



Momentum & Impulse

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Objectives

- Define momentum.
- Calculate the momentum of an object.
- Define impulse.
- Calculate the impulse applied to an object.

What is Momentum?

- Momentum is often mentioned in sports.
- If a team is on a roll, it is said to have momentum.
- If they do a few good things in a row, they are said to be gaining momentum.
- Having the momentum is a good thing, teams with it are hard to stop.

What is Momentum?

- Momentum has a similar meaning in Physics.
- It is basically “mass in motion”, or
- “moving inertia”.
- Can you guess the formula?
- $p = ?$

Momentum

- **Momentum** measures how hard it is to stop a moving object.
 - Vector quantity, symbol is p
 - Units are $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$ (or $\text{N}\cdot\text{s}$)

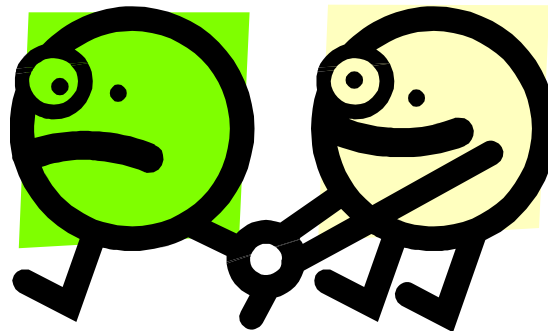
$$p = m \cdot v$$


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- Since all objects have mass, this means that in order to have momentum, they must have a velocity.
- The **greater** the **mass**, the **greater** the **momentum**.
- The **greater** the **velocity**, the **greater** the **momentum**.

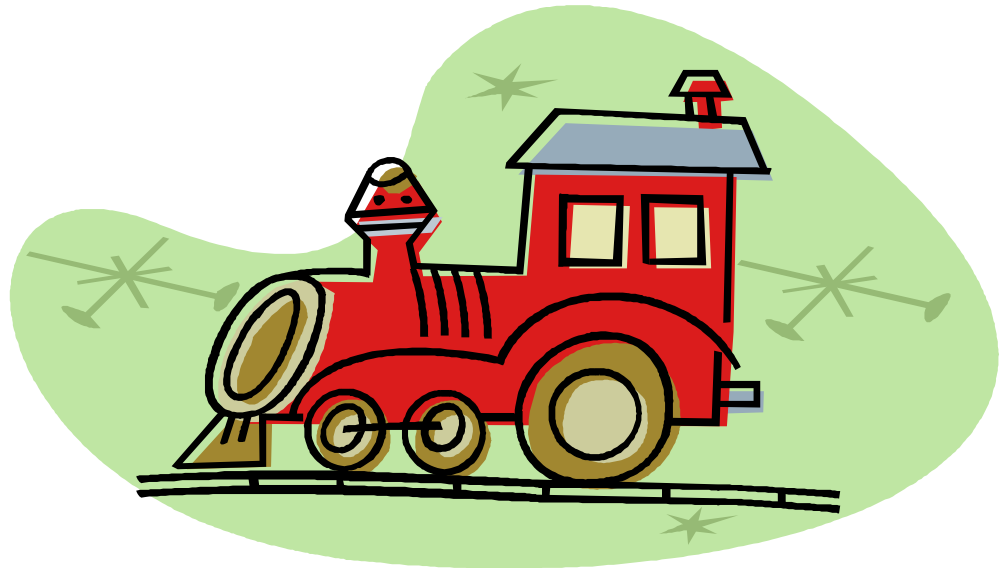
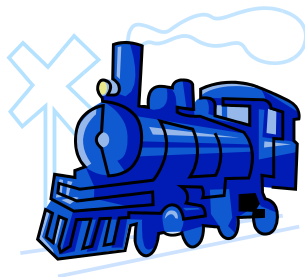
Save Your Friend?

- Pretend your friend is lying in the road, and an unattended car is rolling in neutral towards him/her.
- What could you do to save him/her?



Sample Problem

- Two Trains, Big Red and Little Blue, have the same velocity. Big Red, however, has twice the mass of little blue. Compare their momenta.



Sample Problem 2

- The magnitude of the momentum of an object is $64 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$. If the velocity of the object is doubled, the magnitude of the momentum of the object will be
 1. $32 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$
 2. $64 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$
 3. $128 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$
 4. $256 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$

Sample Problem 3 (pg. 209 #2)

- A 21 kg child is riding a 5.9 kg bike with a velocity of 4.5 m/s to the northwest.
 - a) What is the total momentum of the child and the bike together?
 - b) What is the momentum of the child?
 - c) What is the momentum of the bike?

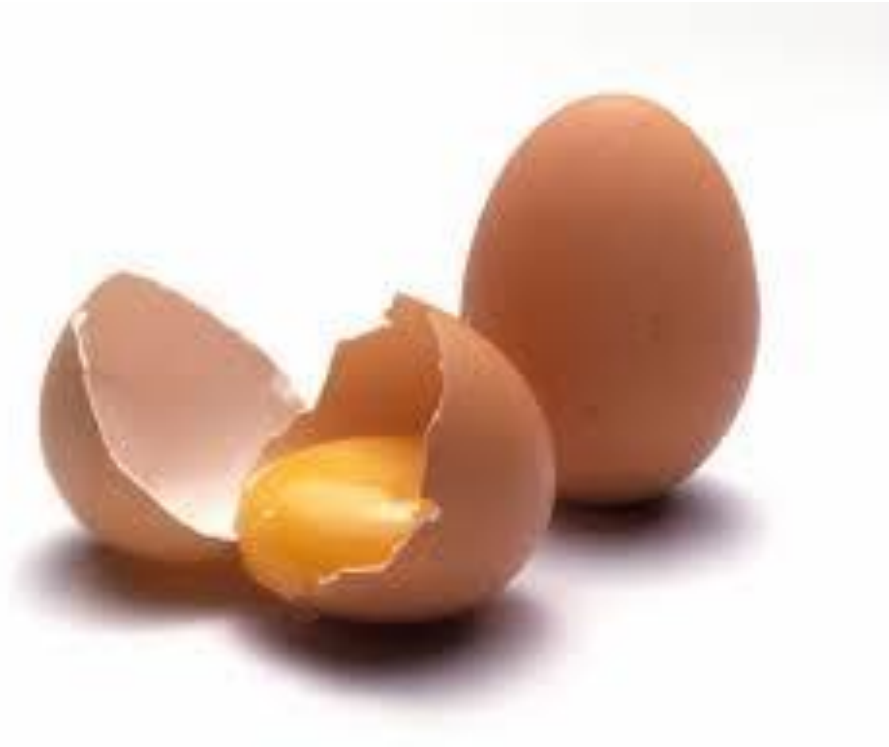
Impulse-Momentum Theorem

- As you observed in the previous problem, momentum can change. A change in momentum is known as an **impulse (J)**.
- A change in momentum takes force and time.

$$J = \Delta p$$

$$F\Delta t = p_f - p_i$$

Dropping an Egg on a Plate vs Pillow



Sample Problem 4

- The D3A bomber, which had the momentum of $3.6 \times 10^5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$, comes to a halt on the ground. What impulse is applied?



Sample Problem 5

- A 6-kg block, sliding to the east across a horizontal, frictionless surface with a momentum of $30 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$, strikes an obstacle. The obstacle exerts an impulse of $10 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$ to the west on the block. Find the speed of the block after the collision.