3.6 x 10-25 kg, what is its recoil velocity? (2.8 x 104 m/s @ 28o N of W)

3. A steel ball (mass 0.50 kg) moving with a speed of 2.0 m/s strikes a second ball (mass 0.30 kg) initially at rest. The glancing collision causes the first ball to be deflected by an angle of 30o with a speed of 1.50 m/s. Determine the velocity of the second ball after the collision. (1.7 m/s @ 47o)

4. A 3000 kg space capsule is travelling in outer space with a speed of 200 m/s. In an effort to alter its course it fires a 25.0 kg projectile perpendicular to its original direction of motion at a speed of 2000 m/s. What is the new velocity of the space capsule? (2.02 x 102 m/s @ 4.76o from original line)

5. A 0.250 kg steel ball with a speed of 7.00 m/s collides with a stationary 0.100 kg steel ball. After the collision, the 0.100 kg ball has a velocity of 5.50 m/s at an angle of 56.0o from the original line of action. What is the final velocity of the 0.250 kg ball? (6.05 m/s @ 17.5o from the original line)

6. A 10.0 kg mass is traveling west at 20.0 m/s when it explodes into two pieces of 6.0 kg and 4.0 kg. If the final velocity of the 6.0 kg piece is 12.5 m/s at 40o south of east, what is the final velocity of the 4.0 kg piece? (65.5 m/s @ 10.6o N of W)

7. Two steel balls, each with a mass of 2.50 kg, collide. Prior to the collision, one of the balls was at rest. After the collision the speed of one ball is 3.00 m/s and the other has a speed of 4.00 m/s. If the angle between them after the collision is 90o, what was the original speed of the moving ball? (5.00 m/s)

8. Two pieces of plasticene slide along a frictionless horizontal surface and collide, sticking together. One of the pieces has a mass of 0.20 kg and a velocity of 5.0 m/s at 30o west of north. The other piece has a mass of 0.30 kg and is moving at 4.0 m/s at 45o north of east. What is the velocity of the combined lump after they collide? (3.5 m/s @ 79o N of E)

Momentum in Two Dimensions Activity

## Getting started

This activity involves the use of an applet. Google **phet** from the University of Colorado. Find the **Collisions** applet and download/run it.

* Use the **Advanced** setting.
* Fool around with the applet. Have the red puck approach the green puck in the positive x direction.  Start the green puck at rest.

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**Conservation of Momentum in Two Dimensions**

**Problem:** Is momentum conserved in two dimensional collisions?

**Procedure:** Using the Applet choose one collision that you like and fill in the data table below.

**Observations:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Object | mass(kg)  | (m/s)  | (m/s)  | scatter angle | (kg·m/s)  | (kg·m/s)  |
| **Red**  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| **Green** |    |    |    |    |    |    |

**Analysis:**

1. Calculate the momentum of each puck before and after the collision.

2. Using the **component method**, calculate the x and y components for each momentum vector. Compare the momentum of the system before and after the collision in both the x and y directions. Comment on how they compare.

3. Using the **vector addition method**, construct a scale drawn vector diagram (i.e. accurate vector lengths and directions) to compare the momentum of the system before and after the collision. (You may want to ask your teacher for a demonstration of how this is done.) Comment on how they compare.

4. Is momentum conserved in two dimensions? Discuss.