

$$P = MV = (1200 \text{ kg})(15 \text{ m/s})$$

$$J = Ft = mv_f - mv_i$$

$$F = \frac{mv_f - mv_i}{t} = \frac{(1.5)(2)}{0.5}$$

1. What is the momentum of a 1,200-kilogram car traveling at 15 meters per second due east?

- (1) $1.8 \times 10^4 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$ due east
(2) $1.8 \times 10^4 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$ due west
(3) $80. \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$ due east
(4) $80. \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$ due west

$P = MV$
IN SAME DIRECTION

$$v = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{10 \text{ m}}{2 \text{ s}}$$

$$p = mv$$

$$= (3 \text{ kg})(5 \text{ m/s})$$

2. If a 3.0-kilogram object moves 10. meters in 2.0 seconds, its average momentum is

- (1) $60. \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/sec}$
(2) $30. \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/sec}$
(3) $15 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/sec}$
(4) $10. \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/sec}$

3. An object traveling at 4.0 meters per second has a momentum of 16 kilogram-meters per second. What is the mass of the object?

- (1) 64 kg
(2) 20 kg
(3) 12 kg
(4) 4.0 kg

$$p = mv$$

$$m = \frac{p}{v} = \frac{16}{4}$$

4. Two rocks weighing 5 Newtons and 10 Newtons, respectively, fall freely from rest near the Earth's surface. After 3 seconds of free-fall, compared to the 5-newton rock, the 10-newton rock has greater

- (1) acceleration
(2) height
(3) momentum
(4) speed

$p = mv$
10N HAS MORE MASS

5. A 0.60-kilogram softball initially at rest is hit with a bat. The ball is in contact with the bat for 0.20 second and leaves the bat with a speed of 25 meters per second. What is the magnitude of the average force exerted by the ball on the bat?

- (1) 8.3 N
(2) 15 N
(3) 3.0 N
(4) 75 N

$$J = Ft = mv_f - mv_i$$

$$F = \frac{mv_f - mv_i}{t}$$

$$F = \frac{(0.6)(25)}{0.2}$$

6. As the unbalanced force applied to an object increases, the time rate of change of the object's momentum

- (1) decreases
(2) increases
(3) remains the same

$$J = Ft = \Delta p$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta p}{t}$$

7. A 1.5-kilogram lab cart is accelerated uniformly from rest to a speed of 2.0 meters per second in 0.50 second. What is the magnitude of the force producing this acceleration?

- (1) 0.70 N
(2) 1.5 N
(3) 3.0 N
(4) 6.0 N

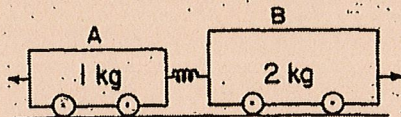
8. A 20.-kilogram mass moving at a speed of 3.0 meters per second is stopped by a constant force of 15 Newtons. How many seconds must the force act on the mass to stop it?

- (1) 0.20 sec
(2) 1.3 sec
(3) 5.0 sec
(4) 4.0 sec

$$J = Ft = mv_f - mv_i$$

$$t = \frac{mv_f - mv_i}{F}$$

9. Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below which represents carts A and B being pushed apart by a spring which exerts an average force of 50. Newtons for a period of 0.20 second. [Assume friction-less conditions.]



$$J = Ft = (50)(0.2)$$

- What is the magnitude of the impulse applied by the spring on cart A?

- (1) 5.0 N-sec
(2) 10. N-sec
(3) 50. N-sec
(4) 100 N-sec

10. If a net force of 10. Newtons acts on a 6.0-kilogram mass for 8.0 seconds, the total change of momentum of the mass is

- (1) $48 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$
(2) $60. \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$
(3) $80. \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$
(4) $480 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$

$$J = Ft = \Delta p$$

$$(10 \text{ N})(8 \text{ s}) = \Delta p$$