WEBQUEST TASK #1: MOMENTUM AND ITS CONSERVATION

Instructions: Please type your answers into a new document before submitting it to TurnItIn.com. For problems, utilize the equation editor (ask for help if you need it!) You will NOT be able to upload this during class on the due date and I will NOT write a pass to the library for you to do so. You will need to upload it BEFORE you come to class on the day it is due.

SECTION A: MOMENTUM

You will be using the links provided on the website in order to answer the following questions.

- 1. What is the definition of *momentum*?
- 2. What *symbol* is used when representing momentum in equations?
- 3. What is the *equation* for momentum? What two physical properties of an object determine its momentum?
- 4. Is momentum a *vector or a scalar* quantity? Why does it matter which it is?
- 5. What are the <u>2 different ways</u> to write the *units* for momentum? Show how these units are equivalent.
- 6. On Physics Classroom Lesson 1a: Find the *Check Your Understand Questions* at the bottom of the page:
 - a. Choose *one* part of Question 1 (a, b or c) and show your work.
 - b. Choose *one* part of Question 2 and show your work.

SECTION B: CONSERVATION OF MOMENTUM

You will be using the links provided on the website in order to answer the following questions.

- 7. What is meant by a "*conservation law*"? What conditions are necessary in order to say that a system is obeying such a law?
- 8. What is Newton's third law of motion? In what way could this law *connect to the idea of conserving momentum*?
- 9. Give at least *one specific example* of when you have personally experienced conservation of momentum in action.
- 10. If a large trailer truck hits a Mini Cooper while they are both going the same velocity:
 - a. Which vehicle has greater *momentum*? Why?
 - b. Will they be pushed in the direction the truck was traveling or the direction that the car was traveling? *Why*?
- 11. What are the *three types of collisions*? Is momentum always conserved?

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SECTION C: MOMENTUM GAME CHALLENGE

You will be using the online simulation (link on website) in order to apply what we learned in Section 2 to a real life situation: Bumper Cars!

Part I - How Bumper Cars Work:

Read the information about Bumper Cars and answer the following questions.

- 12. What is the *purpose* of the rubber bumper around the car?
- 13. Use *Newton's 1st law* to explain what happens to the riders in a bumper car when another car runs into them.

Part II - The Connection to Physics:

Click on the Colliding Cars arrow.

- 14. Use *Newton's 2nd law* to explain how the bumper car driver's mass affects the collision of the bumper cars.
- 15. Identify the 3^{rd} Law action-reaction force pair at work in a bumper car collison.

Part III - Predicting Collisions:

Click on the yellow "Begin" button.

16. Collision 1:

- a. Which car has greater *momentum*? How do you know?
- b. *Predict* the outcome of the collision.
- c. Was your prediction correct? *Describe* the outcome of the collision.

17. Collision 2:

- a. Which car has a greater *momentum*? How do you know?
- b. *Predict* the outcome of the collision.
- c. Was your prediction correct? *Describe* the outcome of the collision.

18. **Collision 3**:

- a. Which car has a greater *momentum*? How do you know?
- b. *Predict* the outcome of the collision.
- c. Was your prediction correct? *Describe* the outcome of the collision.

Part IV - Think It Through:

- 19. Use Newton's laws to *explain* why a parent is required to ride with a young child in the bumper cars (besides the fact that they can't reach the pedals).
- 20. Why is a *head-on* collision in bumper cars or real cars so much more damaging than a collision at an *angle*? (This one requires deeper thinking think it through before you write your answer! You can do it!)

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