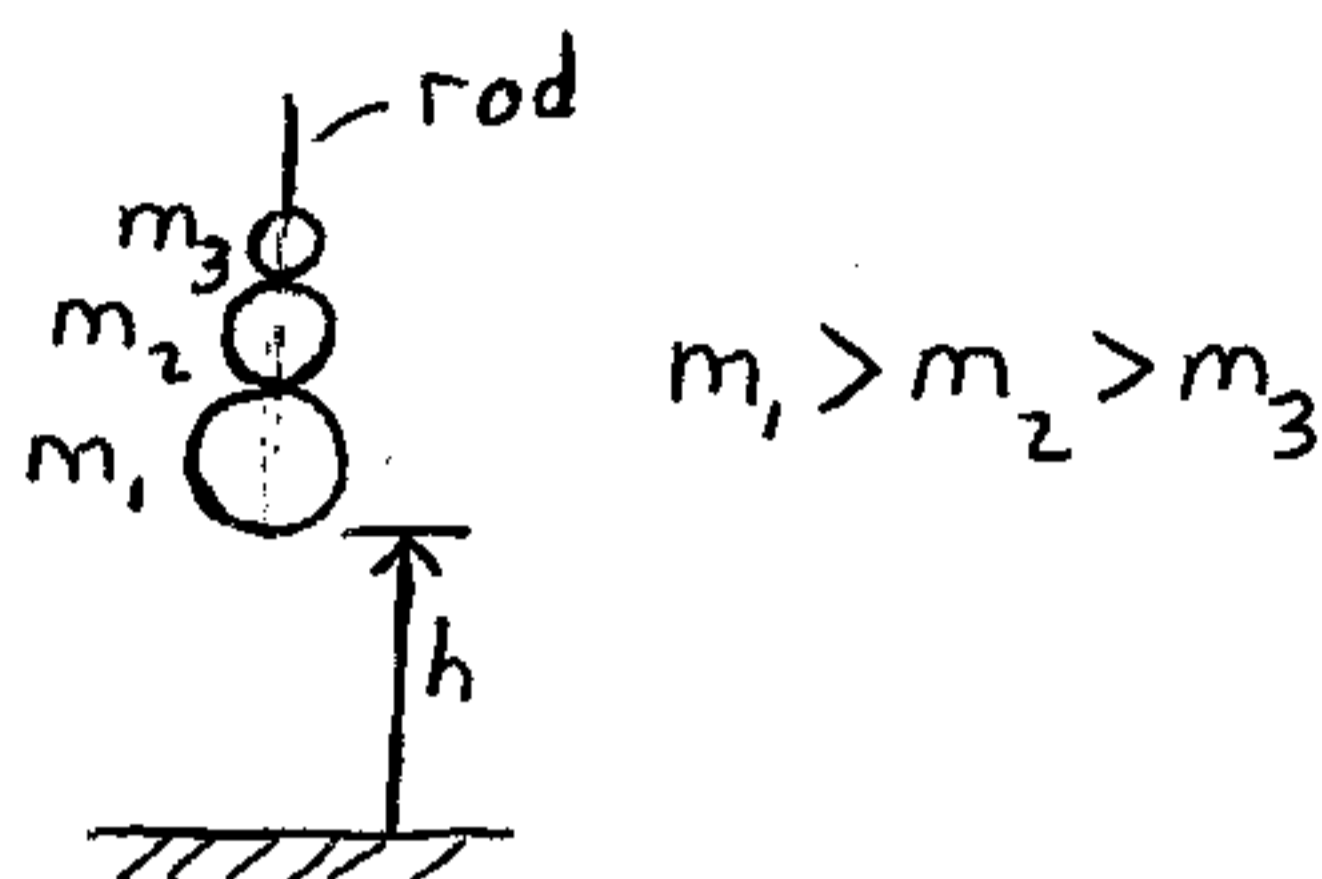


This is a problem involving momentum.

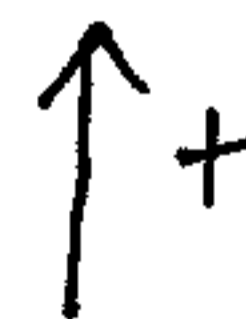


A toy consists of 3 rubber balls of mass  $m_1$ ,  $m_2$ , and  $m_3$ , which have a thin rod threaded through them, allowing the balls to slide freely along the rod. The toy is dropped from a height  $h$  above the ground. If all collisions are elastic, what is the height reached by the ball with mass  $m_3$ ?

### Solution:

Treat this as an elastic collision problem in one-dimension, where all collisions are elastic.

Treat the problem as occurring in the following stages:



1. The balls fall a distance  $h$ , and all reach a velocity  $v$  - just before impact with the ground. } downward
2. The bottom ball ( $m_1$ ) hits the ground first and rebounds with an upward velocity of  $v$ .
3. The bottom ball, moving at an upward velocity  $v$ , strikes the middle ball ( $m_2$ ) which is still moving downward at velocity  $v$ .

4. The middle ball rebounds with an upward velocity  $v_1$ .

5. The middle ball, moving at an upward velocity  $v_1$ , strikes the top ball ( $m_3$ ) which is still moving downward at velocity  $v$ .

6. The top ball rebounds with an upward velocity of  $v_2$ . From this, determine the height reached by the top ball.

First determine  $v_1$  using information from steps 3 and 4, and apply 1-D elastic collision equation:

$$v_1 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} (v) + \frac{(m_2 - m_1)}{m_1 + m_2} (-v)$$

$$v_1 = \left( \frac{3m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v$$

Next, determine  $v_2$  using information from steps 5 and 6, and apply 1-D elastic collision equation:

$$v_2 = \frac{2m_2}{m_2 + m_3} (v_1) + \frac{(m_3 - m_2)}{m_2 + m_3} (-v)$$

Substitute  $v_1 = \left( \frac{3m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v$  into above equation:

$$v_2 = \frac{2m_2}{m_2 + m_3} \left( \frac{3m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v + \frac{(m_3 - m_2)}{m_2 + m_3} (-v)$$

Simplify a bit:

$$V_2 = \frac{V}{m_2 + m_3} \cdot \left( \frac{2m_2(3m_1 - m_2)}{m_1 + m_2} + m_2 - m_3 \right)$$

From conservation of energy, during the initial falling of the balls a distance  $h$ :

$$V = \sqrt{2gh}$$

From conservation of energy, during when the top ball flies upward after rebounding off the middle ball, the maximum height reached is:

$$H = \frac{V_2^2}{2g} \quad (\text{answer})$$