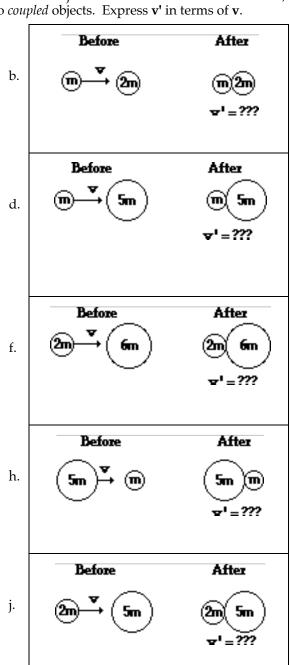
## Momentum Conservation as a Guide to Thinking

Read from Lesson 2 of the Momentum and Collisions chapter at The Physics Classroom: http://www.physicsclassroom.com/Class/momentum/u4l2dd.html

**MOP Connection:** Momentum and Collisions: sublevel 10

1. The following diagrams depict inelastic collisions between objects of different mass. For each case, determine the post-collision velocity (v') of the two *coupled* objects. Express v' in terms of v.

determine the post-comston velocity (v) of the t		
a.	Before	After (m/m)
a.	1	<b>⊎</b> '=???
	Before	After
c.	(m)—▼(3m)	(m) (3m)
	)	ਚ' =???
	Before	After
e.	2m → 4m	2m 4m v' = ????
	Before	After
g.	2m → m	<u>2m</u> m
		<b>ਦ</b> ਾ = ???
	Before	After
i.	(7m) ♥ (3m)	7m (3m)
		<b>▼'</b> = ???



## **Momentum and Collisions**

2. Complete the following verbal statements to illustrate your understanding of the effect of varying mass on the post-collision velocity.

a. If an object of mass **m** collides and velocity **v** collides inelastically with an object of mass **3m** that is initially at rest, then the amount of total *system* mass in motion will increase by a factor of \_\_\_\_\_\_. The new velocity (**v**')

will be \_\_\_\_\_v.

b. If an object of mass **m** collides and velocity **v** collides inelastically with an object of mass **4m** that is initially at rest, then the amount of total *system* mass in motion will increase by a factor of \_\_\_\_\_\_. The new velocity (**v**')

will be \_\_\_\_\_v.

c. If an object of mass **3m** collides and velocity **v** collides inelastically with an object of mass **4m** that is initially at rest, then the amount of total *system* mass in motion will increase by a factor of \_\_\_\_\_\_ and the velocity of the system will decrease by a factor of \_\_\_\_\_\_. The new velocity (**v**')

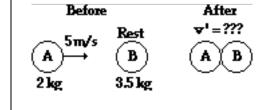
will be \_\_\_\_\_v.

d. If an object of mass **5m** collides and velocity **v** collides inelastically with an object of mass **3m** that is initially at rest, then the amount of total *system* mass in motion will increase by a factor of \_\_\_\_\_ and the velocity of the system will decrease by a factor of \_\_\_\_\_. The new velocity (**v**')

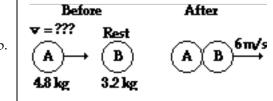
will be \_\_\_\_\_v.

3. Use proportional reasoning to determine the unknown quantity in the following collisions.

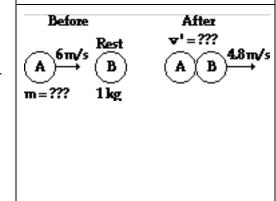
a.



b.



c.



d.

