Collisions
SPH4U

All interactions conserve _____.

They do *not necessarily* conserve _____.

Obvious example: _____

Kinetic energy before is _____.

Kinetic energy after is _____.

Example: A ball of mass 0.5 kg travelling at 10 m/s strikes a stationary box of mass 0.5 kg and stays in the box. (a)What is the speed of the ball and box?

(b)What is the change in kinetic energy of the system?

A collision in which kinetic energy is lost is called an _____ collision.

A collision in which the _____ possible energy is lost is called a _____

_____ collision.

The maximum possible energy loss (if no work is done on the objects) occurs when the two objects

_____.

More Practice: p. 251 #10 and p. 253 #6, 7