

Topic 5: Impacts and Collisions

1) Impacts:

<p>a) Formulae:</p> <p>Coefficient of Restitution:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> $-e = \frac{\text{new velocity}}{\text{old velocity}} = \frac{v}{u}$ </div> <p>Impulse:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> $\vec{I} = m\vec{v} - m\vec{u}$ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto; text-align: center;">Tables pg 51</div> <p>Potential/Kinetic Energy:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: 40%;"> $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: 40%;"> $PE = mgh$ </div> </div>	<p>b) Other rules and results:</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'e' is the coefficient of restitution and can take values between 0 and 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If e = 0 => perfectly inelastic ○ If e = 1 => perfectly elastic ➤ For impacts off horizontal or vertical surfaces (e.g. snooker cushions): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If impact is in \vec{i} direction => \vec{j} velocity unchanged ○ If impact is in \vec{j} direction => \vec{i} velocity unchanged ➤ The Kinetic Energy Lost in an impact/collision is given by: <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> $K.E \text{ Lost} = KE_{\text{before}} - KE_{\text{after}}$ </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When two objects collide, the impulse imparted to both will have the same magnitude but opposite directions/signs.
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2) Direct/Oblique Collisions:

<p>a) Direct Collisions:</p> <p>Steps:</p> <p>1) Make out "Before, Mass and After" table. (Remember particles moving right => positive \vec{i} component, particles moving left => negative \vec{i} component)</p> <p>2) Use Law of Restitution to form an equation:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> $-e = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{u_1 - u_2}$ </div> <p>3) Use Law of Conservation of Momentum to form an equation:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> $m_1u_1 + m_2u_2 = m_1v_1 + m_2v_2$ </div> <p>4) Solve the two equations from steps 2 and 3 together.</p>	<p>b) Oblique Collisions:</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steps are the same as with Direct Collisions. ➤ Two types of problem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Angle of particle after impact given: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #e0f0ff;">Before</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f0ff;">Mass</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f0ff;">After</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$u \cos A \vec{i} + u \sin A \vec{j}$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">m</td> <td>$v \cos B \vec{i} + v \sin B \vec{j}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$0\vec{i} + 0\vec{j}$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2m</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$p\vec{i} + 0\vec{j}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Particle deflects through a certain angle: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #e0f0ff;">Before</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f0ff;">Mass</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f0ff;">After</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$u \cos A \vec{i} + u \sin A \vec{j}$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">m</td> <td>$p\vec{i} + u \sin A \vec{j}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$0\vec{i} + 0\vec{j}$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2m</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$q\vec{i} + 0\vec{j}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When forming your two equations using the laws on the left, remember you only need to use the \vec{i} components ➤ When the angle of deflection is mentioned, you may also need: <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> $\tan \theta = \pm \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}$ </div>	Before	Mass	After	$u \cos A \vec{i} + u \sin A \vec{j}$	m	$v \cos B \vec{i} + v \sin B \vec{j}$	$0\vec{i} + 0\vec{j}$	2m	$p\vec{i} + 0\vec{j}$	Before	Mass	After	$u \cos A \vec{i} + u \sin A \vec{j}$	m	$p\vec{i} + u \sin A \vec{j}$	$0\vec{i} + 0\vec{j}$	2m	$q\vec{i} + 0\vec{j}$
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3) General Tips for Exam Question:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Do lay out the information clearly. ○ Do remember that the j-velocities will not change (if the i-axis is in the line of centres at impact) ○ Do you know your theory of vectors well. ○ Don't forget to put the minus in front of 'e' in NEL. ○ Don't apply NEL to both directions, just to the direction of impact. ○ Don't confuse momentum and kinetic energy. |
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