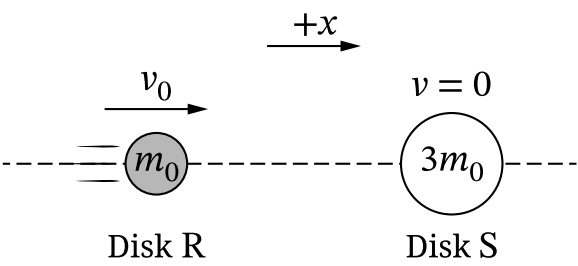


2. Two small disks, R and S, are on a straight, horizontal track.

At time $t = 0$, Disk R of mass m_0 is located at position $x = 0$. Disk R is initially moving with speed v_0 in the $+x$ -direction. Disk S of mass $3m_0$ is initially at rest, as shown in the top view in Figure 1. Frictional forces are negligible.

At $t = t_1$, the disks collide. Immediately after the collision, Disk R moves with speed $\frac{1}{2}v_0$ in the $-x$ -direction.

Figure 1



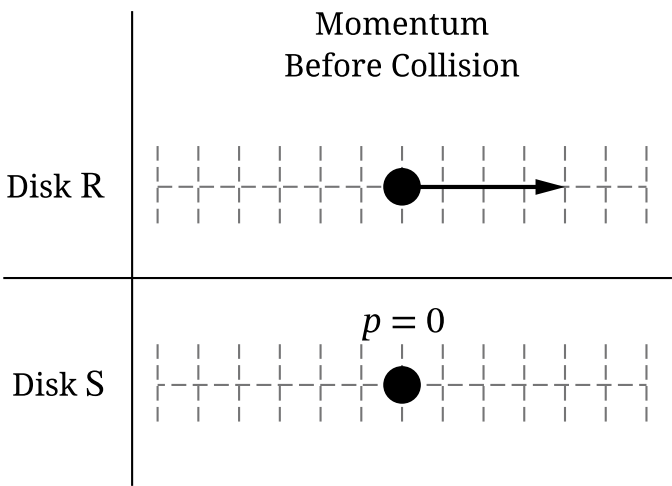
Top View

Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

Part A

The momentum-vector diagram in Figure 2 represents the momentums of Disk R and Disk S before the collision.

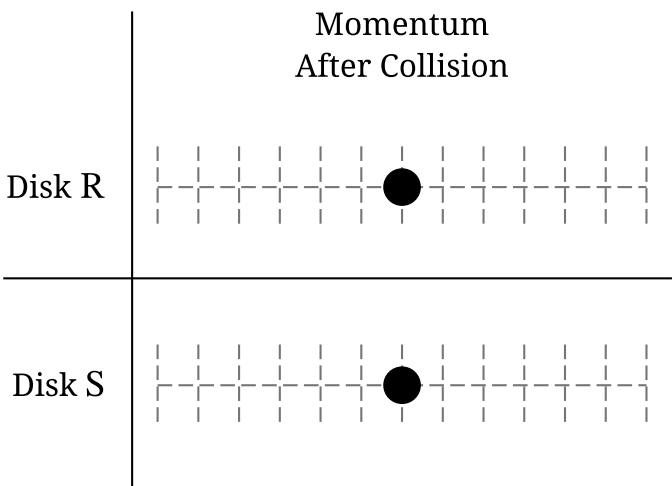
Figure 2



Draw arrows on Figure 3 to represent the momentum vectors of Disk R and Disk S after the collision.

- Each arrow must start on, and point away from, each dot.
- If the momentum of either disk is zero, write “ $p = 0$ ” next to the dot.
- Draw the length of each arrow to represent the magnitude of each momentum, consistent with the scale used in Figure 2.

Figure 3



Part B

Starting with conservation of linear momentum, **derive** an expression for the kinetic energy of Disk S immediately after the collision. Express your final answer in terms of m_0 , v_0 , and physical constants, as appropriate. Begin your derivation by writing the fundamental physics principle or an equation from the reference information.

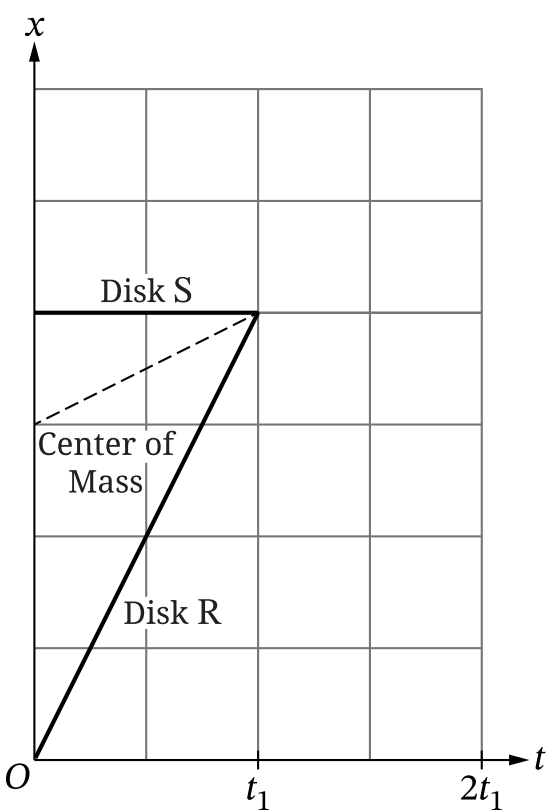
Part C

The graph shown in Figure 4 represents the positions x as functions of time t from $t = 0$ until $t = t_1$ for each of the following:

- Disk R
- Disk S
- The center of mass of the two-disk system

On the graph shown in Figure 4, **draw** three lines that represent the positions x of Disk R, Disk S, and the center of mass of the two-disk system as functions of t from $t = t_1$ to $t = 2t_1$. Distinctly **label** each line.

Figure 4



Part D

During the collision, the magnitudes of the changes in momentum of Disk R and Disk S are $|\Delta p_R|$ and $|\Delta p_S|$, respectively.

Indicate whether $|\Delta p_R|$ is greater than, less than, or equal to $|\Delta p_S|$ by writing one of the following.

- $|\Delta p_R| > |\Delta p_S|$
- $|\Delta p_R| < |\Delta p_S|$
- $|\Delta p_R| = |\Delta p_S|$

Briefly **justify** your response by referencing a fundamental physics principle.