

Physics 112

Impulse

Impulse  $\rightarrow$  The product of the force exerted on an object and the time interval over which it acts.

$$j = F \Delta t$$

$j \rightarrow$  impulse  $N \cdot s$ ,  $kg \cdot m/s$

$F \rightarrow$  force  $N$

$\Delta t \rightarrow$  contact time seconds

Example:

A 0.144 kg baseball is pitched at 38 m/s and is struck by a bat with a force of  $1.4 \times 10^4$  N. What impulse did the bat deliver to the ball if bat and ball were in contact for 0.8 ms?

$$\begin{aligned}j &= F \Delta t \\&= 1.4 \times 10^4 \text{ N} \times 0.0008 \\&= -11 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}\end{aligned}$$

## Impulse - momentum theorem

States that the impulse is equal to the change in momentum of an object involved in an interaction.

$$j = \Delta p = p_2 - p_1 = mv_2 - mv_1 = m(v_2 - v_1)$$

Ball  $m = 0.144 \text{ kg}$



$38 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow$

If the bat and ball are in contact for  $0.80 \text{ ms}$ , determine:

- impulse the bat delivered to the ball,
- average force exerted by the bat.

$$j = F \Delta t = m(v_2 - v_1)$$

a)  $j = m(v_2 - v_1)$

$$= 0.144 \text{ kg} (-38 - 38)$$
$$= 0.144 \text{ kg} (-76)$$

opposite  
direction.

$$= -11 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

or

$$-11 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$(b) \quad j = F \Delta t = m(v_2 - v_1)$$

$$F \Delta t = m(v_2 - v_1)$$

$$F = \frac{m(v_2 - v_1)}{\Delta t}$$

$$F = \frac{0.144(-38 - 38)}{0.0008 \text{ sec}}$$

$$F = -1.4 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$$

opposite to the direction  
the ball was thrown.

Green Text.

P 200 (30, 31)

P 203 (33, 34)

P 209 (42)

P 203 → Read Impulse : Auto  
Safety.



p 200.

$$\begin{aligned} 30. \quad j &= F \Delta t \\ &= 2125 \text{ N} \times 0.020 \text{ s} \\ &= 43.6 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s} \quad [\text{down}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 31. \quad j &= F \Delta t \\ &= 1.23 \times 10^7 \text{ N} \times (0.021 \text{ s}) \\ &= 258300 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s} \\ &= 2.58 \times 10^5 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s} \quad [\text{South}] \end{aligned}$$

p 203

33.  $m = 0.060 \text{ kg}$

$v_1 = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$v_2 = 43 \text{ m/s}$



$v_1 = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$v_2 = 43 \text{ m/s}$

$$j = F\Delta t = \Delta p$$

$$j = \Delta p$$

$$j = m(v_2 - v_1)$$

$$= 0.060(43 - 0)$$

$$= 2.6 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s} \text{ (Forward)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 34. \quad m &= 0.35 \text{ kg} \\ v_1 &= 46 \text{ m/s} \\ v_2 &= -62 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} j &= m(v_2 - v_1) \\ &= 0.35(-62 - 46) \\ &= -38 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

38 N·s in the direction the ball was hit,

p 209

47.

$$j = F \Delta t$$

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

$$\frac{8.8}{0.023} = F = 3826$$

$$F = 3800 \text{ N}$$