Physics 121H Fall 2015

Homework #10 19-October-2015 Due Date : 26-October-2015

Reading : Chapter 9

1. Suppose a gangster sprays Superman's chest with 3 g bullets at the rate of 100 bullets/min, and the speed of each bullet is 500 m/s. Suppose too that the bullets rebound straight back with no change in speed. What is the magnitude of the average force on Superman's chest?

2. A golf ball with mass m is aligned directly above a soccer ball with mass M so that there is a negligible separation between them. They are dropped from rest a distance H above the ground. Assume that H is much greater than the radius of either ball. The soccer ball rebounds elastically from the floor and then (almost at the same instant) undergoes an elastic collision with the golf ball. Find (a) m and (b) the maximum height of the golf ball if the soccer ball stops after colliding with the golf ball.

3. After a completely inelastic collision, two objects of the same mass and same initial speed move away together at half their initial speed. Find the angle between the initial velocities of the objects.

4. A projectile of mass m_1 is moving along the negative *x*-axis toward a stationary target of mass m_2 at the origin. The masses undergo an elastic collision so that the final momenta of m_1 and m_2 make angles of θ_1 and θ_2 with the positive x-axis, respectively. Demonstrate that if the masses are equal, $|\theta_1| + |\theta_2| = \pi/2$.

5. The three balls in the overhead view of are identical. Balls 2 and 3 touch each other and are aligned perpendicular to the path of ball 1. The velocity of ball 1 has magnitude $v_a = 10$ m/s and is directed at the contact



point of balls 1 and 2. After the collision, what are the (a) speed and (b) direction of the velocity of ball 2, the (c) speed and (d) direction of the velocity of ball 3, and the (e) speed and (f) direction of the velocity of ball 1? (Hint: With friction absent, each impulse is directed along the line connecting the centers of the colliding balls, normal to the colliding surfaces.)

6. A completely inelastic collision occurs between two balls of wet putty that move directly toward each other along a vertical axis. Just before the collision, one ball, of mass 3.0 kg, is moving upward at 20 m/s and the other ball, of mass 2.0 kg, is moving downward at 12 m/s. How high do the combined two balls of putty rise above the collision point? (Neglect air drag.)

7. An electron undergoes a one-dimensional elastic collision with an initially stationary hydrogen atom. What percentage of the electron's initial kinetic energy is transferred to kinetic energy of the hydrogen atom? (The mass of the hydrogen atom is 1840 times the mass of the electron.)

8. A steel ball of mass 0.500 kg is fastened to a cord that is 70.0 cm long and fixed at the far end. The ball is then released when the cord is horizontal. At the bottom of its path, the ball strikes a 2.50 kg steel block initially at rest on a frictionless surface. The collision is elastic. Find (a) the

speed of the ball and (b) the speed of the block, both just after the collision.

9. In the picture, a block of mass $m_1 = 6.6$ kg is at rest on a long frictionless table that is up against a wall. Block 2 of mass m_2 is placed between block 1 and the wall and sent sliding to the left, toward block 1, with constant speed v_2 . Find the value of m_2 for

which both blocks move with the same velocity after block 2 has collided once with block 1 and once with the wall. Assume all collisions are elastic (the collision with the wall does not change the speed of block 2).

10. In the picture, puck 1 of mass $m_1 = 0.20$ kg is sent sliding across a frictionless lab bench, to undergo a one-dimensional elastic collision with stationary puck 2. Puck 2 then slides off the bench and lands a distance *d* from the base of the bench. Puck 1 rebounds from the collision and

slides off the opposite edge of the bench, landing a distance 2d from the base of the bench. What is the mass of puck 2? (Hint: Be careful with signs.)





1

2