

For clicker question,

$$W = 2,000 \text{ N} \Rightarrow m = 200 \text{ kg}$$

$$F = W = -kx, \quad k = 2,000 \text{ N/m}$$

$$\text{then } x = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 = 1,000 \text{ J}$$

Then if we launch mass, use cons.

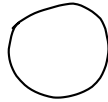
of energy  $\frac{1}{2} kx^2 = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{kx^2}{m}} = \sqrt{10 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}} \approx 3.2 \text{ m/s}$$

Oct 24-9:36 AM

ETA problem 9.4.22

$$0 \xrightarrow{v}$$



asteroid  
 $m = 5 \times 10^{12} \text{ kg}$   
 $v = 15 \text{ km/s}$

moon  
 $m = 7.36 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg}$

(a) momentum is conserved,  $p_1 = p_2$

$p_1$  = momentum before collision

$p_2$  = momentum after collision

$$p_1 = m_a v_a + m_m v_{m1}$$

$$p_2 = (m_m + m_a) v_{m2}$$

$$v_{m2} = \frac{m_a v_a}{m_m + m_a} \approx \frac{m_a}{m_m} v_a$$

$$= 1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m/s}$$

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$$KE_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_a v_a^2 = 5 \times 10^{20} \text{ J}$$

$$KE_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_m v_m^2 \approx 4 \times 10^{10} \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta KE \approx 5 \times 10^{20} \text{ J}$$

(a lot on energy!)

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ETA p.5



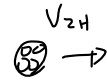
$$V_1 = 0$$

$$m_{U235} = ?$$



$$V_{2u} = ?$$

$$m_{U235} = 235 \text{ amu}$$



$$V_{2H} = ?$$

$$m_H = 4 \text{ amu}$$

Let  $p_1 = \text{momentum before decay} = 0$

$$p_2 = \text{" after " } = -m_{U235} V_{2u} + m_H V_{2H}$$

Since  $p_1 = p_2$

$$m_{U235} V_{2u} = m_H V_{2H}$$

Now  $KE_1 = \emptyset$

$$S = KE_2 = \text{energy released in decay}$$

$$= U = 8.4 \times 10^{13} \text{ J}$$

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$$\text{So } \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{u237}} v_{\text{u2}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{H}} v_{\text{H2}}^2 = U \checkmark$$

We have 2 equations & 2 unknowns

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ETA p. 6

all the same mass = m

Cons. of momentum in x-direction,

$$p_{xi} = p_{xf}$$

$$m v_{8i} + m v_{6i} = m v_{8f} \cos \theta + m v_{6f} \cos \phi$$

$$v_{8i} = v_{8f} \cos \theta + v_{6f} \cos \phi$$

Cons. of momentum in y-direction

$$p_{yi} = p_{yf}$$

$$0 = m v_{8f} \sin \theta - m v_{6f} \sin \phi$$

$$v_{8f} \sin \theta = v_{6f} \sin \phi$$

Oct 24-10:26 AM

Basketball + lacrosse ball

Analysis, let "1" be before collision  
"2" be after collision

1  
 $m_L \downarrow v_1$   
 $m_B \uparrow v_1$

2  
 $\uparrow v_2$   
 $m_B v = 0$

$p_1 = p_2$        $(m_B - m_L)v_1 = m_L v_2$

$KE_1 = KE_2$      $\frac{1}{2}m_B v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_L v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_L v_2^2$

With algebra,  
 $m_B = 3m_L$

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