

# VISUAL PHYSICS ONLINE

## DYNAMICS

### CONSERVATION OF MOMENTUM AND

### ENERGY

### ELASTIC COLLISIONS



In an elastic collision both momentum and kinetic energy are conserved.

Initial values just before collision (Event #1)

Final values just after collision (Event #2)

Total momentum  $\vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_2$

Total kinetic energy  $\frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2$

All collisions are inelastic in the real-world. However, for some collisions where objects bounce off each other with little deformation like billiard balls, we can approximate the collision as elastic.

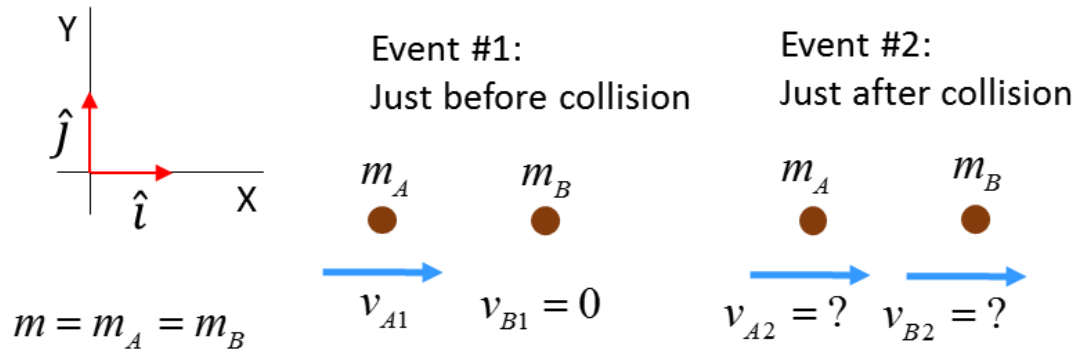
### **Example billiard ball collisions in [1D] and [2D]**

A stationary billiard ball is struck head-on by another billiard ball. Predict the motion of the two billiard balls after the collision.

- (1) Two billiard balls travelling at the same speed and in opposite directions collide head-on. Predict the motion of the two billiard balls after the collision.
- (2) A stationary billiard ball is struck a glancing blow by another billiard ball. Show that the two billiard balls move at right angles to each other after the collision

## Solution

(1)



Initial momentum and kinetic energy (Event #1: just before collision)

$$p = mv \quad E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_{A1} + \vec{p}_{B1} = (p_{A1x} + p_{B1x})\hat{i} + (p_{B1y} + p_{B1y})\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = m_A v_{A1} \hat{i}$$

$$E_{K1} = \frac{1}{2}m_A v_{A1}^2$$

Final momentum and kinetic energy (Event #2: just after collision)

$$\vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_{A2} + \vec{p}_{B2} = (p_{A2x} + p_{B2x})\hat{i} + (p_{B2y} + p_{B2y})\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{p}_2 = (m_A v_{A2} + m_B v_{B2})\hat{i}$$

$$E_{K2} = \frac{1}{2}m_A v_{A2}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_B v_{B2}^2$$

Assume an elastic collision  $\Rightarrow$

Conservation of momentum and kinetic energy

$$(1) \quad \vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_2 \quad m_A = m_B \\ v_{A1} = v_{A2} + v_{B2}$$

$$(2) \quad E_{K1} = E_{K2} \\ v_{A1}^2 = v_{A2}^2 + v_{B2}^2$$

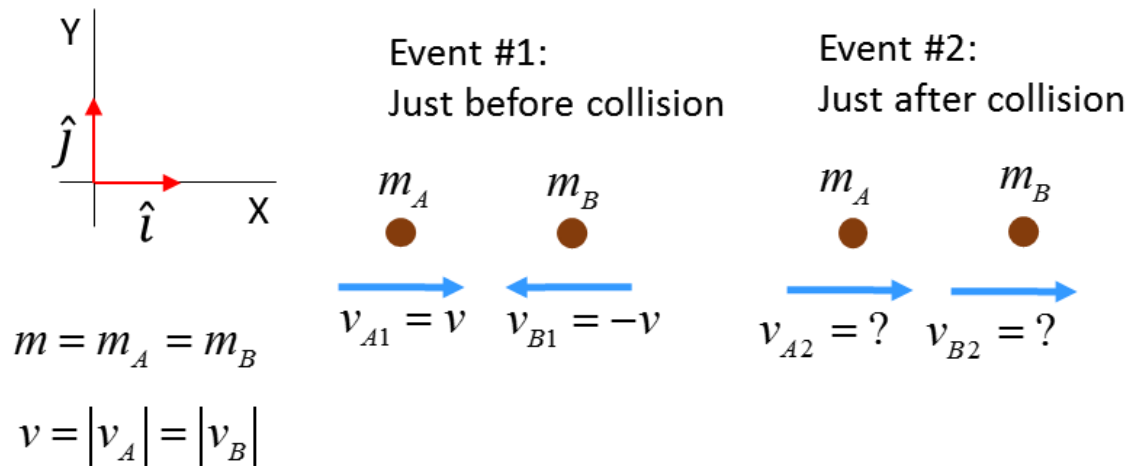
Solve the two equations for the two unknowns  $v_{A2}$  and  $v_{B2}$ .

Squaring equation (1) and comparing it with equation (2)

$$(3) \quad v_{A1}^2 = v_{A2}^2 + v_{B2}^2 + 2v_{A2}v_{B2} \\ v_{A2}v_{B2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_{A2} = 0 \quad v_{B2} = v_{A1}$$

After the collision, the incident ball comes to rest, while the target ball moves off with the speed of the incident ball before the collision.

(2)



Initial momentum and kinetic energy (Event #1: just before collision)

$$p = mv \quad E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_{A1} + \vec{p}_{B1} = (p_{A1x} + p_{B1x})\hat{i} + (p_{B1y} + p_{B1y})\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = 0$$

$$E_{K1} = \frac{1}{2}m_A v_{A1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_B v_{B1}^2 = mv^2$$

Final momentum and kinetic energy (Event #2: just after collision)

$$\vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_{A2} + \vec{p}_{B2} = (p_{A2x} + p_{B2x})\hat{i} + (p_{B2y} + p_{B2y})\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{p}_2 = (m_A v_{A2} + m_B v_{B2})\hat{i}$$

$$E_{K2} = \frac{1}{2}m_A v_{A2}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_B v_{B2}^2$$

Assume an elastic collision  $\Rightarrow$

Conservation of momentum and kinetic energy

$$\vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_2 \quad m = m_A = m_B$$

(1)  $0 = v_{A2} + v_{B2}$

$$v_{A2} = -v_{B2}$$

(2)  $E_{K1} = E_{K2}$

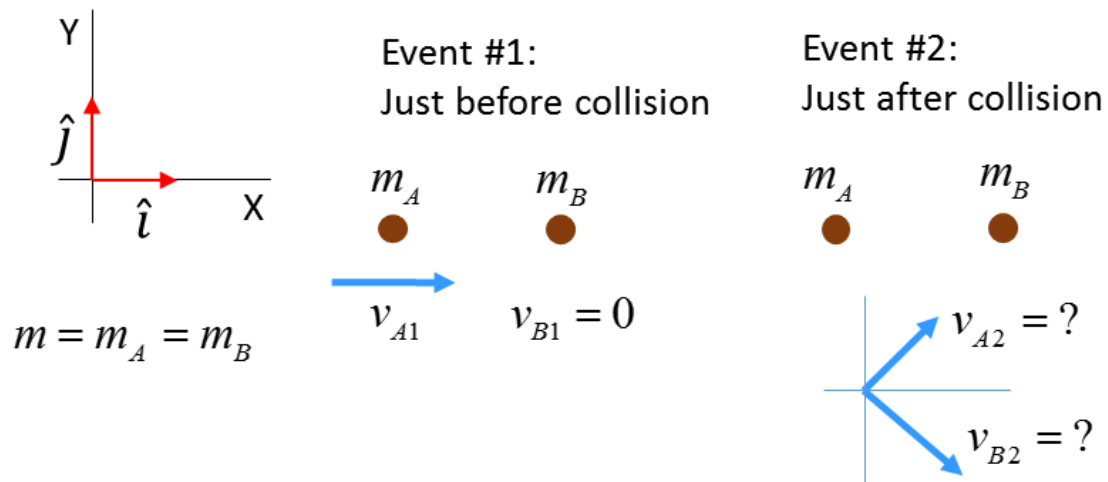
$$2v^2 = v_{A2}^2 + v_{B2}^2$$

Solve the two equations for the two unknowns  $v_{A2}$  and  $v_{B2}$ .

$$v_{A2} = -v \quad v_{B2} = +v$$

After the collision, the balls bounce off each other the at the speeds before the collision but now move in opposite direction.

(3)



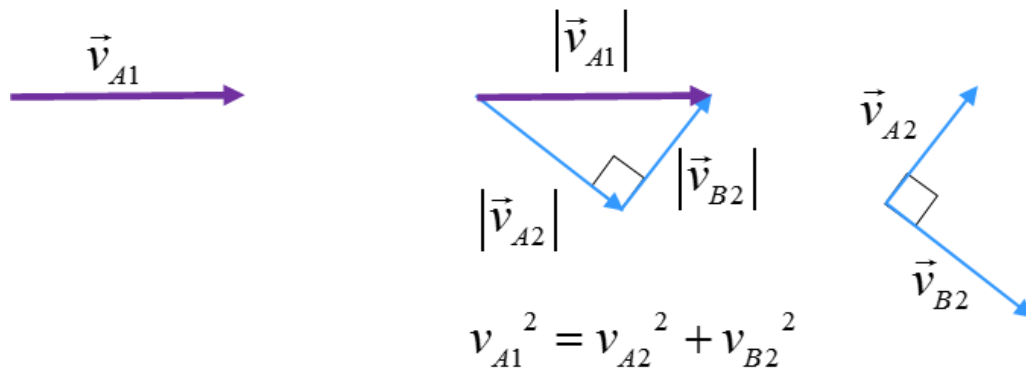
Elastic collision; kinetic energy is conserved

$$E_{K1} = E_{K2}$$

$$v_{A1}^2 = v_{A2}^2 + v_{B2}^2$$

Geometrically the equation  $v_{A1}^2 = v_{A2}^2 + v_{B2}^2$  is a statement of Pythagoras's Theorem





After the collision, the two balls move at **right angles** to each other.

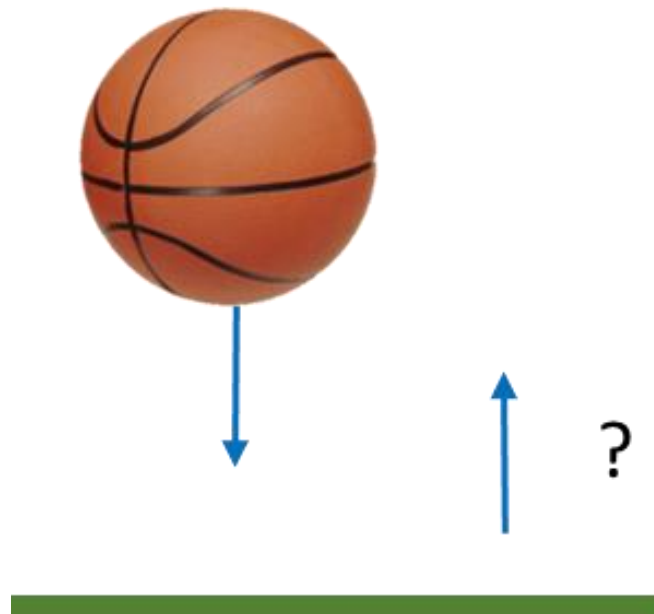
### Thinking Exercise

A basketball is dropped and bounces off the ground.

Is momentum conserved?

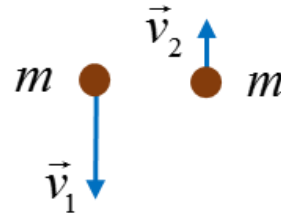
Is energy conserve?

Compare the forces acting on the ball if it bounces or sticks to the ground.



## Answer

### System: Basketball



Momentum is **not** conserved

since a force acts upon the

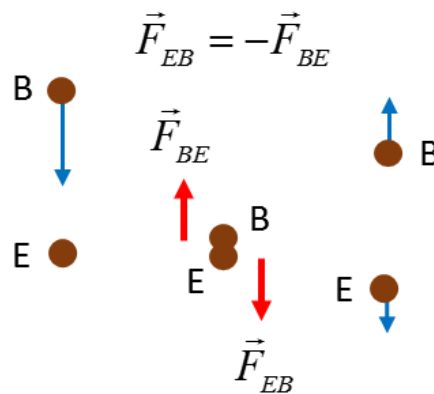
ball to change its momentum during the time it is in contact

with the ground

$$J = F_{avg} \Delta t = \Delta p = m \vec{v}_2 - m \vec{v}_1$$

### System: Basketball and Earth

System: basketball and Earth



Momentum is conserved

$$\vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_{B1} + \vec{p}_{E1} = \vec{p}_{B1} + 0 = \vec{p}_{B1}$$

$$\vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_{B2} + \vec{p}_{E2}$$

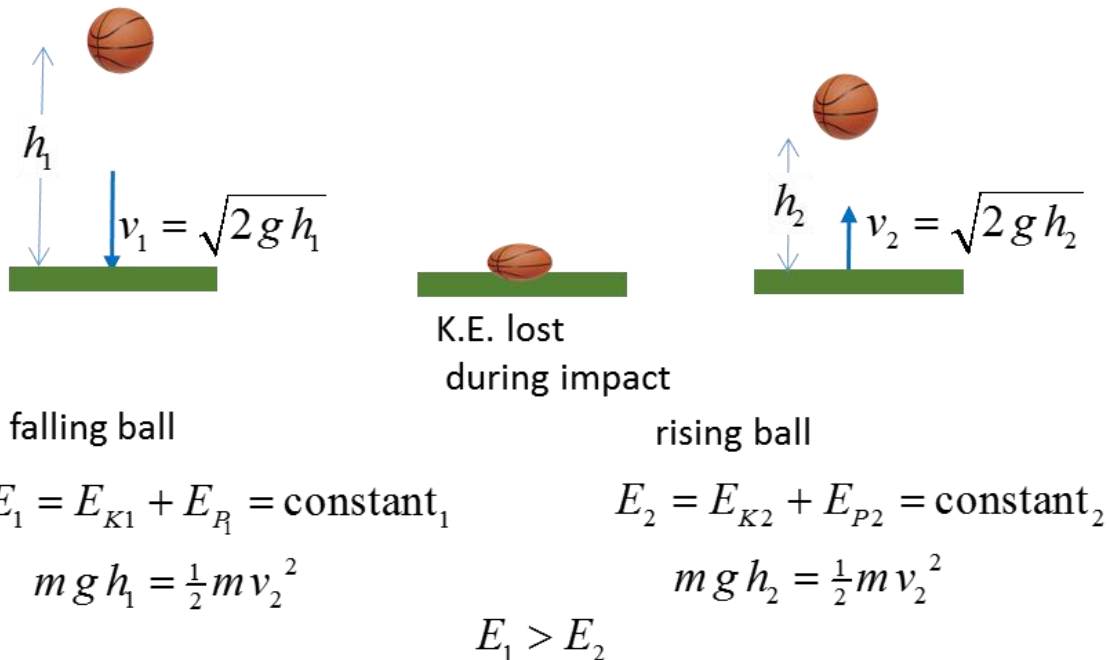
$$\vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_2 \quad \vec{p}_{B1} = \vec{p}_{B2} + \vec{p}_{E2}$$

**Momentum is conserved:** after the collision, the Basketball and the Earth move away from each other in opposite directions.

$$m_B \ll m_E$$

Earth does not move much

### Energy



We can assume mechanical energy (K.E. and P.E.) are conserved when the basketball is in flight. Mechanical energy is dissipated in the impact with the ground so the ball does not bounce as high.

## Force

Y  
 $\hat{j}$   
X  
 $\hat{i}$

ball stick  
no bounce

ball bounces

just before impact  
 $\vec{p}_1 = -m v_1 \hat{j}$

just after impact  
 $\vec{p}_2 = +m v_2 \hat{j}$

Impulse =  
change in momentum

$\vec{J}_{stick} = m v_1 \hat{j}$

$\vec{J}_{bounce} = m(v_1 + v_2) \hat{j} > J_{stick}$

$\vec{J} = \vec{F}_{avg} \Delta t = \Delta \vec{p} = \vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1$

A **greater force** is exerted by the ground on the ball when it **bounces** compared to no bounce.

## Web resources

<http://www.animations.physics.unsw.edu.au/jw/momentum.html>

<http://www.ccpo.odu.edu/~klinck/Reprints/PDF/knightPhysEd75.pdf>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUpiV2I\\_IRI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUpiV2I_IRI)

<https://www.khanacademy.org/science/physics/linear-momentum/elastic-and-inelastic-collisions/v/elastic-and-inelastic-collisions>

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If you have any feedback, comments, suggestions or corrections  
please email:

Ian Cooper School of Physics University of Sydney

[ian.cooper@sydney.edu.au](mailto:ian.cooper@sydney.edu.au)