

# Elastic And Inelastic Collisions Worksheet Answers

Before Collision

After Collision

$m_{red} = 2 \text{ kg}$   $m_{blue} = 2 \text{ kg}$

Use mass and velocity values to complete the following momentum table.

|              | Before Collision  | After Collision   | $\Delta$ Momentum |
|--------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Red Cart     | $2 \text{ kg} \times 6 \text{ m/s}$<br>$= 12 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$ | $2 \text{ kg} \times 4 \text{ m/s}$<br>$= 8 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$      | <del>4</del> -4   |
| Blue Cart    | $1 \text{ kg} \times 0 \text{ m/s}$<br>$= 0 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$  | <del>1</del> 2 kg $\times 4 \text{ m/s}$<br>$= 4 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$ | 4 <del>4</del>    |
| System Total | 12  | 12  | 0                 |

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Elastic and inelastic collisions worksheet answers provide valuable insights into the principles of physics that govern the behavior of colliding objects. Understanding these concepts is essential for students and educators alike, as they form the foundation for more complex topics in mechanics. In this article, we will explore the definitions, types of collisions, key concepts, and provide examples of worksheet answers related to elastic and inelastic collisions.

## Understanding Collisions

Collisions are events where two or more bodies exert forces on each other in a relatively short time period. In physics, collisions are categorized primarily into two types: elastic collisions and inelastic collisions. The distinction between these two types is based on the conservation of kinetic energy during the collision process.

## Elastic Collisions

In an elastic collision, both momentum and kinetic energy are conserved. This means that the total momentum of the system before the collision is equal to the total momentum after the collision, and the total kinetic energy before

the collision is equal to the total kinetic energy after the collision.

#### Key Characteristics of Elastic Collisions:

##### 1. Conservation of Momentum:

$$m_1v_{1i} + m_2v_{2i} = m_1v_{1f} + m_2v_{2f}$$

where  $m$  is mass,  $v_i$  is initial velocity, and  $v_f$  is final velocity.

##### 2. Conservation of Kinetic Energy:

$$\frac{1}{2}m_1v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_{2i}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_1v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_{2f}^2$$

##### 3. Examples:

- Collisions between gas molecules.
- Collisions in an idealized system, such as perfectly hard balls.

## Inelastic Collisions

In an inelastic collision, momentum is conserved, but kinetic energy is not. Some of the kinetic energy is transformed into other forms of energy, such as thermal energy or sound energy, during the collision.

#### Key Characteristics of Inelastic Collisions:

##### 1. Conservation of Momentum:

$$m_1v_{1i} + m_2v_{2i} = m_1v_{1f} + m_2v_{2f}$$

##### 2. Non-conservation of Kinetic Energy:

$$\frac{1}{2}m_1v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_{2i}^2 \neq \frac{1}{2}m_1v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_{2f}^2$$

##### 3. Examples:

- Car accidents where vehicles crumple upon impact.
- A ball of clay colliding with another ball of clay.

## Worksheet Examples and Answers

To reinforce understanding, let's examine some common scenarios that might

appear on a worksheet related to elastic and inelastic collisions. Below are example problems along with their answers.

## Example 1: Elastic Collision

Problem: Two objects collide elastically. Object A has a mass of 2 kg and an initial velocity of 3 m/s, while Object B has a mass of 1 kg and an initial velocity of -2 m/s. Calculate their final velocities after the collision.

Solution:

1. Conservation of Momentum:

$$\begin{aligned} & (2 \text{ kg} \cdot 3 \text{ m/s}) + (1 \text{ kg} \cdot -2 \text{ m/s}) = (2 \text{ kg} \cdot v_{1f}) + (1 \text{ kg} \cdot v_{2f}) \\ & 6 - 2 = 2v_{1f} + v_{2f} \quad \rightarrow \quad 4 = 2v_{1f} + v_{2f} \quad \text{(Equation 1)} \end{aligned}$$

2. Conservation of Kinetic Energy:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(2)(3^2) + \frac{1}{2}(1)(-2^2) = \frac{1}{2}(2)v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1)v_{2f}^2 \\ & 9 + 2 = v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2f}^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad 11 = v_{1f}^2 + 0.5v_{2f}^2 \quad \text{(Equation 2)} \end{aligned}$$

Using the equations, we can solve for the final velocities  $(v_{1f})$  and  $(v_{2f})$ .

After solving the equations simultaneously, we find:

- $(v_{1f} = 1 \text{ m/s})$
- $(v_{2f} = 2 \text{ m/s})$

## Example 2: Inelastic Collision

Problem: A 3 kg cart moving at 4 m/s collides with a stationary 2 kg cart. If they stick together after the collision, what is their final velocity?

Solution:

1. Conservation of Momentum:

$$\begin{aligned} & \end{aligned}$$

$$(3 \text{ kg} \cdot 4 \text{ m/s}) + (2 \text{ kg} \cdot 0 \text{ m/s}) = (3 \text{ kg} + 2 \text{ kg}) \cdot v_f$$

$$12 = 5v_f \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_f = \frac{12}{5} = 2.4 \text{ m/s}$$

Therefore, the final velocity of the combined carts is 2.4 m/s.

## Applications of Collision Concepts

The study of elastic and inelastic collisions is not limited to theoretical physics. These principles have practical applications in various fields:

- **Automotive Safety:** Understanding inelastic collisions helps engineers design safer vehicles that absorb energy during crashes.
- **Sports Science:** Analyzing elastic collisions can improve the performance of sports equipment, such as balls and bats.
- **Astrophysics:** The dynamics of celestial bodies can be modeled using collision principles to predict the outcomes of planetary impacts.

## Conclusion

In summary, the concepts of elastic and inelastic collisions are fundamental to the study of physics and mechanics. Mastering these principles through practice, such as working through problems on worksheets, enhances understanding and prepares students for more advanced topics. By analyzing the conservation of momentum and energy, students can gain insights into real-world applications, preparing them for future academic and professional pursuits in science and engineering.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What is an elastic collision and how does it differ from an inelastic collision?

An elastic collision is one in which both momentum and kinetic energy are conserved, while in an inelastic collision, only momentum is conserved and some kinetic energy is transformed into other forms of energy.

## **What are the key equations used to solve problems involving elastic collisions?**

The key equations include the conservation of momentum:  $m_1v_1 + m_2v_2 = m_1v_1' + m_2v_2'$  and the conservation of kinetic energy:  $0.5m_1v_1^2 + 0.5m_2v_2^2 = 0.5m_1v_1'^2 + 0.5m_2v_2'^2$ .

## **How do you determine the final velocities of two objects after an elastic collision?**

You can determine the final velocities using the conservation equations mentioned above. Solve the system of equations simultaneously to find the final velocities.

## **What happens to kinetic energy in an inelastic collision?**

In an inelastic collision, some of the kinetic energy is converted into other forms of energy, such as thermal energy or sound, and is not conserved.

## **Can you provide an example of a real-life elastic collision?**

A classic example of an elastic collision is two billiard balls striking each other on a pool table.

## **What type of collision occurs when two cars crash and crumple together?**

The collision is inelastic because the cars deform and kinetic energy is not conserved.

## **How do you identify if a collision is elastic or inelastic from a worksheet problem?**

Identify if the problem states that kinetic energy is conserved (elastic) or if objects stick together or deform (inelastic). Check for given values that imply energy changes.

## **What factors affect the outcome of a collision in terms of elasticity?**

Factors include the materials of the colliding objects, their shapes, and the speed at which they collide.

## **How can conservation laws be applied to solve**

## elastic collision problems?

You can apply the conservation of momentum and kinetic energy to create equations that help solve for unknown variables such as final velocities.

## Why are perfectly elastic collisions considered ideal and rare in real life?

Perfectly elastic collisions are considered ideal because they require no energy loss, which is rare in real-life scenarios due to factors like friction and deformation.

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