

# Conservation Of Momentum Worksheet Answers

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

## Worksheet: Conservation of Momentum CHAPTER 8: Momentum

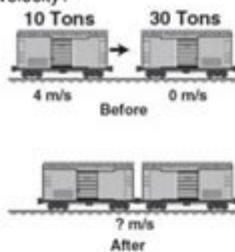
Directions: Answer the following questions concerning the conservation of momentum using the equations below. Show all of your work to receive credit.

$$p = mv \quad Ft = \Delta(mv) \quad \text{impulse} = F\Delta t$$

$$p_{\text{before}} = p_{\text{after}} \quad \text{net momentum}_{\text{before}} = \text{net momentum}_{\text{after}}$$

$$(m_1v_1 + m_2v_2)_{\text{before}} = (m_1v_1 + m_2v_2)_{\text{after}}$$

1. When these two freight cars of different mass collide and couple, what will be their resultant velocity?



2. A 2 kg blob of putty moving at 4 m/s slams into a 6 kg blob of putty at rest. What is the speed of the two stuck-together blobs immediately after colliding?

3. A football player runs at 8 m/s and plows into a 80 kg referee standing on the field causing the referee to fly forward at 5.0 m/s. If this were a perfectly elastic collision, what would the mass of football player be?

Conservation of momentum worksheet answers are essential resources for students studying physics, particularly in the context of mechanics. Momentum, defined as the product of an object's mass and its velocity, plays a crucial role in understanding the behavior of moving objects. The principle of conservation of momentum states that in a closed system, the total momentum before an event (like a collision) is equal to the total momentum after the event. This foundational concept is often explored through worksheets that present various scenarios and problems, enabling students to apply their understanding of the topic. This article will delve into the significance of conservation of momentum,

common types of problems found in worksheets, and comprehensive answers to enhance learning.

## Understanding Momentum

Momentum ( $p$ ) can be expressed mathematically as:

$$p = mv$$

Where:

- $m$  = mass of the object (in kilograms)
- $v$  = velocity of the object (in meters per second)

Momentum is a vector quantity, meaning it has both magnitude and direction. This characteristic makes it crucial in analyzing collisions and interactions between objects.

## Types of Momentum

There are two primary types of momentum to consider:

1. Linear Momentum: This refers to the momentum of an object moving in a straight line. It depends on the mass and velocity of the object.
2. Angular Momentum: This pertains to the momentum of an object rotating about an axis. It depends on the object's moment of inertia and angular velocity.

In most educational contexts, linear momentum is the focus, especially in introductory physics courses.

# The Principle of Conservation of Momentum

The principle of conservation of momentum can be summarized as follows:

- In an isolated system (one with no external forces), the total momentum before an event is equal to the total momentum after the event.

Mathematically, this can be expressed as:

$$p_{\text{initial}} = p_{\text{final}}$$

Where:

- $p_{\text{initial}}$  = total initial momentum of the system
- $p_{\text{final}}$  = total final momentum of the system

## Applications of Conservation of Momentum

The conservation of momentum is widely applied in various scenarios, including:

- Collisions: Analyzing both elastic and inelastic collisions between particles.
- Explosions: Understanding the momentum distribution of fragments post-explosion.
- Rocket Propulsion: Examining how the expulsion of gas affects the momentum of the rocket.

## Common Problems in Conservation of Momentum Worksheets

Worksheets on conservation of momentum typically include various problem types. Here are some common categories:

### 1. Collisions:

- Elastic collisions (where kinetic energy is conserved).
- Inelastic collisions (where kinetic energy is not conserved, but momentum is).
- Perfectly inelastic collisions (where objects stick together after colliding).

### 2. Explosive Events:

- Problems where a single object explodes into multiple fragments.

### 3. Rocket Propulsion:

- Calculating changes in momentum as fuel is expelled.

## Example Problems and Solutions

To help students understand how to apply the conservation of momentum principle, here are several example problems along with their solutions.

### Example 1: Elastic Collision

Two billiard balls collide. Ball A has a mass of 0.2 kg and is moving at 3 m/s. Ball B has a mass of 0.3 kg and is stationary. What are their velocities after the collision if it is perfectly elastic?

Solution:

#### 1. Calculate initial momentum:

$$p_{\text{initial}} = m_A v_A + m_B v_B = (0.2 \, \text{kg} \times 3 \, \text{m/s}) + (0.3 \, \text{kg} \times 0) = 0.6 \, \text{kg m/s}$$

#### 2. Using the conservation of momentum and kinetic energy equations for elastic collisions, we can find

the final velocities ( $v'_A$ ) and ( $v'_B$ ).

After solving the equations, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} & \\ v'_A &= 1.2 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{and} \quad v'_B = 2.4 \text{ m/s} \\ & \end{aligned}$$

### Example 2: Inelastic Collision

A 1,000 kg car moving at 20 m/s collides with a stationary 500 kg car. What is their combined velocity after the collision?

Solution:

1. Calculate initial momentum:

$$\begin{aligned} & \\ p_{\text{initial}} &= (1000 \text{ kg} \times 20 \text{ m/s}) + (500 \text{ kg} \times 0) = 20,000 \text{ kg m/s} \\ & \end{aligned}$$

2. Let ( $v_f$ ) be the final velocity of both cars together:

$$\begin{aligned} & \\ p_{\text{final}} &= (1000 \text{ kg} + 500 \text{ kg}) v_f = 1500 \text{ kg} \cdot v_f \\ & \end{aligned}$$

3. Set initial momentum equal to final momentum:

$$\begin{aligned} & \\ 20,000 &= 1500 v_f \implies v_f = \frac{20,000}{1500} \approx 13.33 \text{ m/s} \\ & \end{aligned}$$

### Example 3: Explosion

A 2 kg object at rest explodes into two fragments, one with a mass of 1 kg moving at 6 m/s. What is the velocity of the second fragment?

Solution:

1. Since the object was initially at rest, the total initial momentum is 0:

$$p_{\text{initial}} = 0$$

2. Let  $v_2$  be the velocity of the second fragment:

$$1 \text{ kg} \times 6 \text{ m/s} + 1 \text{ kg} \times v_2 = 0$$

3. Solve for  $v_2$ :

$$6 + v_2 = 0 \implies v_2 = -6 \text{ m/s}$$

This indicates that the second fragment moves in the opposite direction.

## Conclusion

Understanding the conservation of momentum is foundational in physics, particularly when analyzing collisions and interactions between objects. Worksheets that include various types of problems and scenarios are invaluable in helping students grasp this concept. By working through example problems and solutions, students can develop a deeper understanding of momentum conservation, preparing them for more advanced topics in physics. The principles of momentum conservation not only apply to theoretical scenarios but also have practical implications in real-world applications, from vehicle safety

to space exploration.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What is the principle of conservation of momentum?

The principle of conservation of momentum states that within a closed system, the total momentum before an event must equal the total momentum after the event, provided no external forces act on it.

### How do you calculate momentum?

Momentum is calculated using the formula  $p = mv$ , where  $p$  is momentum,  $m$  is mass, and  $v$  is velocity.

### In a collision, how can you determine if momentum is conserved?

To determine if momentum is conserved in a collision, calculate the total momentum before and after the collision. If both totals are equal, momentum is conserved.

### What is an example of a real-world application of momentum conservation?

An example of momentum conservation in the real world is a game of billiards, where balls collide and transfer momentum while adhering to the conservation principle.

### What types of collisions are relevant to momentum conservation?

There are two main types of collisions relevant to momentum conservation: elastic collisions, where both momentum and kinetic energy are conserved, and inelastic collisions, where momentum is conserved but kinetic energy is not.

## How does external force affect momentum conservation?

External forces can change the total momentum of a system. If external forces are present, momentum may not be conserved, as they can add or remove momentum from the system.

## Can momentum be conserved in explosions?

Yes, momentum is conserved in explosions as long as the system is closed. The momentum before the explosion equals the total momentum of the fragments after the explosion.

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