

25-2014 IMPULSE AND MOMENTUM

(AT AN INSTANT)

NEWTON'S LAW: $F = ma$ $a \rightarrow v \rightarrow x$

(DISTANCES)

ENERGY METHODS: F CAUSE WORK

WORK CHANGES THE FORM OF ENERGY

SOME COULD TURN TO/FROM KINETIC $= \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

(TIME)

~~FOR~~ MOMENTUM METHODS: F CAUSES IMPULSE

IMPULSE CHANGES MOMENTUM

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

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MOMENTUM IS A VECTOR

$$\vec{p} = m \cdot \vec{v} \quad (\text{MASS}) * (\text{VELOCITY})$$

(DIRECTION IS IMPORTANT)

UNITS: $\frac{\text{kgm}}{\text{s}}$ (NO SPECIAL NAME)

VALUE DEPENDS ON THE OBSERVER

CHANGE IN MOMENTUM = IMPULSE

(DOESN'T DEPEND ON OBSERVER)

$$\text{IMPULSE} = \vec{I} = \vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1 = m\vec{v}_2 - m\vec{v}_1 \\ = m\Delta\vec{v}$$

IMPULSE: MOMENTUM :: WORK : ENERGY

ANOTHER WAY TO CALCULATE IMPULSE:

$\vec{I}$ = FORCE ACTING OVER SOME TIME INTERVAL

$$\text{UNITS: } \vec{F} \cdot t = \text{N} \cdot \text{s} = \frac{\text{kgm}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \text{s} = \frac{\text{kgm}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\vec{I} = \underbrace{\sum}_{\text{SUM OF}} \vec{F} \cdot t \quad \uparrow \text{ COULD CHANGE WITH TIME}$$

(MOMENTUM UNITS)

$$\vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1 = \vec{I} = \sum (\vec{F} \cdot t)_{\text{NET}}$$

$\vec{p}_2$	$=$	$\vec{p}_1$	$+$	$\sum \vec{F} \cdot t$
FINAL MOMENTUM		INITIAL MOMENTUM		CHANGE IN MOMENTUM

PRINCIPLE OF
IMPULSE AND
MOMENTUM

SOME SPECIAL CASES

$$\text{IF } \vec{F}_{\text{NET}} = 0, \quad \vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_1 \quad m\vec{v}_2 = m\vec{v}_1$$

$\vec{v}$ IS CONSTANT

IF $\vec{F}$ IS CONSTANT

$$\vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{F} \cdot \Delta t$$

DROPPED BALL EXAMPLE

	<u>REST</u>	<u>NEWTON</u>	<u>ENERGY</u>	<u>MOMENTUM</u>
		$F = ma$	CONSERVATION OF ENERGY	$F_G = \text{CONSTANT} = mg$
		$mg = ma$	$K_{\text{TOP}} + P_{\text{TOP}} = \text{CONST}$	$\vec{p}_{\text{BOTTOM}} = \vec{p}_{\text{TOP}} + \vec{F}_G \cdot \Delta t$
		$v = gt$ $x = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2$	$= K_{\text{BOTTOM}} + P_{\text{BOTTOM}}$	$= 0$
		$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	$mv = mg \cdot \Delta t$	
		$v = \sqrt{2gh}$	$v = -g \cdot t$	

CAR CRASHING INTO A WALL

$$0 = mv - \underbrace{\sum (F_{\text{WALL}} \Delta t)}_{\text{COLLISION TIME}}$$

Δt IS BIG, F_{WALL} IS SMALL