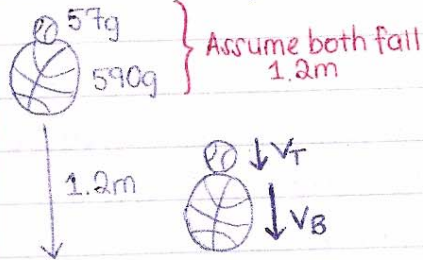
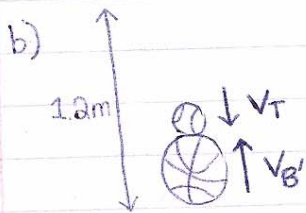


From lecture 16: question 73



a) $v_T = -4.85 \text{ m/s}$
 $v_B = -4.85 \text{ m/s}$

$\frac{1}{2} m_B v_B^2 = m_B g h$
 $v_B = \sqrt{2gh}$ put in direction by hand



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

$m_1 = m_B, v_1 = v_B'$

$m_2 = m_T, v_2 = v_T$

$m_B v_B' + m_T v_T = m_B v_{1f} + m_T v_{2f}$

$0.59(4.85) + 0.057(-4.85) = 0.59(v_{1f}) + 0.057(v_{2f})$

$0.59v_{1f} + 0.057v_{2f} = 2.58$ ①

Elastic Collision:

$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2i}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2$ not linear variables squared

For 1D: $m_1 v_{1i} - m_1 v_{1f} = -m_2 v_{2i} + m_2 v_{2f}$

$m_1 (v_{1i} - v_{1f}) = m_2 (v_{2f} - v_{2i})$ ②

$m_1 v_{1i}^2 - m_1 v_{1f}^2 = -m_2 v_{2i}^2 + m_2 v_{2f}^2$

$m_1 (v_{1i}^2 - v_{1f}^2) = m_2 (v_{2f}^2 - v_{2i}^2)$

$m_1 (v_{1i} - v_{1f})(v_{1i} + v_{1f}) = m_2 (v_{2f} - v_{2i})(v_{2f} + v_{2i})$

can cancel from equation 2

Therefore: $v_{1i} + v_{1f} = v_{2i} + v_{2f}$

$4.85 + v_{1f} = -4.85 + v_{2f}$

$v_{1f} - v_{2f} = -9.7$ ③

now, 1 and 3 are simultaneous:

$v_{1f} = 3.11 \text{ m/s}$

$v_{2f} = 12.81 \text{ m/s}$

b) $\frac{1}{2} m_T v_{2f}^2 = m_T g h'$

$h' = \frac{v_{2f}^2}{2g}$

$h' = 8.37 \text{ m}$

Inelastic Equations

KE not conserved (some lost @ collision)

p still conserved

DEMO: Bullet shot at ballistic pendulum, perfectly inelastic because bullet sticks inside pendulum. After collision, $v_{1f} = v_{2f}$.

Part 1: p conservation when bullet hits, find v_f

Part 2: conservation of energy

Sometimes, $KE_f > KE_i$, as in gun recoil so $p_f = 0$

QQ: gun (mass M), bullet (mass m), $v_b = +v_b$

$v_g = ???$

$$0 = mv_b + Mv_g$$

$$v_g = -(m/M)v_b$$

QQ: Δp and $\Delta KE = ???$

$$0 \quad \frac{1}{2}mv_b^2\left(1 + \frac{m}{M}\right)$$

DEMO: To move, planes need air, changes p. In space, there is no air. To move, the astronaut, she must throw something away from the shuttle (direction she wants to go)