

3.3 Conservation of momentum in one dimension

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 34 marks

KEY WORDS conservation of momentum

- inelastic collision
- kinetic energy
- elastic collision
- alpha particle α

Objective

Answer exam questions on **conservation of momentum** along a straight line: collisions in which objects bounce apart or stick together, explosions and decays, and what happens to the kinetic energy. Syllabus 3.3, learning outcomes 1, 2 and 4, and the meaning of an elastic collision from outcome 3.

You must be able to:

- state the principle of conservation of momentum in the examiner's words
- apply it to a collision along a line, with a sign for every velocity, when the objects bounce apart or stick together
- apply it to an explosion or a decay that starts from rest
- calculate the kinetic energy before and after, and the percentage transferred to other forms
- decide whether a collision is **elastic** or **inelastic**, and read a collision from a velocity–time graph

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ Key knowledge: the principle

- **statement** (2 marks): the total momentum of a system of objects is constant, provided **no resultant external force** acts on the system; in other words, total momentum before = total momentum after, for an isolated system
- **why**: by Newton's third law, the two objects push each other with equal and opposite forces for the same time, so their changes in momentum are equal and opposite, $\Delta p_A = -\Delta p_B$
- momentum is a **vector**: choose a positive direction and give **every velocity a sign**

For an **isolated system**:

Interaction	Total momentum	Total kinetic energy	Total energy
Elastic collision	Conserved	Conserved	Conserved
Inelastic collision	Conserved	Decreases: thermal energy, sound, energy in deformation	Conserved
Objects stick together	Conserved	Greatest decrease for the same masses and initial velocities	Conserved
Explosion or decay from rest	Conserved: stays zero	Increases: chemical or nuclear energy is released	Conserved

- Sticking together is a **perfectly inelastic collision**.
- for a head-on **elastic** collision, the **relative speed of approach equals the relative speed of separation**; sheet 3.3.1 uses this as a second equation

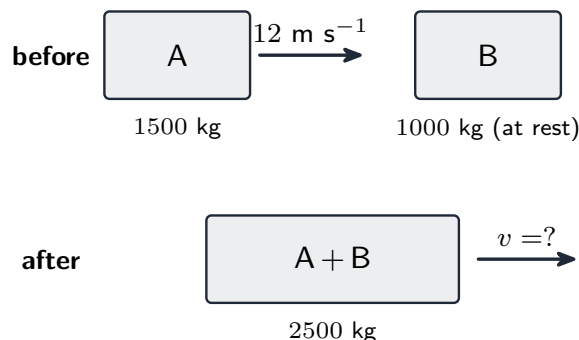
■ **Key knowledge: the equations**

- **bounce apart:** $m_1u_1 + m_2u_2 = m_1v_1 + m_2v_2$
- **stick together:** $m_1u_1 + m_2u_2 = (m_1 + m_2)v$
- **explosion or decay from rest:** $0 = m_1v_1 + m_2v_2$, so the pieces move off in **opposite** directions, the lighter one faster
- **kinetic energy:** $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$; **percentage transferred** = $\frac{E_{k,before} - E_{k,after}}{E_{k,before}} \times 100$

■ **Key knowledge: decays**

- an **α -particle** α is a helium nucleus, ${}^4_2\alpha$; in a decay equation the top numbers (nucleon numbers) balance, and so do the bottom numbers (proton numbers):
 ${}^{226}_{88}\text{Ra} \rightarrow {}^{222}_{86}\text{Rn} + {}^4_2\alpha$
- a nuclear mass may stay in **u** (unified atomic mass units): it appears on both sides of the momentum equation and cancels

■ **Worked example: two cars lock together**



1. **Common velocity** – conservation of momentum, objects stick together, right positive: $m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = (m_1 + m_2) v$, so

$$v = \frac{m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{1500 \times 12 + 0}{1500 + 1000} = 7.2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \text{ to the right}$$

2. **Kinetic energy** – $E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$, before and after:

$$E_{\text{before}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1500 \times 12^2 = 1.08 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{after}} = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2500 \times 7.2^2 = 6.48 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

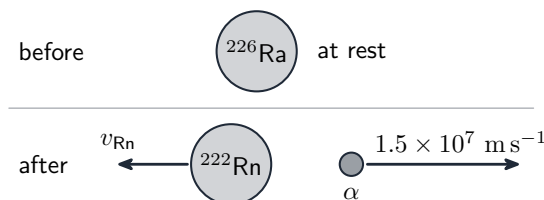
3. **Percentage transferred** – the energy lost as a fraction of the energy before:

$$\frac{E_{\text{before}} - E_{\text{after}}}{E_{\text{before}}} \times 100\% = \frac{1.08 \times 10^5 - 6.48 \times 10^4}{1.08 \times 10^5} \times 100\% = 40\%$$

to thermal energy, sound and the deformation of the cars. The collision is inelastic, yet the momentum is conserved exactly.

■ **Worked example: a nucleus decays**

A radium nucleus $^{226}_{88}\text{Ra}$ at rest emits an α -particle at $1.5 \times 10^7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$.



1. **Equation** – nucleon numbers $226 = 222 + 4$, proton numbers $88 = 86 + 2$:
 $^{226}_{88}\text{Ra} \rightarrow ^{222}_{86}\text{Rn} + ^4_2\alpha$.
2. **Directions** – the nucleus was at rest, so the total momentum is zero before and after: the two momenta are equal in size and opposite in direction.

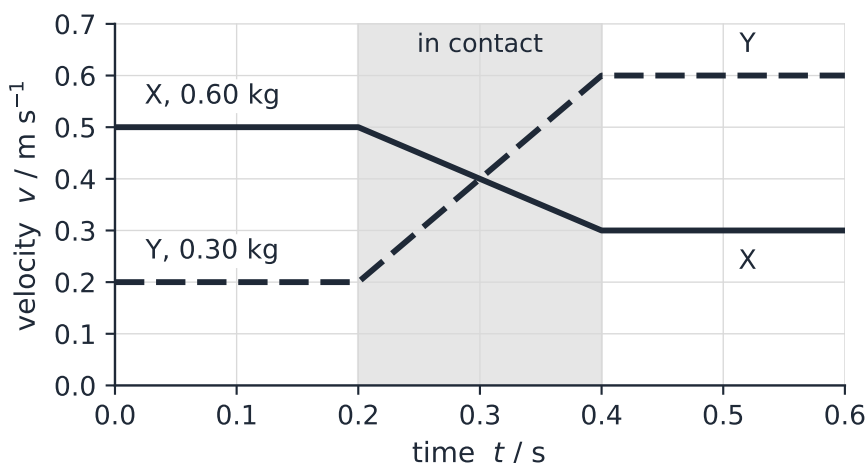
3. **Speed of the radon nucleus** – conservation of momentum, $m_{\text{Rn}}v_{\text{Rn}} = m_{\alpha}v_{\alpha}$ in size, masses in u:

$$v_{\text{Rn}} = \frac{m_{\alpha}v_{\alpha}}{m_{\text{Rn}}} = \frac{4 \times 1.5 \times 10^7}{222} = 2.7 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, \text{ opposite to the } \alpha\text{-particle}$$

4. If instead the parent moves at speed u and the new nucleus ends at rest, all the momentum goes to the α -particle: $m_{\text{parent}}u = m_{\alpha}v_{\alpha}$.

■ Worked example: a collision on a velocity–time graph

The graph shows trolley X (0.60 kg) catching trolley Y (0.30 kg) on a horizontal track; they are in contact from $t = 0.20$ s to $t = 0.40$ s.



- Acceleration of Y during contact** – acceleration is the gradient of the v – t line:

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{0.60 - 0.20}{0.40 - 0.20} = 2.0 \text{ m s}^{-2}.$$
- The forces** – Newton's second law on Y, $F = ma = 0.30 \times 2.0 = 0.60$ N forwards; by Newton's third law X feels 0.60 N backwards for the **same** 0.20 s, so both lines change over the same interval.
- Final velocity of X** – conservation of momentum, bounce apart:

$$m_X u_X + m_Y u_Y = m_X v_X + m_Y v_Y : \quad 0.60 \times 0.50 + 0.30 \times 0.20 = 0.60 v_X + 0.30 \times 0.60$$

so $0.36 = 0.60 v_X + 0.18$ and $v_X = 0.30 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, as the graph shows.

4. **Elastic?** – add $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ for the two trolleys, before and after:

$$E_{\text{before}} = \frac{1}{2}m_X u_X^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_Y u_Y^2 = \frac{1}{2}(0.60)(0.50)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(0.30)(0.20)^2 = 0.081 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{after}} = \frac{1}{2}m_X v_X^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_Y v_Y^2 = \frac{1}{2}(0.60)(0.30)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(0.30)(0.60)^2 = 0.081 \text{ J}$$

The total kinetic energy is unchanged, so the collision is **elastic**.

5. **Distance Y moves during contact** – displacement is the area under its line from 0.20 to 0.40 s, a trapezium: $s = \frac{1}{2}(u+v)t = \frac{1}{2}(0.20 + 0.60) \times 0.20 = 0.080 \text{ m}.$

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 State the **principle of conservation of momentum**.

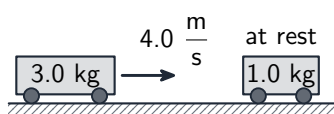
[2]

conservation of momentum

2.2 A trolley of mass 3.0 kg moving at $4.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ collides with a stationary trolley of mass 1.0 kg. The trolleys stick together.

(a) Calculate their common velocity.

[2]

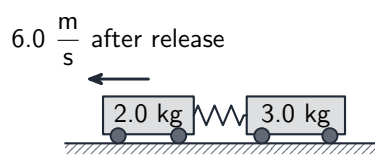


(b) Calculate the percentage of the kinetic energy that is transferred to other forms in the collision.

[2]

2.3 Two trolleys, of mass 2.0 kg and 3.0 kg, are held at rest with a compressed spring between them. When they are released, the 2.0 kg trolley moves off at $6.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$. Calculate the velocity of the 3.0 kg trolley.

[2]



2.4 A ball of mass 0.50 kg moving at $4.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ hits a stationary ball of the same mass head-on. Afterwards the first ball is at rest and the second moves at $4.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$.

(a) Show that momentum is conserved. [1]

(b) Show that the collision is elastic. [2]

before  $\rightarrow 4.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$  at rest

after  at rest  $\rightarrow 4.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
both 0.50 kg

(c) Show that the relative speed of approach equals the relative speed of separation. [1]

2.5 A stationary nucleus of mass 212 u emits an α -particle of mass 4 u at a speed of $1.6 \times 10^7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$.

(a) Explain why the new nucleus and the α -particle move off in opposite directions. [2]

(b) Calculate the speed of the new nucleus. [2]

 212 u $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow 1.6 \times 10^7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
at rest new nucleus α , 4 u

3 Exam-style questions

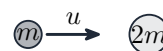
3.1 A stationary nucleus of mass 220 u emits an α -particle of mass 4 u. What is the ratio $\frac{\text{speed of the } \alpha\text{-particle}}{\text{speed of the new nucleus}}$? [1]

- ☐ A $\frac{4}{216}$
☐ B $\frac{4}{220}$
☐ C $\frac{216}{4}$
☐ D $\frac{220}{4}$



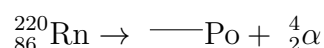
3.2 A ball of mass m moving at speed u hits a stationary ball of mass $2m$, and the two stick together. What fraction of the initial kinetic energy is transferred to other forms? [1]

- ☐ A $\frac{1}{3}$
☐ B $\frac{1}{2}$
☐ C $\frac{2}{3}$
☐ D $\frac{3}{4}$

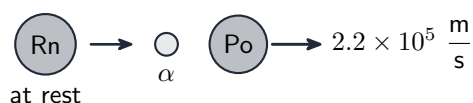


3.3 A radon-220 nucleus at rest breaks apart into a polonium nucleus and an α -particle. The polonium nucleus moves off at $2.2 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$.

(a) **Complete** the equation for the decay. [1]

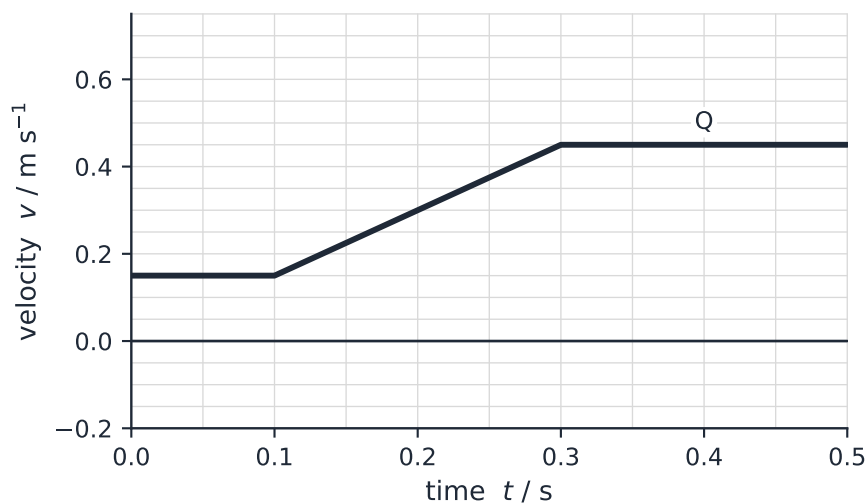


(b) By considering momentum, **calculate** the speed of the α -particle. [3]



(c) **Determine** the ratio $\frac{\text{kinetic energy of the } \alpha\text{-particle}}{\text{kinetic energy of the polonium nucleus}}$. [3]

3.4 Trolley P, of mass 0.40 kg, moves at $0.60 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ along a horizontal track and catches trolley Q, of mass 0.80 kg, which is moving in the same direction. The graph shows how the velocity of Q varies with time t . The trolleys are in contact from $t = 0.10 \text{ s}$ to $t = 0.30 \text{ s}$.



- (a) **Determine** the acceleration of Q during the collision. [2]

- (b) Use conservation of momentum to **determine** the velocity of P after the collision. [2]

- (c) On the graph, **sketch** the variation with time t of the velocity of P from $t = 0$ to $t = 0.50 \text{ s}$. [3]

- (d) **Show that** the collision is elastic. [2]