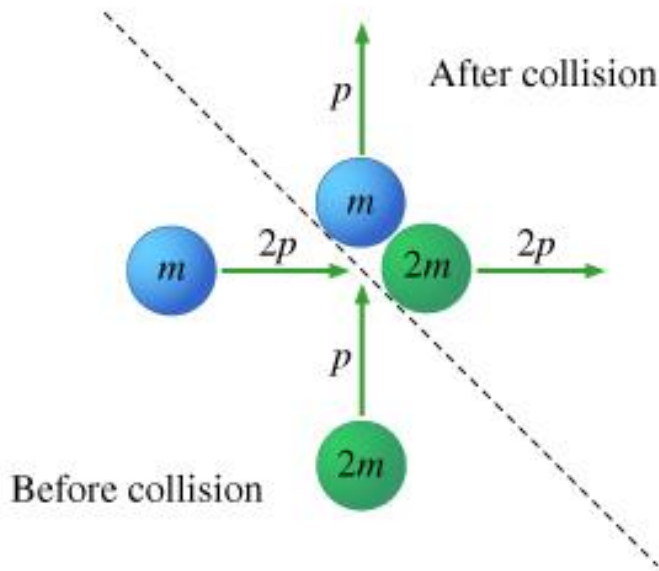


2D Conservation of Momentum



The world isn't linear. When things collide or explode, the objects involved in those events will move in 2 or even 3 dimensions. Let's take a look at how we can examine these events in 2-dimensions.

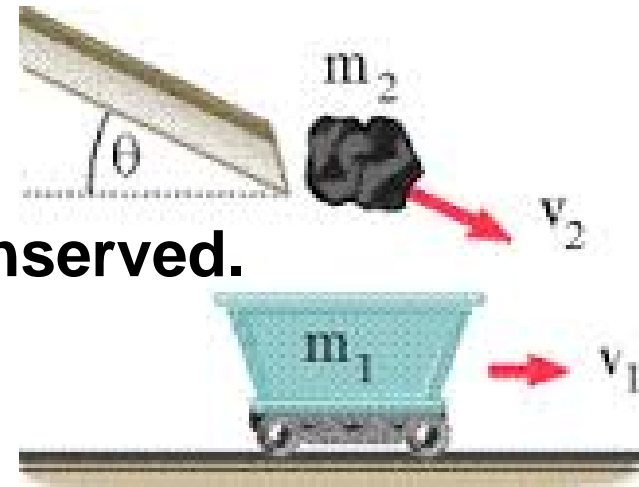
2D-Collisions and Conservation of Momentum

- *During a 2D collision or explosion **Momentum is conserved in the x and y directions independently**. Momentum is a vector; This allows us to state:*
- **Momentum in the x-direction is conserved.**

$$\Sigma P_x \text{ (before)} = \Sigma P_x \text{ (after)}$$

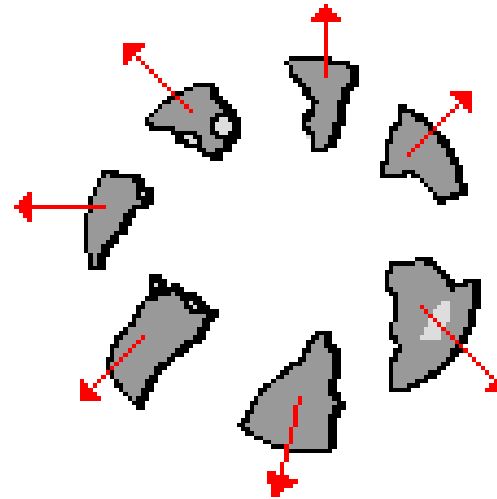
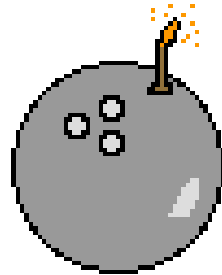
- **Momentum in the y-direction is conserved.**

$$\Sigma P_y \text{ (before)} = \Sigma P_y \text{ (after)}$$



*We can treat x and y directions **independently** with respect to momentum because it is a vector quantity.*

Momentum Conservation in Explosions



A firecracker placed in a stationary object will cause the object to explode. Before the explosion, the total system momentum is zero. Upon explosion, the object will break into a variety of fragments. The vector sum of the momenta of the individual fragments is zero. The total system momentum is the same before and after the explosion.