

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

বিস্মিল্লাহির রাহমানির রাহীম



উদ্দামা

একাডেমিক এন্ড এডমিশন কেয়ার

# Class Nine: Physics 1<sup>st</sup> Paper (Chapter-03)

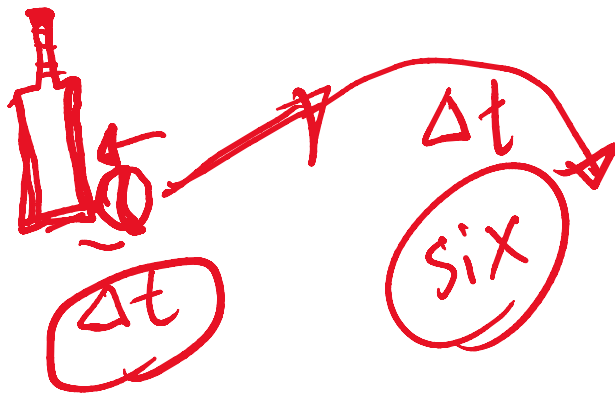
## Force

### Lecture P-06

- \* Momentum
- \* Collision
- \* C.M. & E
- \* Mathem - -

# Impulse of Force

**\*\***(Multiplication of Force and Time is known as Impulse of Force.)



In this case,

**Impulse of force,**

$$J = F \times t$$

$$= m \times a \times t \quad [\text{Newton's 2nd law}]$$

$$= m \left( \frac{v - u}{t} \right) \times t$$

$$= mv - mu$$

So,

$$F \times t = mv - mu = J$$

**Unit:**  $Ns/kgms^{-1}$

**Dimension:**  $Ns \Rightarrow kgms^{-2} \times s$

$$\Rightarrow kgms^{-1}$$

$$\therefore [J] = [MLT^{-1}]$$

**Impulsive force**  
 \* huge amount of force  
 \* little duration of time

$$a = \frac{v - u}{t}$$

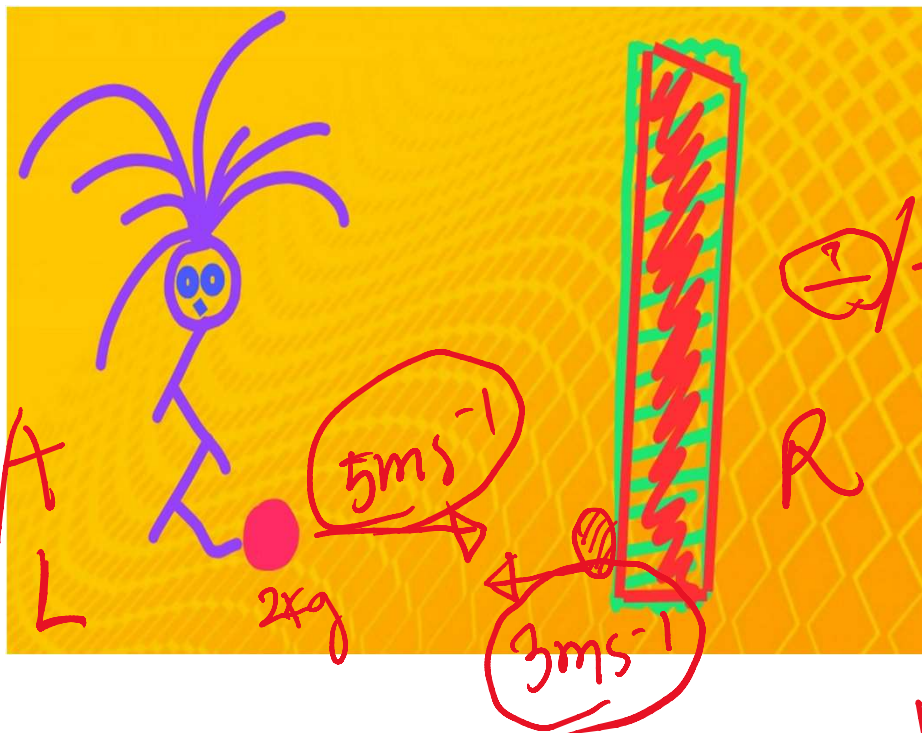
$$F = ma$$

$$= kgms^{-2} \quad [m = kg, a = ms^{-2}]$$



## Pole-01

Velocity Vector



$$J = F \times \Delta t = m(v - u) \\ = 2(3 - (-5))$$

Q. The girl kicks the 2kg mass football at a velocity of 5m/s and it hits the goal post. Then, it returns at a speed of 3 m/s. What is the impulse of force?

Ans.

- a) -4 Ns   b) 10 Ns   ☒ c) 16 Ns   d) None

$$= 2 \times (3 + 5) = 16 \text{ Ns}$$

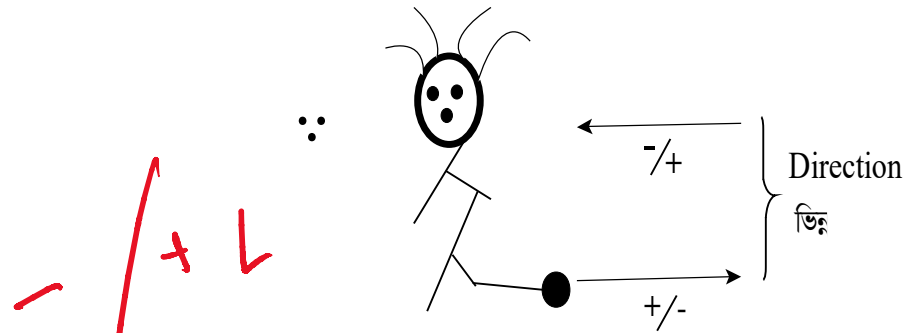
-16 Ns

## Here is the Solve:

Given,

$$v = 3\text{ms}^{-1}$$

$$u = -5\text{ms}^{-1}$$



$$\therefore J = mv - mu$$

$$= 2 \times 3 - 2 \times (-5)$$

$$= 6 + 10$$

$$= \frac{16\text{Ns}}{-16\text{Ns}} \left[ \text{if } +/- \text{ change} \right]$$

$$\text{Momentum} = m \times v$$

(Multiplication of Mass & Velocity is known as Momentum! → Vector)

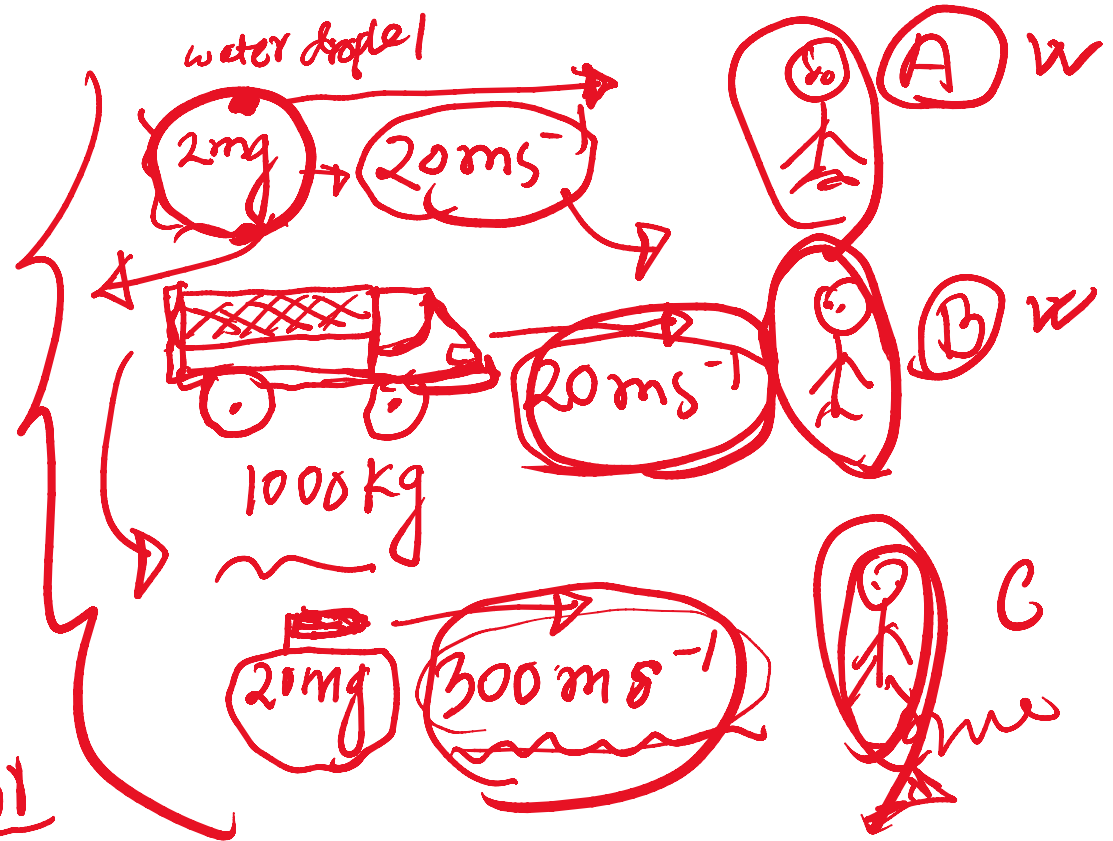
$P = \text{mass} \times \text{velocity}$   
 $\text{ভর} \times \text{বেগ} (\times) \text{ হবে!!}$   
 $m \times v = m \times v$

unit:  $\text{kgms}^{-1}$

Dimension:

$$[P] = [MLT^{-1}]$$

Scalar  $\times$  Vector → Vector



## Pole-02

Q. 2kg mass football is thrown at a velocity of 10m/s & it returns from wall at same velocity! What will be the change in momentum?

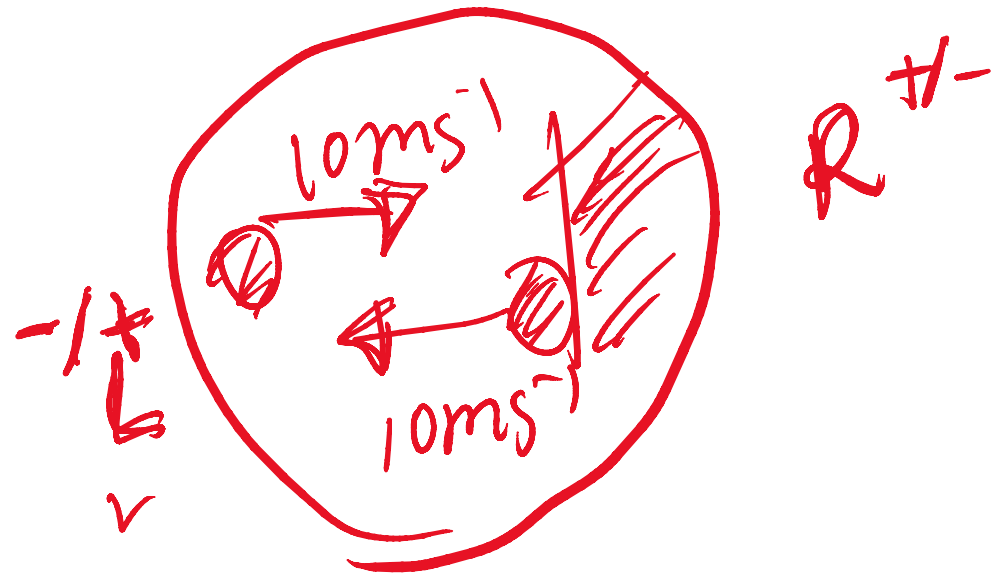
Ans: a) 40 N/s<sup>2</sup>

✓ b) 40 Ns

c) 20 kgms<sup>-2</sup>

d) 0 kgms<sup>-1</sup>

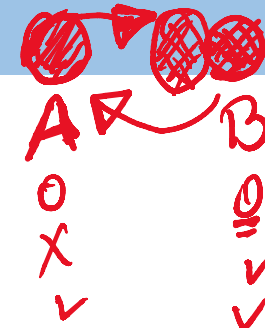
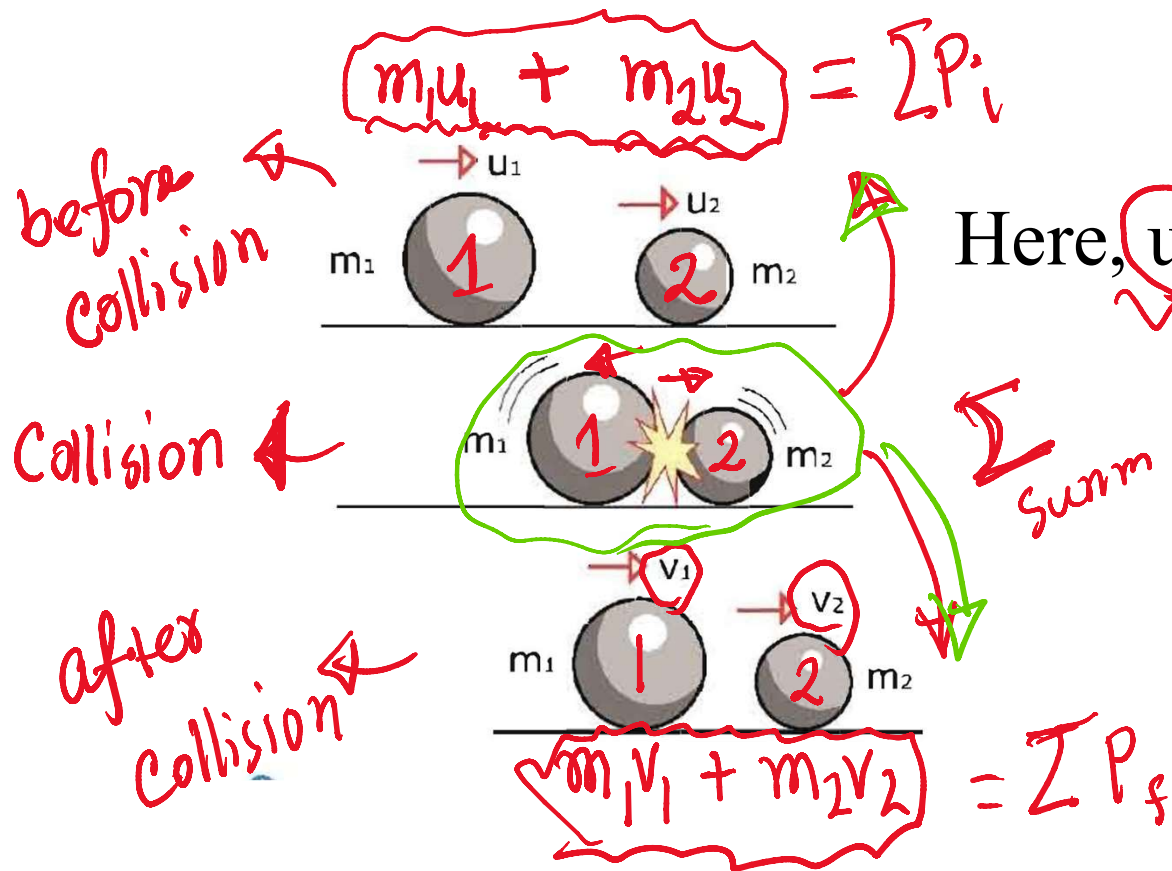
$$\begin{aligned} & 2\text{kg} \times (10 - (-10)) \text{ m(v-u)} \\ &= 2\text{kg} \times 20\text{ms}^{-1} \\ &= 40\text{kgms}^{-1} \\ &= 40\text{Ns} \end{aligned}$$



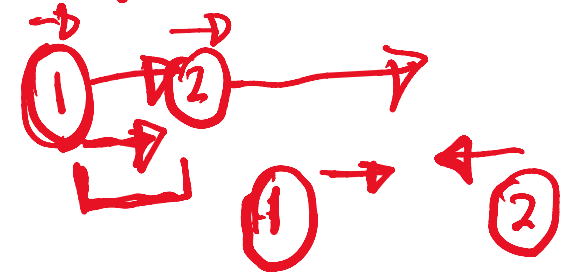
## Solution

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \underline{mv - mu} \\ &= m \times 10 - m \underline{(-10)} \quad \checkmark \\ &= 2m \times 10 \\ &= (2 \times 2 \times 10) \text{ kgms}^{-1} \\ &= 40 \underline{\text{ kgms}^{-1}} \text{ (Ans.)} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

# Collision



\* No external forces



$$\sum P_i = \sum P_f$$

Conservation of momentum

# Collision

So,

Combined Momentum before Collision  $= m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2$

Combined Momentum after Collision  $= m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$



$$m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$* \{ m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 \}$$

As, no force is applied from outside, according to Law of conservation of momentum,

$$m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 + \dots = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + \dots$$

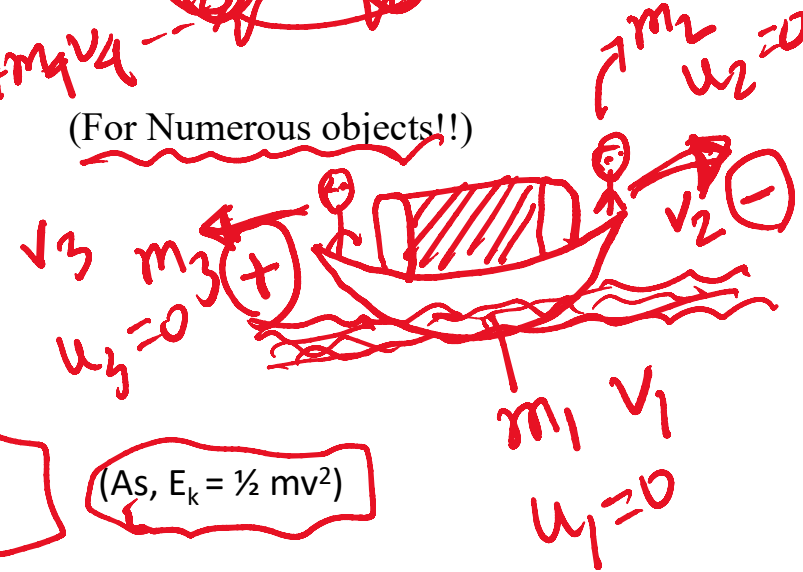
(For Numerous objects!!)

Again,

According to law of conservation of energy,

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 + \dots$$

(As,  $E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ )



Kindic energy  $E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

# Laws of Conservation of momentum & energy:

**Safe Jouney:**

**\*\* Seat Belt must**

**\*\* Driving Speed Slower**

From Laws of Conservation of momentum & energy, we can denote  $v_1$  &  $v_2 \rightarrow$

$$v_1 = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)u_1 + 2m_2u_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{(m_2 - m_1)u_2 + 2m_1u_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

**\*\*Practise a lil bit!**



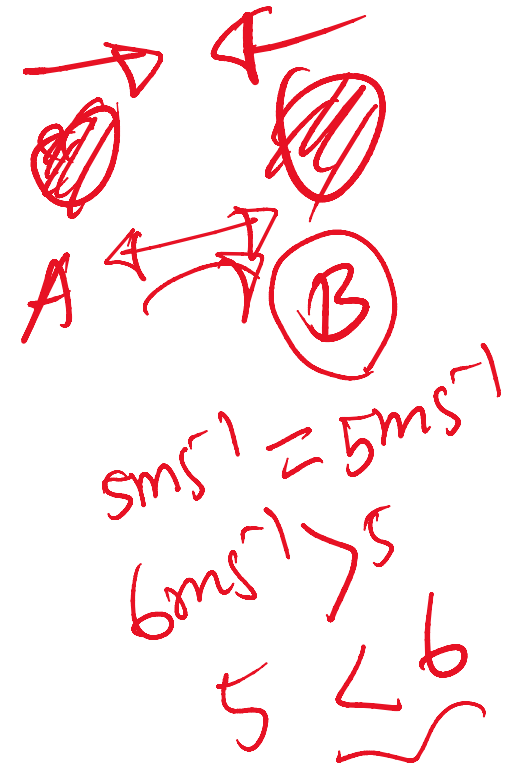


## Pole-03

Q. A and B objects are approaching towards each other. They will have collision if:

**Ans:**

- a)  $|U_a| = |U_b|$
- b)  $|U_a| < |U_b|$
- c)  $|U_a| > |U_b|$
- d) All



## Conservation of Energy & Momentum:

Here,

1 ● Strike  $\rightarrow$  1 ● out

2 ● Strike → 2 ● out

## Mathematical Problems

(Q. A 2gm mass bullet is fired at 500 m/s velocity from a 2kg mass rifle! What will be the final velocity of the rifle?)

$\overset{m_1}{\nearrow} \quad u_1 = 0$   
 $\overset{m_2}{\nearrow} \quad u_2 = 0$   
 $m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 \times m_2 = -m_1 v_1$$

$$v_2 = \frac{-m_1 v_1}{m_2}$$

## Solution:

Given, Mass of Rifle = 2 kg. ✓

Mass of bullet = 2g =  $2 \times 10^{-3}$

initial Velocity of Rifle =  $0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  ✓

initial Velocity of bullet =  $0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  ✓

Final velocity of bullet =  $500 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  ✓

Final velocity of Rifle = ?

Now,

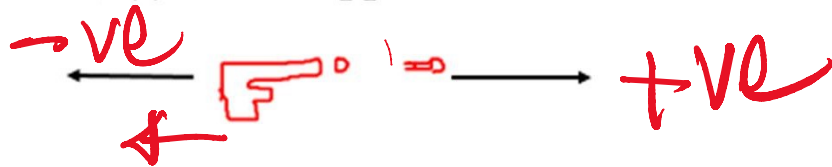
$$m_1 u_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_1 = -m_2 v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = -\frac{m_2 v_2}{m_1} = \frac{(2 \times 10^{-3} \times 500)}{2} \text{ ms}^{-1} = -0.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Here, (-) means opposite direction!!



$$\frac{2g}{1000} = 2g$$

$$-0.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

## Pole-04

Q. If you start to fire from a gun while sitting on a frictionless floor, then:

Ans:

- a) The bullet will go faster than before
- ✓ b) You will move backward
- c) i+ ii
- d) None



# Mathematical Problems

(Q. Mass of A = 20kg & mass of B = 30kg. B is moving with a constant velocity 10m/s.  $u_A = 0$  and A makes a collision with B after movement of 10s where  $a_A = 3\text{ms}^{-2}$  and after collision, they become a combined object.

(a) Velocity of Combined Object=?

(b) Does it follow law of conservation of momentum?

(c) Does it follow law of conservation of energy?

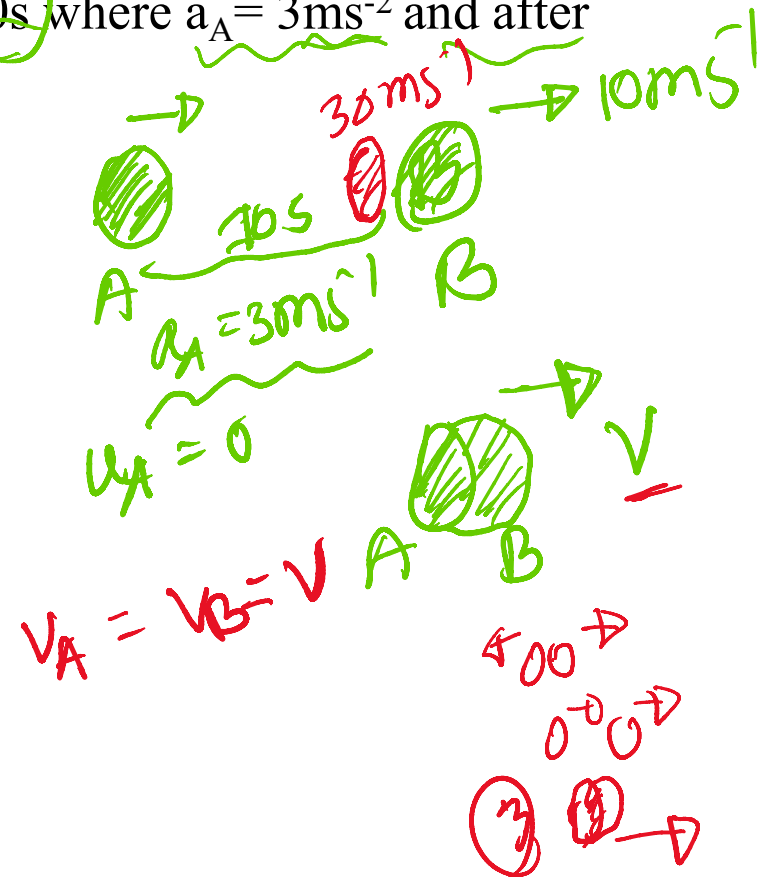
$$(a) \quad m_A u_A + m_B u_B = m_A v_A + m_B v_B$$

$$= (m_A + m_B) V$$

$$V = u + at$$

$$= 0 + 3 \times 10 = 30\text{ms}^{-1}$$

$$V =$$



## Solution:

(a) Given,  $m_A = 20 \text{ kg}$

$$m_B = 30 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_B = 10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$v_A = 0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$a_A = 3 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$t = 10 \text{ sec}$$

So, After  $t$  time,  $V_A = u_A + a_A t$

$$= (0 + 3 \times 10) \text{ ms}^{-1} = 30 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Now, combined velocity =  $V$  [let]

$$\text{So, } m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = (m_1 + m_2) \times v$$

$$\Rightarrow m_A V_A + m_B V_B = (m_A + m_B) \times v$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \times 30 + 30 \times 10 = (20 + 30) \times v$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 18 \text{ ms}^{-1} \text{ (Ans.)}$$



## Solution:

(b) Given,  $m_A = 20\text{kg}$

$$m_B = 30\text{kg}$$

Before Collision,  $v_A = 30\text{ms}^{-1}$

$$v_B = 10\text{ms}^{-1}$$

After Collision,  $v = 18\text{ms}^{-1}$

Before Collision total momentums,

$$= m_A v_A + m_B v_B$$

$$= (20 \times 30 + 30 \times 10)\text{kgms}^{-1}$$

$$= 900\text{kgms}^{-1}$$

After Collision total momentums,

$$= (m_A + m_B) \times v$$

$$= (20 + 30) \times 18\text{kgms}^{-1}$$

$$= 900\text{kgms}^{-1}$$

SO,



$$m_A v_A + m_B v_B = 900\text{kgms}^{-1}$$
$$(m_A + m_B) \underline{v} = 900\text{kgms}^{-1}$$

✓  
Conserved



## Solution:

(c) Given,  $m_A = 20\text{kg}$

$$m_B = 30\text{kg}$$

$$v_A = 30\text{m/s}$$

$$v_B = 10\text{m/s}$$

$$v = 18\text{m/s}$$

∴ Before Collision total kinetic energy,

$$= \frac{1}{2}m_A v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_B v_B^2 = 0.5 \times 20 \times (30)^2 + 0.5 \times 30 \times (10)^2 = 10,500\text{ J}$$

∴ After Collision total kinetic energy,

$$= \frac{1}{2}m_A v^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_B v^2 = 0.5 \times 20 \times (18)^2 + 0.5 \times 30 \times (18)^2 = 8100\text{ J}$$

SO,



✓✓

~~Before~~

$$\left( \frac{1}{2}m_A v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_B v_B^2 \right) = 10500\text{ J}$$

~~after:~~

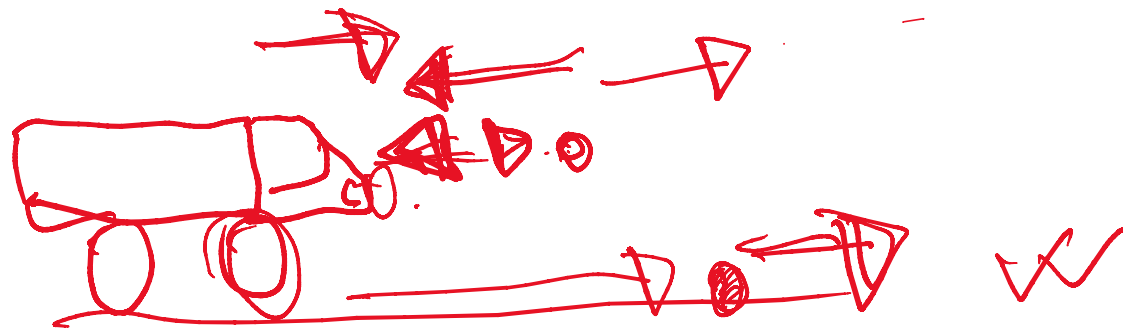
$$\frac{1}{2}(m_A + m_B) v^2 = 8100\text{ J}$$

## Pole-05

Q. After the collision of a truck and a marble:

**Ans:**

- a) The velocity of the truck is unchanged. ✓✓✓
- b) The direction of the velocity of the marble is unchanged. }
- c) i + ii
- d) None.



লেগে থাকো সৎভাবে,

স্বপ্ন জয় তোমারই হবে

উদ্ভাস-উন্মেষ শিক্ষা পরিবার

THANK YOU