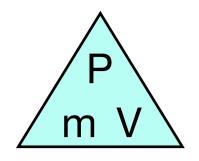
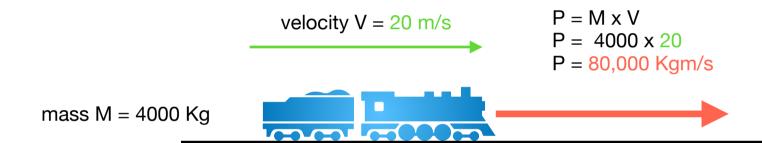


Momentum

Momentum (P)



units: $Kg \times m/s = Kgm/s$



 $P = M \times V$

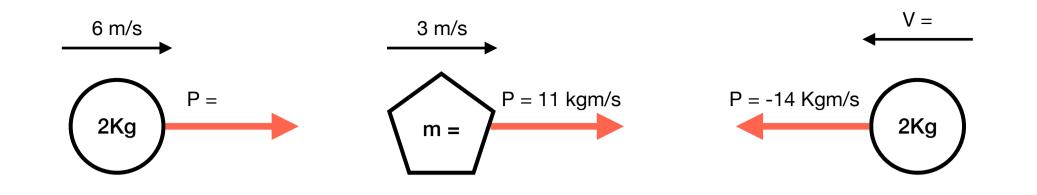
P = 4000 x - 20

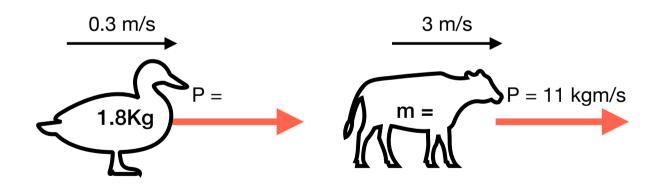
P = -80,000 Kgm/s

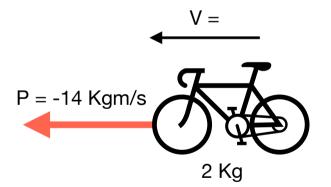
velocity V = -20 m/s



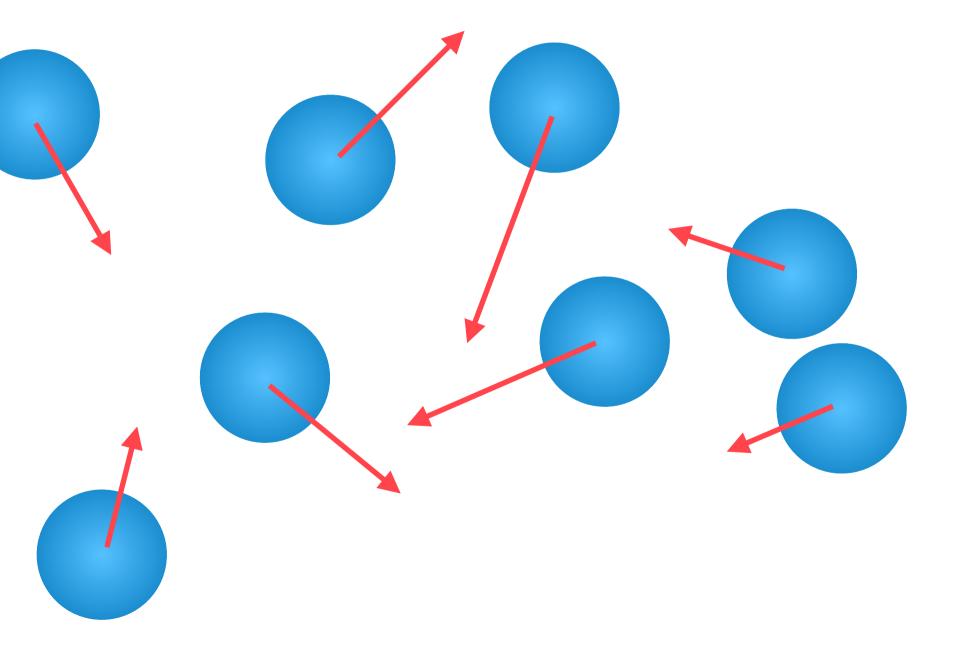
mass M = 4000 Kg



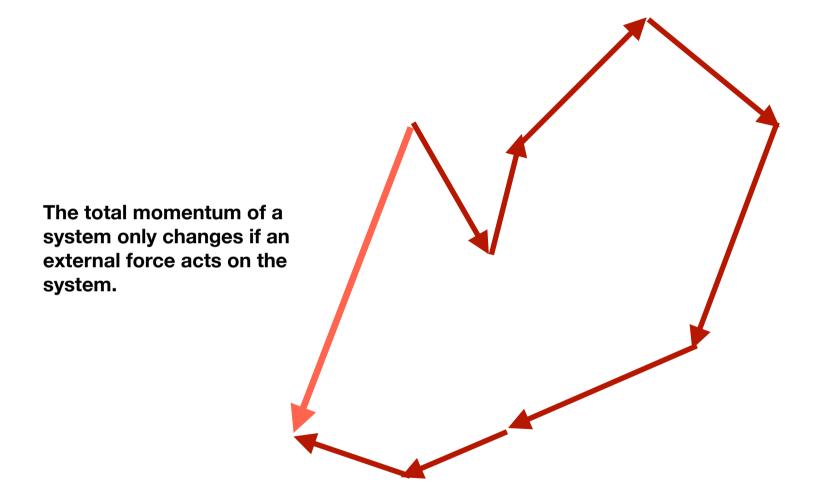




Conservation of momentum



Conservation of momentum

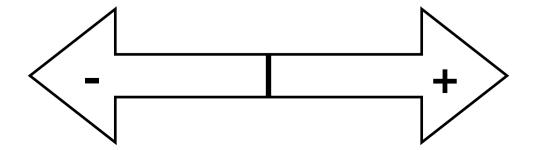


Collisions between objects in the system doesn't affect the total momentum of that system

Momentum before = momentum after

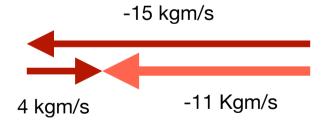


We decide that velocity to the right is positive. We could just as easily have chosen left.

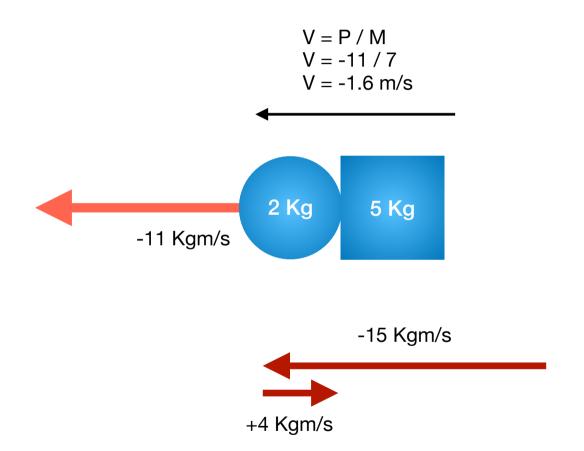


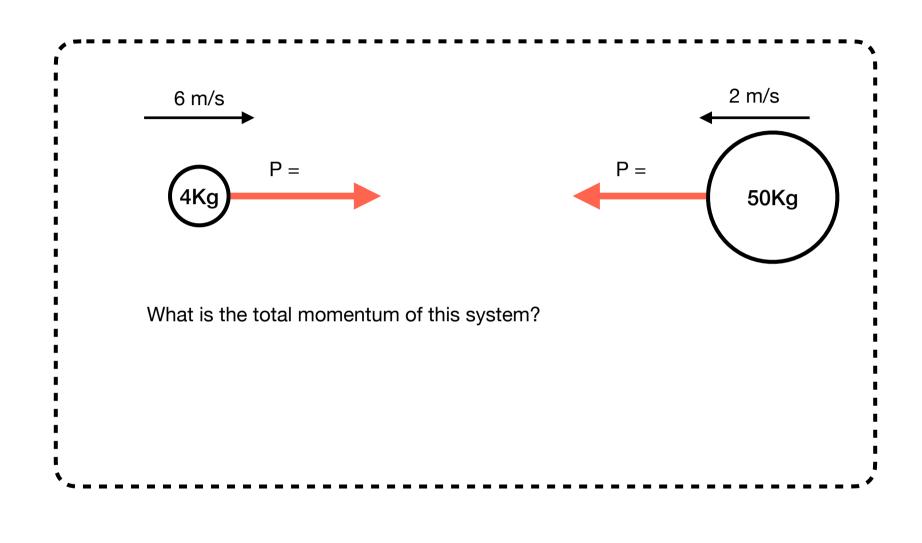
Momentum before = -11 Kgm/s

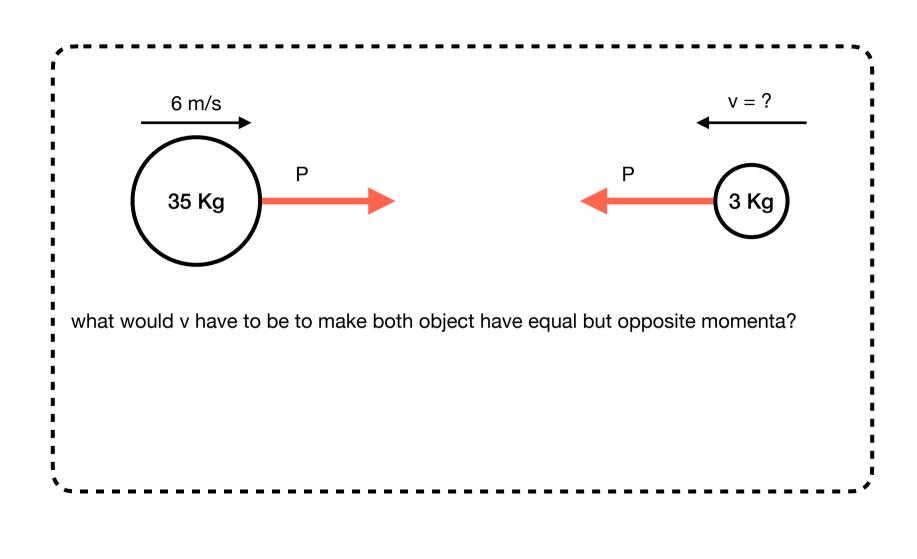




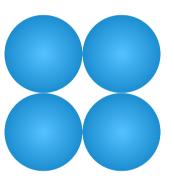
Momentum after = -11 Kgm/s





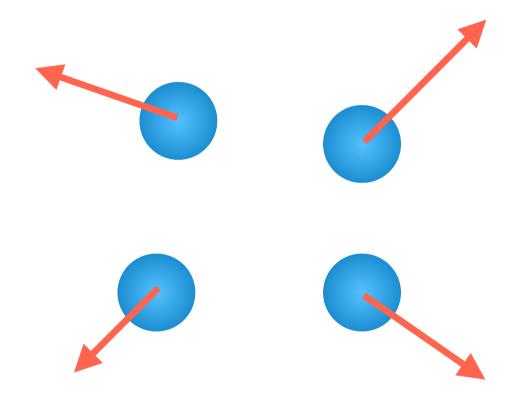


A stationary object...



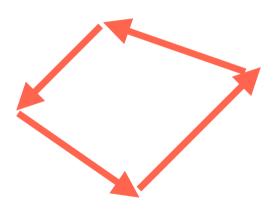
P before = 0

explodes



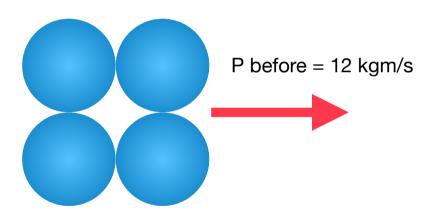
P before = 0

explodes

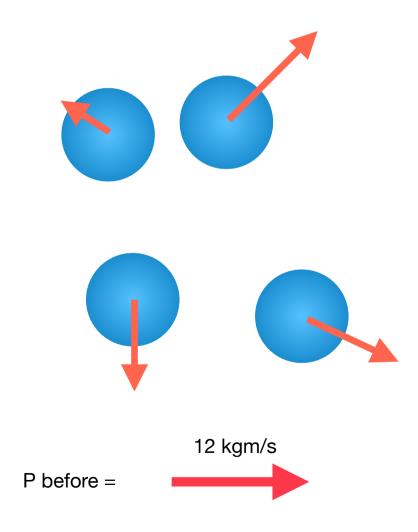


P after = 0

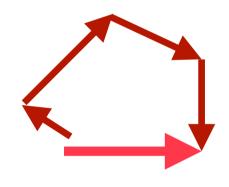
What if the object had been moving?



What if the object had been moving?

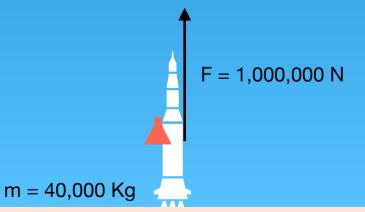


What if the object had been moving?



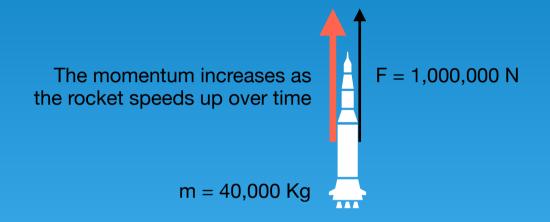
P after = 12 kgm/s

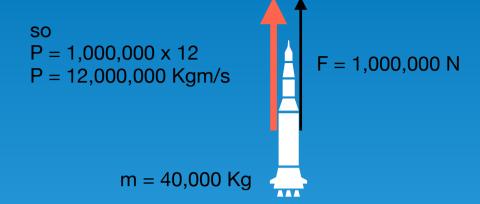
Impulse - the change in momentum



0.00 sec

Impulse - the change in momentum

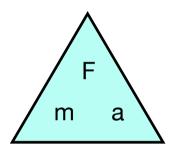




$$F=ma$$
 Newton's second law $F=mrac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$ the definition of acceleration $F\Delta t=m\Delta V$ multiply by delta t $F\Delta t=\Delta P$ impulse

useful equations

Newton's second law

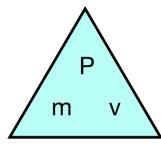


Force = mass * acceleration

Ν

Kg

 m/s^2

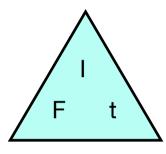


momentum = mass * velocity

Kgm/s

Kg

m/s



Impulse = force * time

Ns

Ν

S