## AP Physics C Drozdoff 8-9 Quiz Solutions — Chapter 9, 10/22/2007

Scored out of 12 points (2 points per problem).

**1**  $\mathbf{p} = m\mathbf{v}$  (vectors not required, but were noted if absent)

**Scoring**: Two points for  $m\mathbf{v}$  or  $m\mathbf{v}$ ;  $-\frac{1}{2}$  if inconsistent use of vectors

- **2** Answers accepted included the following:
  - a zero net external force (the condition for conservation of momentum) implies  $\mathbf{p}$  is constant because  $\mathbf{F} = \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt}$  and if  $\mathbf{F} = 0$ ,  $\frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = 0$ , so  $\mathbf{p}$  is constant.
  - Newton's Third Law states that any force is responded to with a force of equal
    magnitude and opposite direction, and since these action-reaction pairs occur
    within a close system, they may be considered to cancel for a zero net force and
    thus no impulse, so no change in momentum
  - Space is homogeneous (shift symmetric); that is, position and momentum are Pontryagin duals.
  - any reasonably intelligent versions or combinations of the above
     Scoring: two points for full, proper explanation; deductions commensurate with deficiency of answers
- **3**  $\mathbf{J} = \int \mathbf{F} dt$  (accepted with limits:  $\mathbf{J} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \mathbf{F} dt$ , or using  $\mathbf{I}$  for impulse; vectors not required but were noted if absent) **Scoring**: all or nothing
- **4** An elastic collision conserves K; an inelastic collision does not conserve K (some K is lost as heat, sound, and/or to deform the objects colliding)

**Scoring**: one point for definition of elastic collision; one point for definition of inelastic collision

**5**  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  or 90° (reluctantly accepted: 100 grad)

**Scoring**: all or nothing

**6** the cue ball stops and its momentum is transferred to the hit ball, which goes in the same direction as the cue ball had

**Scoring**: one point for statement that momentum is conserved; one point for specific explanation