

Classical Mechanics

Lecture 12

Today's Concepts:

- a) Elastic Collisions
- b) Centre-of-Mass Reference Frame

Your Comments

What does it mean when it ask for the velocity of the center of mass?

2 dimensional collisions that are not head on collisions with angles was covered in a single slide with no real example. Maybe more explanation and examples on that would be nice

Chemistry is way better than physics..

can you explain how to solve problems using the center of mass frame?

I'm alright with most of the material, but if you have time to go over the centre of mass reference frame a little that would be awesome :)

Watching the prelectures almost made me flip a table. Can we go over the thingys that have to do with center frames or whatever that's called?

are we taking 2-D collisions or no?

Centre of Mass & Collisions so far:

$$\vec{F}_{net,ext} = M_{tot} \vec{A}_{cm} = \frac{d\vec{P}_{tot}}{dt}$$

The *CM* behaves just like a point particle

If $\vec{F}_{net,ext} = 0$ then momentum is conserved

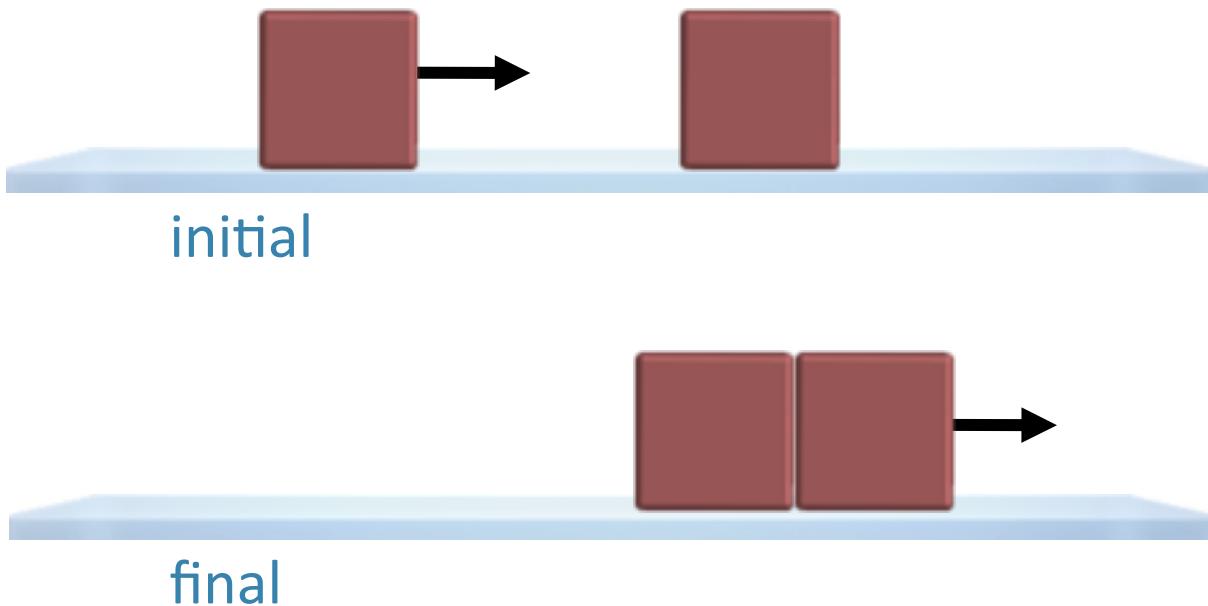
$$\vec{P}_{tot} = M_{tot} \vec{V}_{cm}$$

If you are in a reference frame moving along with the *CM* then the total momentum you measure is 0.

Checkpoint Question

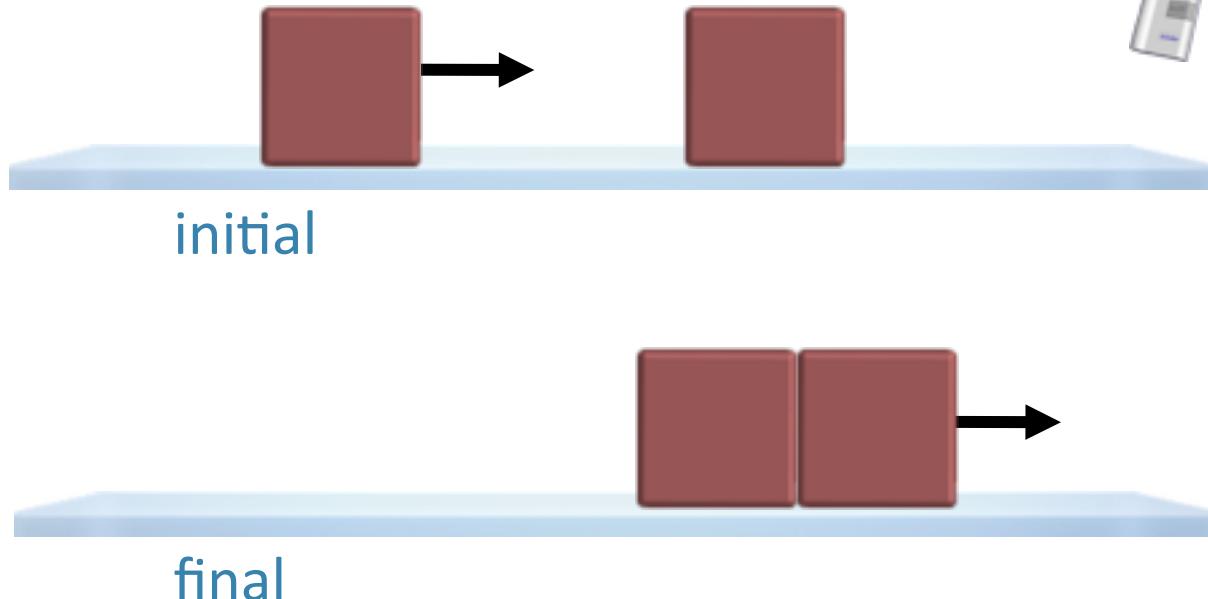
A box sliding on a frictionless surface collides and sticks to a second identical box which is initially at rest. Compare the initial and final kinetic energies of the system.

- A) $K_{initial} > K_{final}$
- B) $K_{initial} = K_{final}$
- C) $K_{initial} < K_{final}$



CheckPoint Response

- A) $K_{initial} > K_{final}$
- B) $K_{initial} = K_{final}$
- C) $K_{initial} < K_{final}$

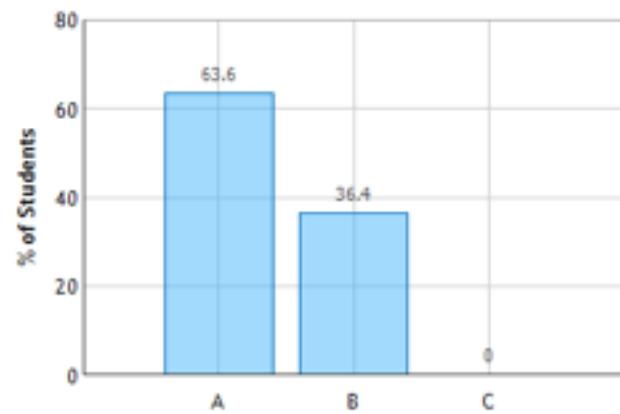


A) $K_{initial} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$, $K_{final} = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2m})m^2v^2 = \frac{1}{4}mv^2$
Therefore $K_{initial} > K_{final}$

B) The KE is conserved because the surface is frictionless.

C) the boxes are still boxes in the end

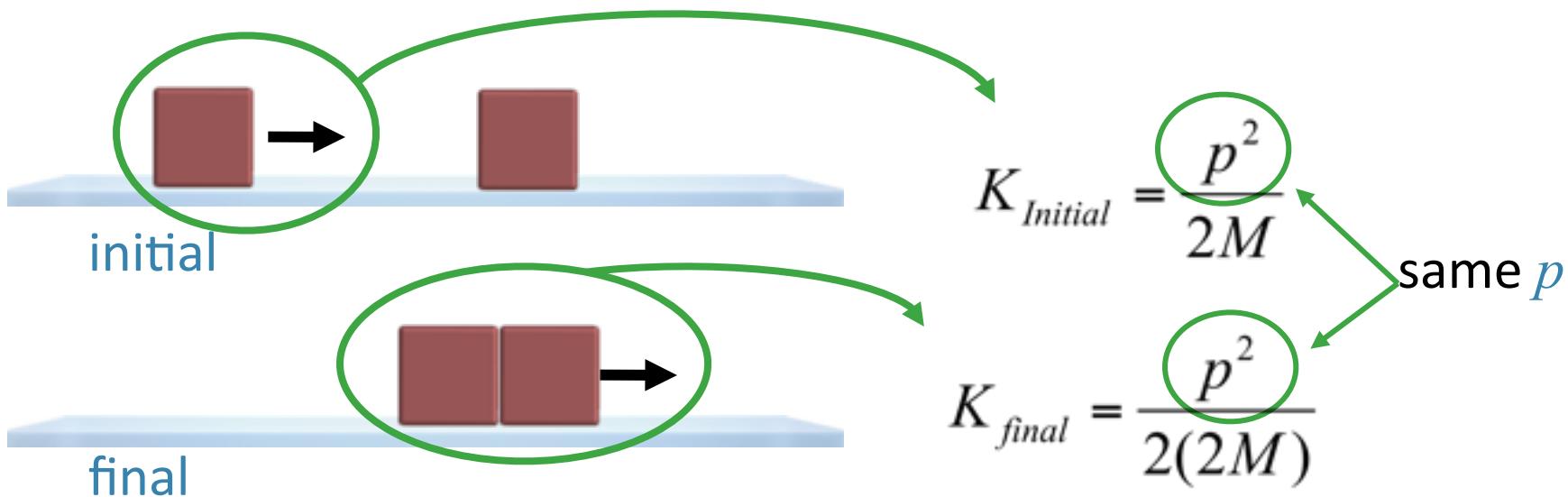
Identical Box Collision: Question 1 (N = 11)



Relationship between Momentum & Kinetic Energy

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2m}m^2v^2 = \frac{p^2}{2m} \quad \text{since } \vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

This is often a handy way to figure out the kinetic energy before and after a collision since p is conserved.

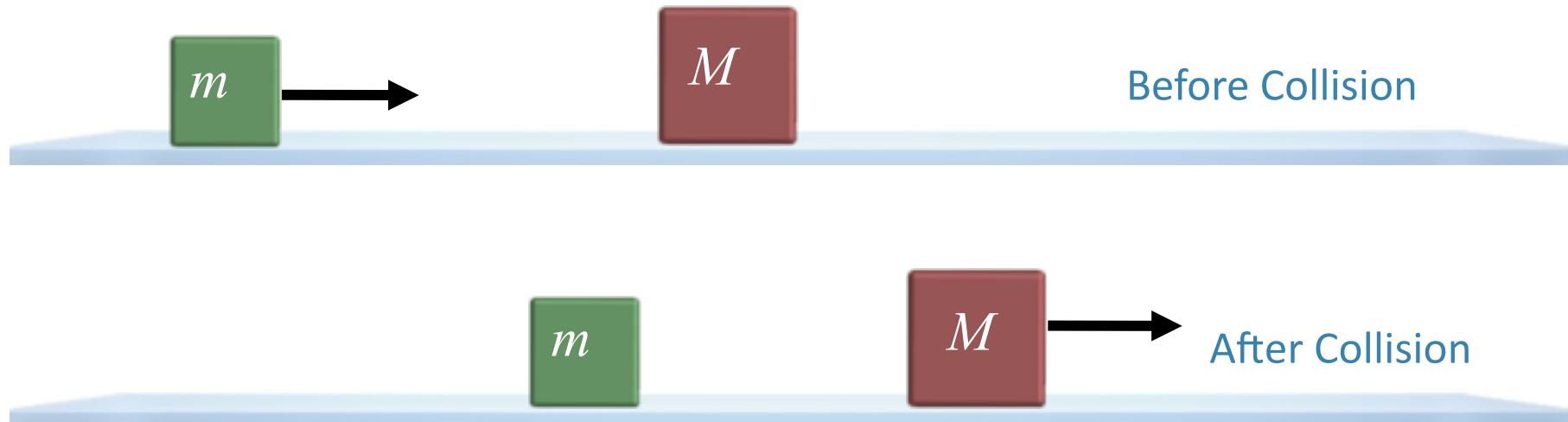


CheckPoint

A **green block** of mass m slides to the right on a frictionless floor and collides elastically with a **red block** of mass M which is initially at rest. After the collision the green block is at rest and the red block is moving to the right.

How does M compare to m ?

- A) $m > M$
- B) $M = m$
- C) $M > m$
- D) Need more information

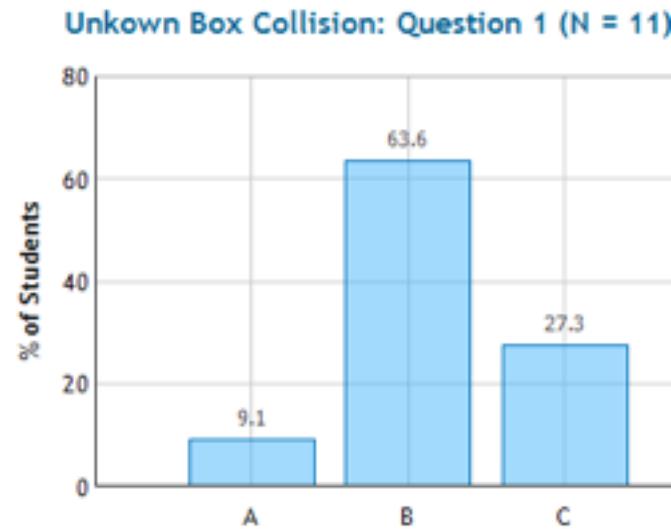


CheckPoint



A) $m > M$ B) $M = m$ C) $M > m$ D) Need more information

B) In order to stop m in the collision, M must be the same as m . If m were smaller, it would bounce back and if m were bigger, it would continue to move forward.



Centre-of-Mass Frame

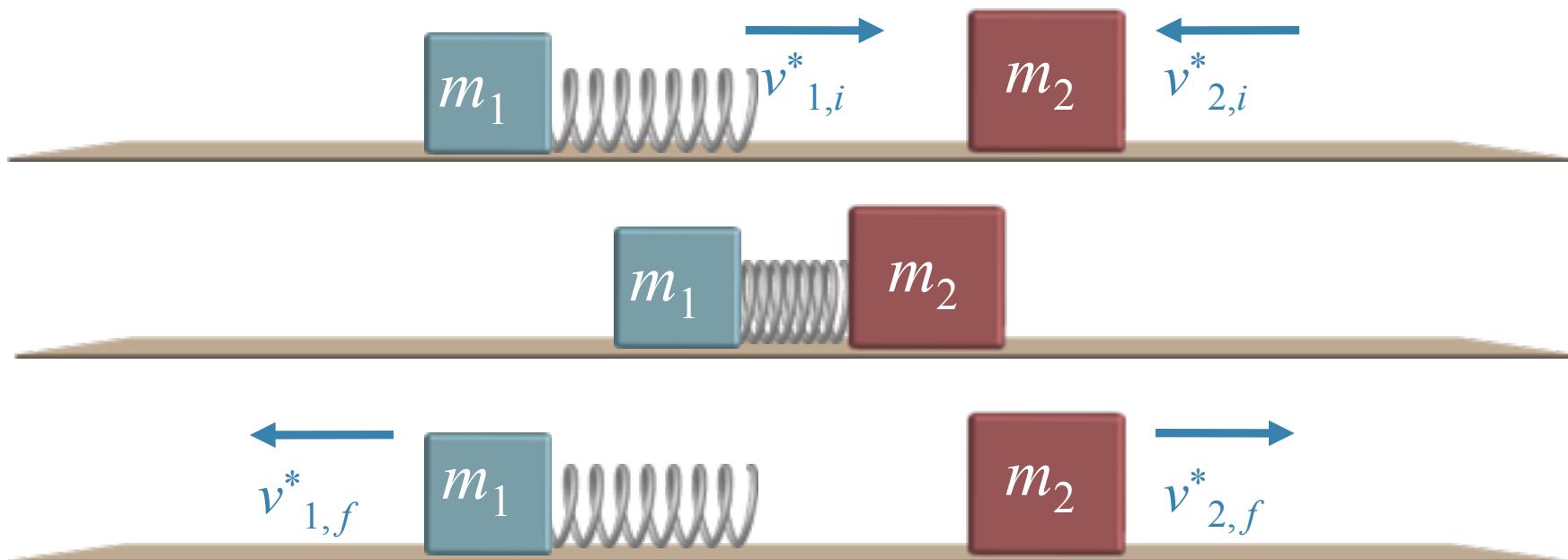
$$\vec{V}_{CM} = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots}{m_1 + m_2 + \dots} = \frac{\vec{P}_{tot}}{M_{tot}}$$

In the CM reference frame, $V_{CM} = 0$

In the CM reference frame, $P_{TOT} = 0$

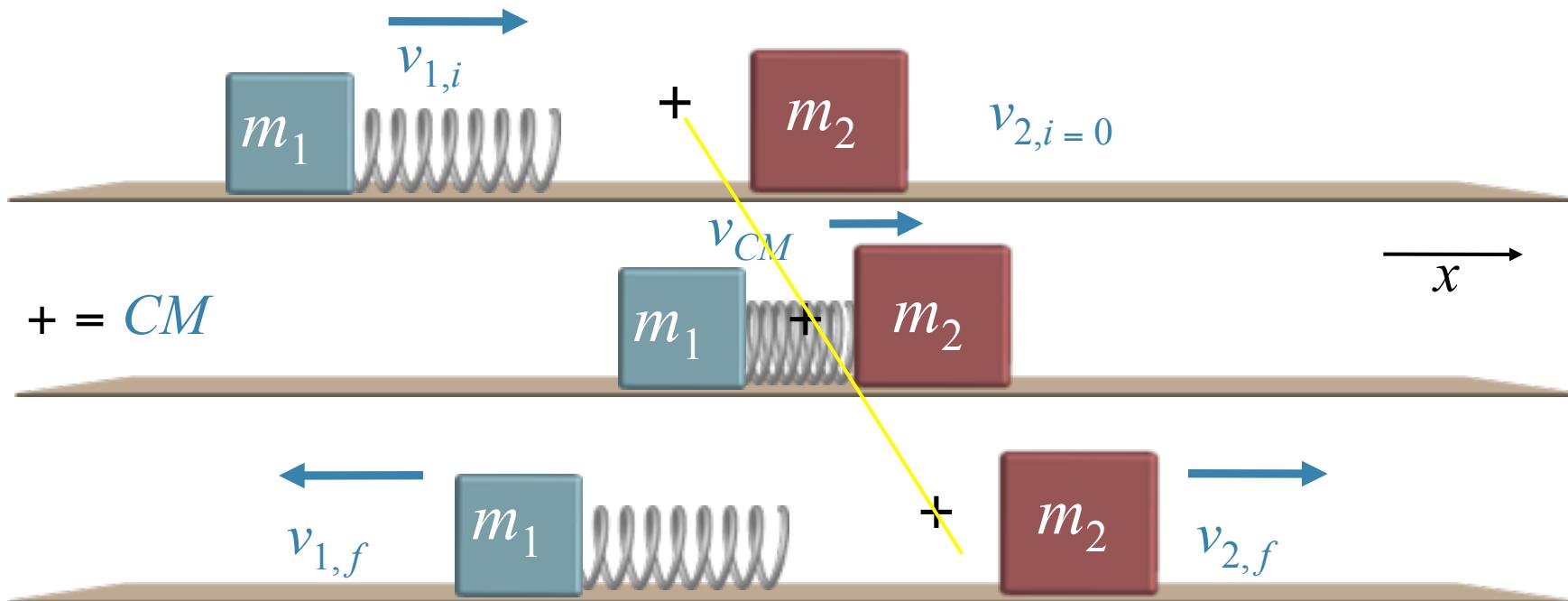
Centre of Mass Frame & Elastic Collisions

The speed of an object is the same before and after an elastic collision – if it is viewed in the *CM* frame:



Example: Using CM Reference Frame

A glider of mass $m_1 = 0.2 \text{ kg}$ slides on a frictionless track with initial velocity $v_{1,i} = 1.5 \text{ m/s}$. It hits a stationary glider of mass $m_2 = 0.8 \text{ kg}$. A spring attached to the first glider compresses and relaxes during the collision, but there is no friction (i.e., energy is conserved). What are the final velocities?



Example

Four step procedure:

Step 1: First figure out the velocity of the *CM*, V_{CM} .

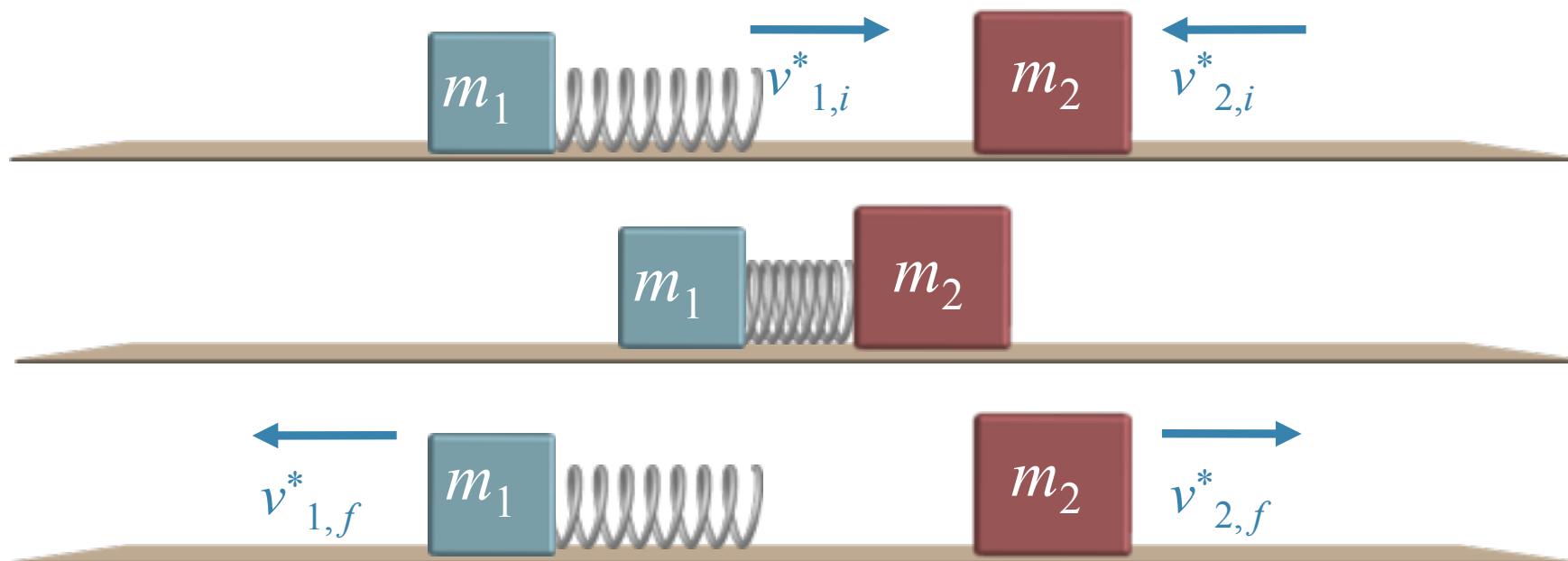
$$V_{CM} = \left(\frac{1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) (m_1 v_{1,i} + m_2 v_{2,i}) \text{ but } v_{2,i} = 0 \text{ so}$$

$$V_{CM} = \left(\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v_{1,i} \quad (\text{for } v_{2,i} = 0 \text{ only})$$

So $V_{CM} = \frac{1}{5} (1.5 \text{ m/s}) = 0.3 \text{ m/s}$

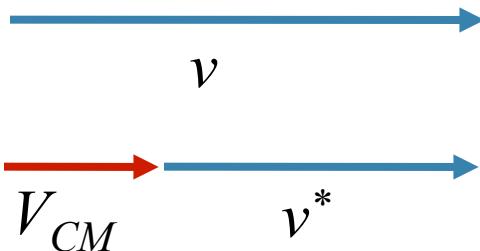
Example

Now consider the collision viewed from a frame moving with the CM velocity V_{CM} .



Example

Step 2: Calculate the initial velocities in the *CM* reference frame (all velocities are in the *x* direction):

$$v = v^* + V_{CM}$$

$$v^* = v - V_{CM}$$

$$v_{1,i}^* = v_{1,i} - V_{CM} = 1.5 \text{ m/s} - 0.3 \text{ m/s} = 1.2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{2,i}^* = v_{2,i} - V_{CM} = 0 \text{ m/s} - 0.3 \text{ m/s} = -0.3 \text{ m/s}$$

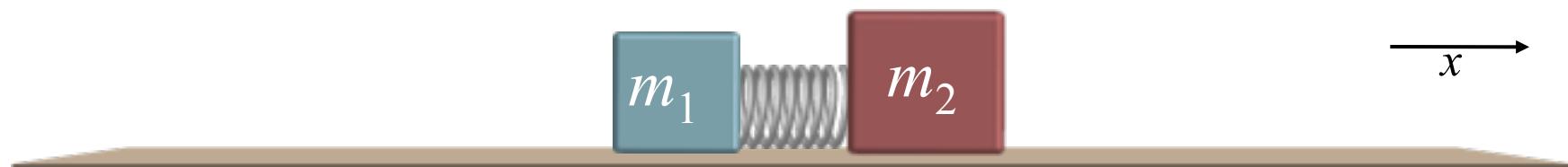
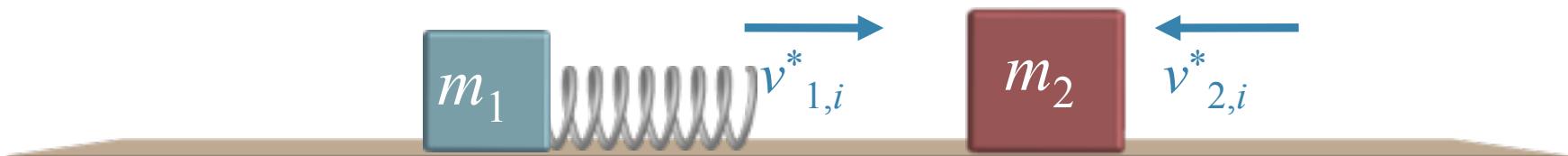
$$v_{1,i}^* = 1.2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{2,i}^* = -0.3 \text{ m/s}$$

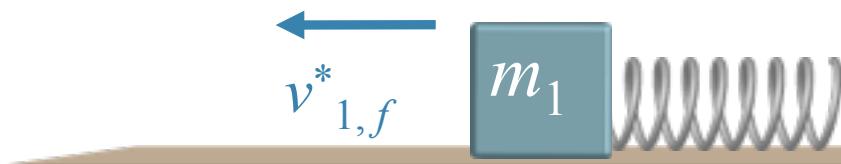
Example

Step 3: Use the fact that the speed of each block is the same before and after the collision in the *CM* frame.

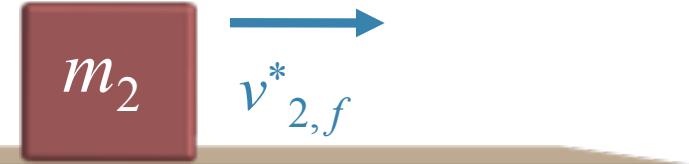
$$v_{1,f}^* = -v_{1,i}^* \quad v_{2,f}^* = -v_{2,i}^*$$



$$v_{1,f}^* = -v_{1,i}^* = -1.2 \text{ m/s}$$



$$v_{2,f}^* = -v_{2,i}^* = .3 \text{ m/s}$$

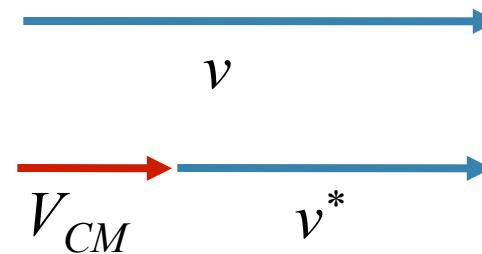


Example

Step 4:

Calculate the final velocities back in the lab reference frame:

$$v = v^* + V_{CM}$$



$$v_{1,f} = v_{1,f}^* + V_{CM} = -1.2 \text{ m/s} + 0.3 \text{ m/s} = -0.9 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{2,f} = v_{2,f}^* + V_{CM} = 0.3 \text{ m/s} + 0.3 \text{ m/s} = 0.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{1,f} = -0.9 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{2,f} = 0.6 \text{ m/s}$$

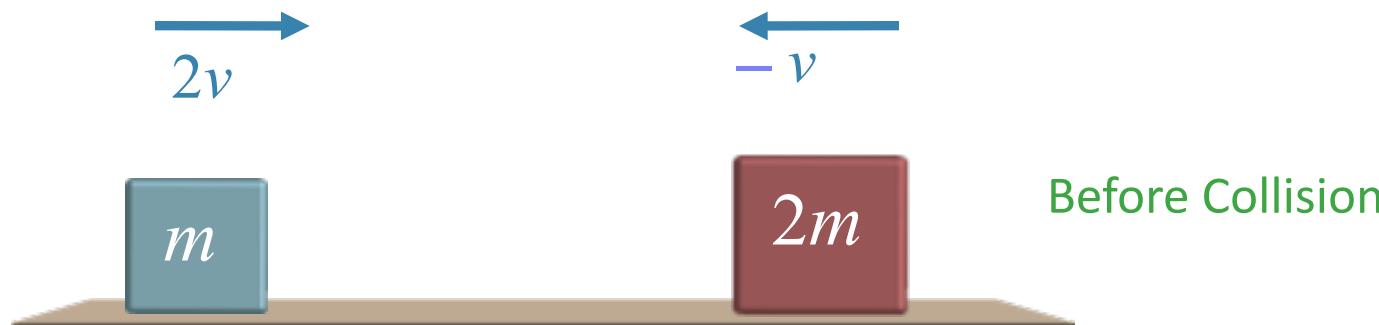
Four easy steps! No need to solve a quadratic equation!

CheckPoint

Two blocks on a horizontal frictionless track head toward each other as shown. One block has twice the mass and half the velocity of the other.

The velocity of the centre of mass of this system before the collision is.

- A) Toward the left
- B) Toward the right
- C) zero

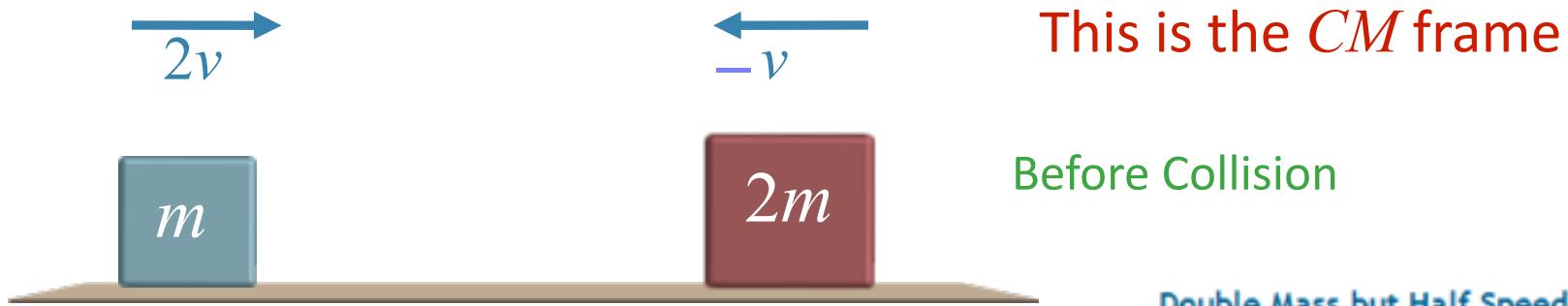


CheckPoint Response



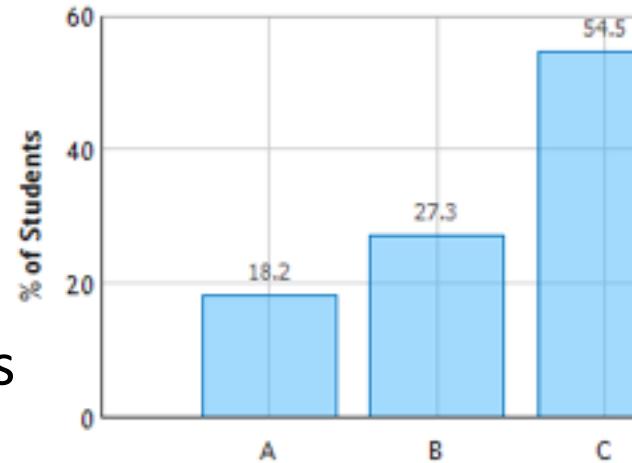
The velocity of the centre of mass of this system before the collision is

- A) Toward the left
- B) Toward the right
- C) zero



Double Mass but Half Speed: Question 11)

- A) because it has twice the mass
- B) the net velocity is towards the right.
- C) The total momentum of the system is zero.
This means that the velocity of the centre of mass must be zero.

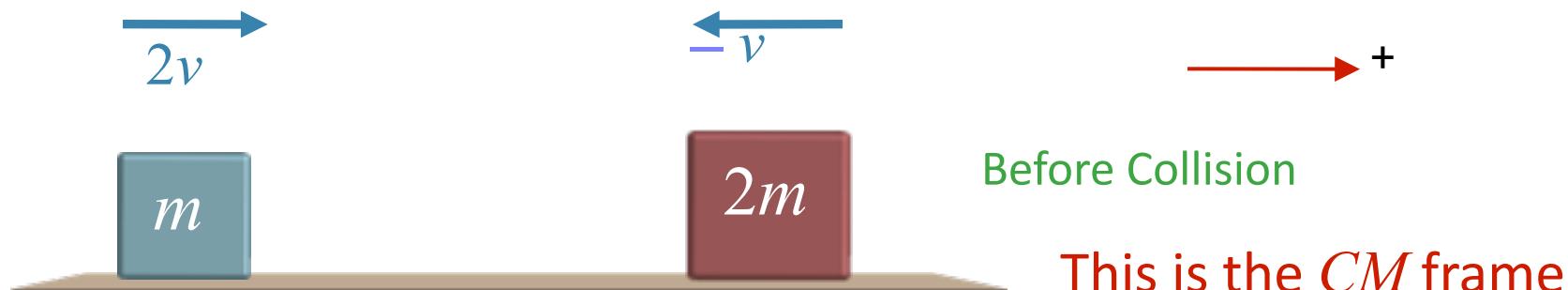


CheckPoint

Two blocks on a horizontal frictionless track head toward each other as shown. One block has twice the mass and half the velocity of the other.

Suppose the blocks collide elastically. Picking the positive direction to the right, what is the velocity of the bigger block **after** the collision takes place?

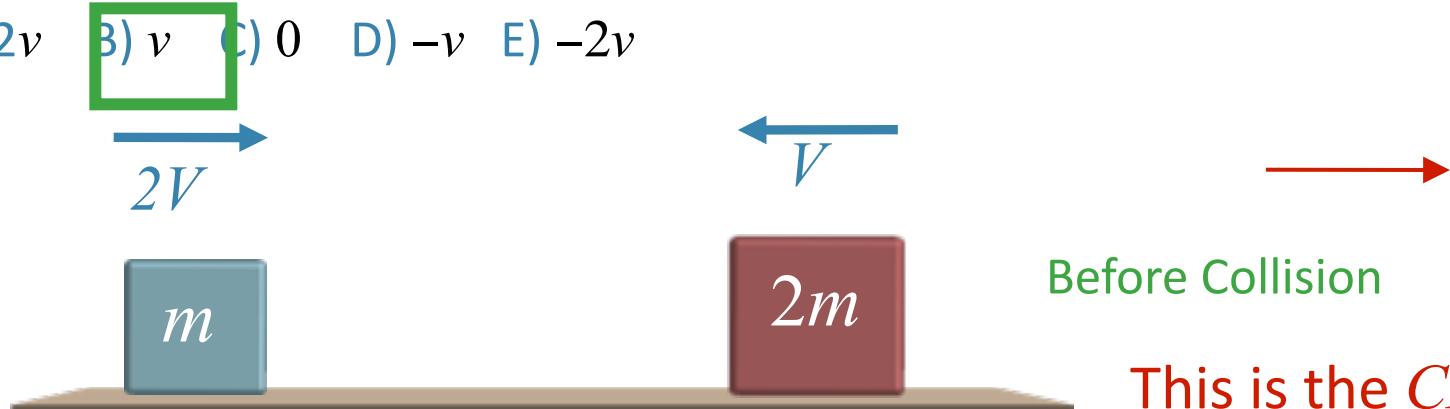
- A) $2v$
- B) $+v$
- C) 0
- D) $-v$
- E) $-2v$



CheckPoint Response

Suppose the blocks collide elastically. Picking the positive direction to the right, what is the velocity of the bigger block **after** the collision takes place?

A) $2v$ B) v C) 0 D) $-v$ E) $-2v$

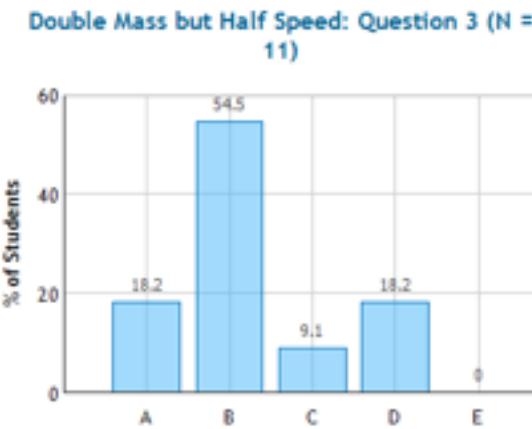


This is the *CM* frame

A) Since the collision is elastic, and the velocity of the centre of mass is zero then the blocks simply travel backwards at their same speeds, (or opposite velocities).

B) the magnitude of the velocity stays the same but the direction changes

E) in order to conserve momentum, the blocks will both stop.





A bumper car with mass $m_1 = 107$ kg is moving to the right with a velocity of $v_1 = 5$ m/s. A second bumper car with mass $m_2 = 86$ kg is moving to the left with a velocity of $v_2 = -3.6$ m/s. The two cars have an elastic collision. Assume the surface is frictionless.

1) What is the velocity of the center of mass of the system?

1.17

m/s

Submit



✓ Correct

$$v_{CM} = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_{1,i} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2,i}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

2) What is the initial velocity of car 1 in the center-of-mass reference frame?

3.83

m/s

Submit



✓ Correct

$$v_{1,i}^* = v_{1,i} - v_{cm}$$

3) What is the final velocity of car 1 in the center-of-mass reference frame?

-3.83

m/s

Submit



✓ Correct

$$v_{1,f}^* = -v_{1,i}^*$$

4) What is the final velocity of car 1 in the ground (original) reference frame?

-2.66

m/s

Submit



✓ Correct

$$v_{1,f} = v_{1,f}^* + v_{cm}$$



A bumper car with mass $m_1 = 107$ kg is moving to the right with a velocity of $v_1 = 5$ m/s. A second bumper car with mass $m_2 = 86$ kg is moving to the left with a velocity of $v_2 = -3.6$ m/s. The two cars have an elastic collision. Assume the surface is frictionless.

5) What is the final velocity of car 2 in the ground (original) reference frame?

 m/s

Do same steps for car 2

6) In a new (inelastic) collision, the same two bumper cars with the same initial velocities now latch together as they collide.

What is the final speed of the two bumper cars after the collision?

 m/s

v_{cm} is the same = final speed

7) Compare the loss in energy in the two collisions:

- $|\Delta KE_{\text{elastic}}| = |\Delta KE_{\text{inelastic}}|$
- $|\Delta KE_{\text{elastic}}| > |\Delta KE_{\text{inelastic}}|$
- $|\Delta KE_{\text{elastic}}| < |\Delta KE_{\text{inelastic}}|$

Compare $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ before and after for both cases