

EXAMPLE: Calculate the recoil velocity of an unconstrained rifle of mass 5.0 kg after it shoots a 50 g bullet at a speed of 300 m s⁻¹, with respect to the Earth

$$\vec{P}_{\text{total (before)}} = \vec{P}_{\text{total (after)}}$$

$$\vec{P}_{\text{gun+bullet}} = \vec{P}_{\text{gun}} + \vec{P}_{\text{bullet}}$$

$$m_{gb} \vec{V}_{gb} = m_g \vec{V}_g + m_b \vec{V}_b$$

$$0 = (5.0 \text{ kg}) \vec{V}_g + (0.050 \text{ kg})(300 \text{ m s}^{-1})$$

$$-(5.0 \text{ kg}) \vec{V}_g = (0.050 \text{ kg})(300 \text{ m s}^{-1})$$

$$\vec{V}_g = \frac{(0.050 \text{ kg})(300 \text{ m s}^{-1})}{-5.0 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\vec{V}_g = -3.0 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\vec{V}_g = 3.0 \text{ m s}^{-1} \quad \left[\text{opposite the motion of the bullet} \right]$$

EXAMPLE: A 1.0 kg ball moving with a velocity of 2.0 m s^{-1} to the right collides straight-on with a stationary 2.0 kg ball. After the collision, the 2.0 kg ball moves off to the right with a velocity of 1.2 m s^{-1} . What is the velocity of the 1.0 kg ball after the collision?

+ right
- left

$m_A \approx 1.0 \text{ kg}$
 $m_B = 2.0 \text{ kg}$

$$\vec{P}_{\text{total}}(\text{before}) = \vec{P}_{\text{total}}(\text{after})$$

$$\vec{P}_{A1} + \vec{P}_{B1} = \vec{P}_{A2} + \vec{P}_{B2}$$

$$m_A \vec{u}_A + m_B \vec{u}_B = m_A \vec{v}_A + m_B \vec{v}_B$$

$$\frac{m_A \vec{u}_A + m_B \vec{u}_B - m_B \vec{v}_B}{m_A} = \vec{v}_A$$

$$\frac{(1.0 \text{ kg})(+2.0 \text{ m s}^{-1}) - (2.0 \text{ kg})(+1.2 \text{ m s}^{-1})}{1.0 \text{ kg}} = \vec{v}_A$$

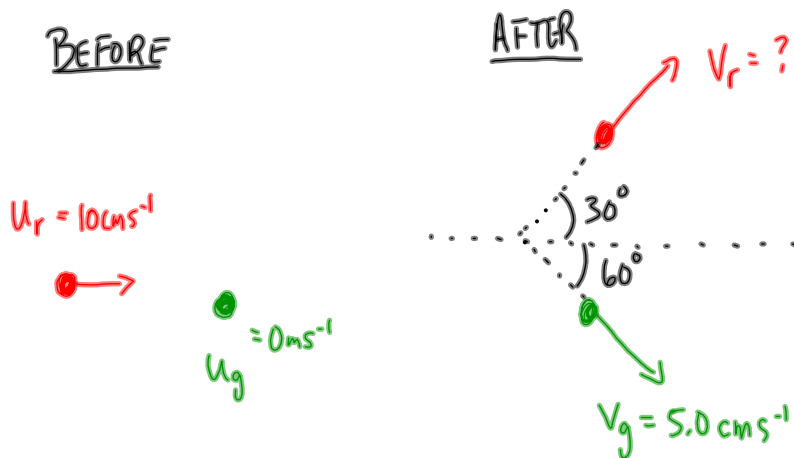
$$\frac{2.0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m s}^{-1} - 2.4 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m s}^{-1}}{1.0 \text{ kg}} = \vec{v}_A$$

$$-0.40 \text{ m s}^{-1} = \vec{v}_A$$

$$\vec{v}_A = 0.40 \text{ m s}^{-1} \text{ [left]}$$

Example

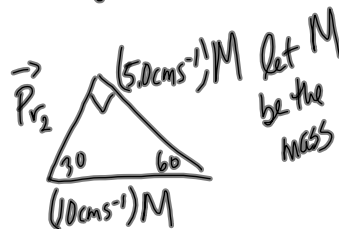
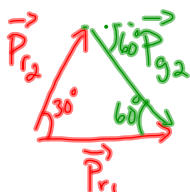
Consider the collision with two identical billiard balls given below



$$\vec{P}_{\text{total (before)}} = \vec{P}_{\text{total (after)}}$$

$$\vec{P}_{r1} + \vec{P}_{g1} = \vec{P}_{r2} + \vec{P}_{g2}$$

$$\vec{P}_{r1} = \vec{P}_{r2} + \vec{P}_{g2}$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$P_{r2} = (10 \text{ cm/s})M \sin 60^\circ$$

$$P_{r2} = \left(\frac{10\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ cm/s} \right) M$$

So the momentum of the red ball after the collision

is $\left(\frac{10\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ cm/s} \right) M$

so the velocity is $(5\sqrt{3}) \text{ cm/s}$

$$v = \frac{P}{m}$$