MOMENTUM

• Momentum is defined as the product of the mass and the velocity of an object

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

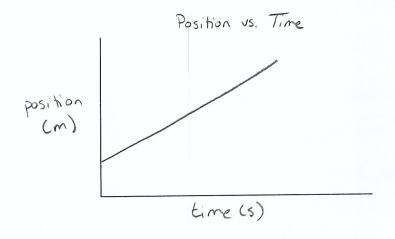
where

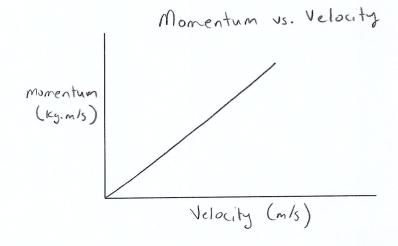
 \vec{p} is momentum (kg·m/s or N·s)

m is mass (kg)

 \vec{v} is velocity (m/s)

- st $_{\odot}$ Momentum is a <u>vector</u> quantity, therefore a direction is needed
- There are different types of graphs that can be used for graphing momentum or graphs that can be used to calculate momentum





$$slope = \frac{P}{V} = m$$

$$oR$$

$$oR$$

$$y = m = 1 + b$$

$$p = m + b$$

EXAMPLES:

1. During one part of the liftoff of a model rocket, its momentum increases by a factor of four while it's mass is halved. The velocity of the rocket is initially 8.5m/s, up. What is the final velocity during that time interval?

* ratio question dealing with momentum!

$$P = MV$$

$$V = P = 8.5 m/s$$

Modified

$$P' = 4P$$
 $m' = m/2$
 $V' = ?$
 $P = mS \Rightarrow V = P$
 $V' = 4P = 4P(\frac{2}{m}) = 8(\frac{P}{m})$
 $V' = 8(8.5 m/s)$
 $V' = 68 m/s, up$

2. A 20g ball is dropped from a height of 10 m. Determine the momentum when it is half-way to the ground.

$$M = 20g \times \left(\frac{10^{-3} \text{kg}}{\text{lg}}\right)$$

$$d = 10_m = 5.0_m$$

(2)
$$p = m \sigma$$

(1) $V_f^2 = V_i^2 + Z_a d$

1)
$$V_f^2 = \frac{1}{2} + 2ad$$

$$V_f = \sqrt{2ad}$$

$$V_f = \sqrt{2(9.81 \text{m/s}^2)(5.0 \text{m})}$$

$$V_f = 9.9045...mls$$