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Crash Course Physics #10: Collisions

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. In physics, _____ is defined as mass times velocity.
2. _____ is the change in momentum caused by a force acting over time.
3. In an _____ collision, kinetic energy is conserved.
4. In real-world collisions, some energy is transformed into _____ or sound.
5. In all types of collisions, _____ is always conserved.
6. Newton's _____ law states that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.
7. A _____ inelastic collision occurs when two objects stick together after the collision.
8. The total _____ of a system is the same before and after a collision.
9. The equation for momentum is mass times _____.
10. Impulse is usually represented by the letter _____.
11. The _____ of mass is the average location of all the mass in a system.
12. When an object rotates, it spins around its _____ of mass.
13. To calculate center of mass, multiply each mass by its _____ and divide by the total mass.
14. In a perfectly inelastic collision, the objects stick together and move with a shared _____.
15. The _____ of mass is pulled toward areas where there is more mass.

Crash Course Physics #10: Collisions KEY

1. In physics, **momentum** is defined as mass times velocity.
2. **Impulse** is the change in momentum caused by a force acting over time.
3. In an **elastic** collision, kinetic energy is conserved.
4. In real-world collisions, some energy is transformed into **heat** or sound.
5. In all types of collisions, **momentum** is always conserved.
6. Newton's **third** law states that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.
7. A **perfectly** inelastic collision occurs when two objects stick together after the collision.
8. The total **momentum** of a system is the same before and after a collision.
9. The equation for momentum is mass times **velocity**.
10. Impulse is usually represented by the letter **J**.
11. The **center** of mass is the average location of all the mass in a system.
12. When an object rotates, it spins around its **center** of mass.
13. To calculate center of mass, multiply each mass by its **position** and divide by the total mass.
14. In a perfectly inelastic collision, the objects stick together and move with a shared **velocity**.
15. The **center** of mass is pulled toward areas where there is more mass.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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