

1. (a) Conservation of momentum gives  $p_{x,\text{initial}} = p_{x,\text{final}}$ , or

$$m_{\text{H}}v_{\text{H,initial}} + m_{\text{He}}v_{\text{He,initial}} = m_{\text{H}}v_{\text{H,final}} + m_{\text{He}}v_{\text{He,final}}$$

Solving for  $v_{\text{He,final}}$  with  $v_{\text{He,initial}} = 0$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\text{He,final}} &= \frac{m_{\text{H}}(v_{\text{H,initial}} - v_{\text{H,final}})}{m_{\text{He}}} \\ &= \frac{(1.674 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg})[1.1250 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s} - (-6.724 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s})]}{6.646 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}} = 4.527 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Kinetic energy is the only form of energy we need to consider in this elastic collision. Conservation of energy then gives  $K_{\text{initial}} = K_{\text{final}}$ , or

$$\frac{1}{2} m_{\text{H}} v_{\text{H,initial}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{He}} v_{\text{He,initial}}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{H}} v_{\text{H,final}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{He}} v_{\text{He,final}}^2$$

Solving for  $v_{\text{He,final}}$  with  $v_{\text{He,initial}} = 0$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\text{He,final}} &= \sqrt{\frac{m_{\text{H}}(v_{\text{H,initial}}^2 - v_{\text{H,final}}^2)}{m_{\text{He}}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1.674 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg})[(1.1250 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s})^2 - (-6.724 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s})^2]}{6.646 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}}} = 4.527 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

5. (a) The kinetic energy of the electrons is

$$K_i = \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 = \frac{1}{2}(9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg})(1.76 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}) = 14.11 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

In passing through a potential difference of  $\Delta V = V_f - V_i = +4.15$  volts, the potential energy of the electrons changes by

$$\Delta U = q\Delta V = (-1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})(+4.15 \text{ V}) = -6.65 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

Conservation of energy gives  $K_i + U_i = K_f + U_f$ , so

$$K_f = K_i + (U_i - U_f) = K_i - \Delta U = 14.11 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} + 6.65 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 20.76 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$v_f = \sqrt{\frac{2K_f}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(20.76 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J})}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}}} = 2.13 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

(b) In this case  $\Delta V = -4.15$  volts, so  $\Delta U = +6.65 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$  and thus

$$K_f = K_i - \Delta U = 14.11 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} - 6.65 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 7.46 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$v_f = \sqrt{\frac{2K_f}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(7.46 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J})}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}}} = 1.28 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

12. The combined particle, with mass  $m' = m_1 + m_2 = 3m$ , moves with speed  $v'$  at an angle  $\theta$  with respect to the  $x$  axis. Conservation of momentum then gives:

$$p_{x,\text{initial}} = p_{x,\text{final}} : m_1 v_1 = m' v' \cos \theta \quad \text{or} \quad v = 3v' \cos \theta$$

$$p_{y,\text{initial}} = p_{y,\text{final}} : m_2 v_2 = m' v' \sin \theta \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{4}{3} v = 3v' \sin \theta$$

We can first solve for  $\theta$  by dividing these two equations to eliminate the unknown  $v'$ :

$$\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad \theta = 53.1^\circ$$

Now we can substitute this result into either of the momentum equations to find

$$v' = 5v/9$$

The kinetic energy lost is the difference between the initial and final kinetic energies:

$$K_{\text{initial}} - K_{\text{final}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m' v'^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} (2m) \left(\frac{2}{3} v\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (3m) \left(\frac{5}{9} v\right)^2 = \frac{26}{27} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2\right)$$

The total initial kinetic energy is  $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} (2m) \left(\frac{2}{3} v\right)^2 = \frac{17}{9} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2\right)$ . The loss in kinetic energy is then  $\frac{26}{51} = 51\%$  of the initial kinetic energy.

15. (a) With  $K = \frac{3}{2}kT$ ,

$$\Delta K = \frac{3}{2}k\Delta T = \frac{3}{2}(1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K})(80 \text{ K}) = 1.66 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J} = 0.0104 \text{ eV}$$

(b) With  $U = mgh$ ,

$$h = \frac{U}{mg} = \frac{1.66 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}}{(40.0 \text{ u})(1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg/u})(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)} = 2550 \text{ m}$$