## K Edication Centre

## GCSE Physics

## Momentum

Assignment Questions

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Year 2020

Q1 : Calculate the momentum of a 1200 kg car moving at velocity of $\mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{m} / \mathrm{s}$. The same car at different time has a momentum of $30,000 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Calculate its velocity.

Q2: Find the resultant force of the 1000 kg car if it accelerates from $\mathbf{2 0 m} / \mathrm{s}$ to $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathrm{s}$ in 15 seconds.

Q3 : A truck weighing 3500 kg moving at velocity of $40 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ collides with stationery truck weighing 2500 kg. After the collision both trucks stuck together and start moving at certain velocity. Find the velocity of trucks after collision.

Q4: Show that momentum is conserved in following collision.

| Object A |
| :---: |
| 30 kg |

[^0]| Obiect A Obiect B |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30 kg | 30 kg |

$$
v=3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \quad v=3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}
$$

After Collision

Q5: An object is attached to a trolley of mass attached to a trolley of mass 1.60 kg , which is then pushed into an additional stationery trolley at speed of $2.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. The two trolleys are coupled together and move at a velocity of $1.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Calculate the mass of the object.

Q6 : A car of mass 2000 kg is moving at speed of $35 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ on horizontal road when driver applies the brakes and the car stops in 15 seconds. Calculate the braking force of the car.

Q7 : A racing bike rider accelerates at $6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ when he starts from the rest. The total mass of the rider and his bike is 80 kg . Calculate the :
a) Resultant force that produced this acceleration.
b) Total weight of the bike and the rider.

Q8 : Explain how momentum is conserved in the collision when following objects collides. The diagram below shows the collision and direction of the movement of the objects. Use Newton's second and third law in answering the question.



[^0]:    $v=6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
    $\mathrm{v}=0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
    Before Collision

